Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/tenthannualrepor1902smit

8.

# TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# ..... BUREAU .....

OF

# INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

# OF MARYLAND.

## 1901.

---

THOMAS A. SMITH, CHIEF.

BALTIMORE:

KING BROTHERS, STATE PRINTERS.

1902.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 1, 1902.

To His Excellency,

John Walter Smith,

*Governor of Maryland.*

Sir—In submitting to you my Second and Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, I beg to call your attention to the entirely different attitude of the general public to this Bureau at the present time, as compared with the feeling a few years ago. The public now realize that this Department is intended for the use and benefit of all citizens.

In this presentation I wish to acknowledge the benefit of the intelligent and untiring devotion of Mr. J. G. Schonfarber in the interest of the work.

Most respectfully yours,

THOS. A. SMITH,

*Chief.*

# CONTENTS.


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| Economic Map of Maryland | |
| Letter of Transmittal | v |
| Prefatory | vii |
| Industrial | 1 |
| Conciliation and Arbitration | 1 |
| Labor Organizations | 29 |
| Prices and Wages | 3 |
| Strikes | 11 |
| Free and Other Employment Bureaus | 31 |
| Coal Output for 1901 | 46 |
| Agriculture—Resources, Production, Statistics | 47 |
| The Canning and Packing Industry, including Oysters | 73 |
| Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries | 87 |
| Clothing Industry | 135 |
| The "Sweatshop," Wages and Cost of Living | 139 |
| Details of "Sweatshops" | 151 |
| Employment of Children | 175 |
| Manual Training Schools in Maryland | 179 |
| Immigration Into the State | 193 |
| New Incorporations in Maryland | 195 |
| Laws of Maryland Affecting Employers and Employes | 210 |
| Financial Statement | 247 |

# PREFATORY.

THE Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics herein presented will compare favorably with its predecessors. Its presentation of the industrial, agricultural and mechanical conditions of the State in tabular form gives evidence in figures that the people of Maryland have progressed along profitable lines, as well as conservative ones. An analysis of the pages, or even a casual reading, by our Legislators, ought to give sufficient reasons for the enactment into law of the several recommendations made by the Bureau, and it is with this hope that especial attention is called to the needs of the Bureau for financial aid, so that it may enlarge its scope and fill the field of its endeavors with continued and extended beneficial results.

The Bureau can be made of great benefit to employer and employe by the adoption of proper legislation, thus, in a conservative way, avoiding industrial troubles. All efforts in the industrial field now tend toward conciliation and arbitration, and Maryland should be in the front rank with the leading States of the union in enacting legislation of this character.

It is gratifying to the Bureau to note that the record of strikes in Maryland indicate that they, both in number and cost, have been much less in 1901 than in 1900. This, however, is no evidence that wages has increased or that industrial conditions are any better. A close perusal of the report will satisfy the most skeptical reader that with the increased combinations of capital, the advancement in the use of improved machinery and the consequent economy in production, the mechanic and ordinary skilled workman must inevitably suffer temporarily, just as the small merchant and the middle-man will suffer temporarily in the onward rush of wealth production. It simply means the displacement of labor, and men must have patience until a readjustment of conditions shall have taken place.

The report contains several interesting tables about the earnings of the ordinary mechanic and the cost of living, which will be of interest to all classes.

The report on employment agencies in Baltimore City, and on the free employment agencies throughout the country ought to be convincing in their way as to the need of a free employment agency in this State, as recommended.

Probably no part of the report will be read with greater interest or satisfaction than that referring to the agricultural interests of the State, wherein it is shown great progress has been made and satisfactory returns have been the result to our farmers. The best evidence

of prosperity among the agricultural classes is the increase of small farms and the diversity of crops, both of which are shown to have increased during the past decade in this State.

The canning and packing industry, including oysters, while not as satisfactory in size as in some previous years, yet enables Maryland to maintain its position as the first State in the union in packing and canning, and with wise legislation for the conservation of our oyster beds, there is no doubt that the near future will see such a revival in this particular branch of the canning industry as to fully justify the claim that there is an inexhaustible gold mine in the Chesapeake Bay.

Owing to many requests for the Ninth Annual Report of 1900, after the entire edition had been exhausted, it has been deemed wise to revise and reproduce several tables on the cost of production on the farm. The wide demand for this information is the justification for this repetition.

The chapters devoted to the clothing and other mechanical and manufacturing industries in tables presented are partly from the Census Report and partly from personal investigation, and will prove a source of interest to the mercantile and working classes of the State. Particular attention is called to that part of the report referring to the sweat-shops of Baltimore City. It is the first thorough examination of these places ever made, and presents them in their true light to the citizens and the Legislators of the State.

A close study of the tables herein contained is recommended both to the worker and to the merchant; for by knowing the conditions that exist and the evils in the conditions, one is enabled to exercise wise discretion in eradicating them in the future. The adoption of the recommendation of the Bureau for an Inspection Law will be a step forward in the right direction, and will benefit the manufacturing industries in this State as world-wide as Maryland products are sold.

Accompanying this report is presented an economic map of the State, prepared with the assistance of the Geological Survey of Maryland. It supplies a long-felt want and gives much valuable information in a condensed form, and no doubt the people of the State, as well as those intending to immigrate, will readily recognize the value of this addition to the report. The industries are shown by counties; the circles on the map marked 20, 40, 60, etc., indicate the radius in miles from Baltimore City as a shipping centre for the State, and the reader can readily ascertain the distance from Baltimore City on an air line from any portion of the State to the Metropolis. The waters are shown in blue, with the steamboat lines in red; county lines in light red and productions in carmine; the railroads being in black lines. On the face of the map is shown the latest figures of the principal productions of the State, with data in reference to same conveniently arranged. One of the most interesting and useful tables being the estimated values of and in the various counties, with the wages paid for male and female

help. The Bureau retains a number of these maps for distribution in the future, as a help in advertising our State to interested inquirers.

During the year the Bureau has had many inquiries from parties intending to immigrate, asking for information and soliciting the reports of this Bureau, and in some cases these immigrants have been brought to this State, thus evidencing the value of prolific reports.

During the year this Bureau has answered over 1,013 letters; has mailed 917 reports and 810 bulletins to all portions of the country. In the interest of the effort to establish a Free Employment Bureau, 300 cards have been issued, and a number of advertisements inserted in the daily papers.

A list of the incorporations of the respective counties of the State and City of Baltimore has been continued, with a recapitulated statement as to capital and character.

Information sought by this Bureau during my incumbency has at all times been in the interest of the State. In some instances there has been manifested a disposition to withhold facts sought which would not only benefit the State but would have a tendency to improve the condition and business of the individual as well. As a rule the more intelligent and successful the individual, corporation, or labor organization, or the representative thereof, the more readily they respond; and to these and all others, who have in any way extended to this Bureau and its representatives their courtesies and aid I hereby extend my most hearty thanks.

It was the intention of the Bureau to investigate and make a report upon the system of taxation in the State of Maryland, as per the request of a number of citizens of the State by letter. Much data was collected in respect to the same, and a beginning made in the work, but owing to the voluminous character of our report and the necessity for a great deal of investigation and comparison, this subject could not be fully treated and embodied in this report, but will probably be taken up in a bulletin to be issued during the year.

# INDUSTRIAL.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

In the last annual report of the Bureau a chapter was devoted to the meeting held in Chicago, under the auspices of the Civic Federation, to discuss the question of arbitration. Since that time another meeting has been held in New York, attended by many gentlemen eminent in the financial, industrial and economic world. Practical steps were taken by the formation of a committee looking to the avoidance or settlement of these labor disturbances by the establishment of conciliation and arbitration before strikes occur, and sufficient was accomplished to warrant the hope that many of these industrial struggles may be avoided in the future, when they threaten to assume large proportions. But the significance of the movement is in the example and the recommendations made to the various States to establish a system of publicity, conciliation and arbitration. We have heretofore given many reasons why the Legislature of Maryland should enact legislation of this character, and now renew such recommendations. By passing an Act authorizing the Bureau of Industrial Statistics to investigate labor disturbances and demands, and make public the causes thereof, much will be done toward creating a healthy public opinion upon the subject. The Bureau should be authorized to administer oaths and take testimony in making investigations, and also to tender its services as conciliator or arbitrator. In case these services are not accepted by either party to the controversy, the Bureau should be authorized to make public in an official way the real cause of the strike, a resume of the testimony taken, and its conclusion from the same. With such a law in this State many strikes would be avoided, a better feeling would be created between employer and employe, and much financial loss obviated.

The following Act will be presented to the Legislature, and we feel assured that its conservatism will commend it favorably to your consideratlon, as well as to the Legislature and the general public:

### A BILL

Entitled an Act providing means for the settlement of disputes between employers and employes by mediation, or voluntary arbitration, and the investigation of the causes of such disputes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That upon information furnished by an employer of labor, whether person, firm or corporation, or by a commit-

tee of employes, or from any other reliable source, that a controversy or dispute has arisen between employer and employes, involving ten or more persons, which controversy or dispute may result in a strike or lock-out, the chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland, or such person officially connected with said Bureau of Industrial Statistics as may be deputized in writing by the Chief of said Bureau of Industrial Statistics, shall at once visit the place of controversy or dispute and seek to mediate between the parties if, in his discretion, it is necessary so to do.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if mediation cannot be effected as provided in Section 1 of this Article, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or such person officially connected with said Bureau as may be by him deputized in writing, may, at his discretion, endeavor to secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute to the formation of a board of arbitration, which board shall be composed of one employer and one employe engaged in the same or similar occupation to the one in which the dispute exists, but who are not parties to the controversy or dispute, and to be selected by the respective parties to the controversy; the third arbitrator may be selected by the two first-named arbitrators, and said third arbitrator so selected shall be president of the board of arbitration; and upon the failure of the two first-named arbitrators, as aforesaid, to agree upon the third arbitrator, then the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall act as such third arbitrator, or he may deputize, in writing, some person officially connected with the said Bureau to so act, and said chief, or the person who may be so deputized by him, shall act as president of said board.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the said Board provided for in Section 2 of this Article shall have power to summons witnesses, enforce their attendance, and administer oaths and hear and determine the matter in dispute, and within three days after the investigation render a decision thereon, a copy of which shall be furnished each party to the dispute, and shall be final.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all such cases of dispute as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties mutually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a mode different from the one hereby prescribed, such agreement shall be valid, and the award and determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties. It shall be lawful in all cases for an employer or employe, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of arbi-

tration shall employ a clerk at each session of the Board, who shall receive three dollars per day for his services, to be paid, upon approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, out of the funds appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That should the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or the person deputized by him as aforesaid, fail to mediate or secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute, to submit the matter to arbitration; then the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or the person deputized by him as aforesaid, shall proceed to thoroughly investigate the cause of the dispute or controversy; he shall have the authority to summons both parties to appear before him and take their statements, in writing and under oath, and having ascertained which party is, in his judgment, mainly responsible and blameworthy for the continuance of said controversy or dispute, shall publish a report in some daily newspaper, assigning such responsibility or blame, over his official signature.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purposes of the investigation as aforesaid, the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or such person as he may deputize in writing as aforesaid, shall have power to administer oaths, to issue subpœnas for the attendance of witnesses, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, production of papers and books, to the same extent that power is possessed by courts of record or judges thereof in this State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all information of a personal character, or pertaining to the private business of any person, firm or corporation, or which might have a tendency to expose the profits or methods of doing business by any person, firm or corporation, coming to the knowledge of the Chief of said Bureau, or person deputized by him, or to the arbitrators selected under the aforesaid provisions, shall be deemed confidential, and so treated, and all documents and testimony taken shall be sealed and filed in the office of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

# STRIKES, WAGES, COST OF LIVING.

The year 1901 has been exceedingly quiet in Maryland so far as the industrial organizations are concerned as to strikes or lockouts. Industrial activity may account for this, but the lack of cohesion in labor organizations has also had some effect. Generally, when working people are well employed and earning good wages they feel more independent and make strong efforts to better their financial and general conditions. But if there is any force in the latter argument, it would seem that Maryland working people were not so well off as in 1900, because there were less demands made for increased wages in 1901 than for several years.

Much effort was devoted to lessening the number of hours of work, and these efforts were in many cases successful. The International Association of Machinists in the year previous declared that on May 1, 1901, they would demand a nine-hour work day throughout the country. A general strike about the 20th of that month was thus occasioned, and the machinists were very largely successful in securing what they asked for.

The general condition of labor was much benefitted by this move of the machinists, as in other trades the desire for a nine or eight-hour work day was stimulated, and organization of the workers resulted.

The enormous production of the past two years in all lines of mechanical and manufacturing industries presages an overstocked market in the near future unless consumption is stimulated by a greater increase of wages than has yet taken place, for while the price of commodities or the general cost of living has increased from 15 to 25 per cent., the general increase of wages has certainly not kept pace therewith. This statement is borne out by the following figures, gathered as to the cost of certain principle articles of food in the year 1890, 1895 and 1901, and the rate of wages paid certain working people in the same years:

## PRICES AND WAGES.

According to the returns from the various labor organizations published elsewhere, the rate of wages paid in 1901, as compared with the rate paid in 1895 and in 1890, shows very little difference. We have taken from the "United States Senate Reports on Prices and Wages," the figures for the years 1890 and 1895, and our own investigations for the report

for the year 1901. The retail prices of commodities in the second table for the year 1901 were secured from the retail dealers in the markets of the City of Baltimore and several grocery stores dealing in these products. These figures, of course, refer only to conditions existing in the City of Baltimore, and has no reference to the price of the goods enumerated in the counties, where vegetables are very much cheaper, and where labor is also very much cheaper.

It will be seen that the common laborer, or unskilled man, who is by far the most numerous of the working class, gets the same rate of pay to-day as he did a decade ago, yet he must pay considerable more for the means of subsistence. With the unskilled, or common laborer, might be classed the lower grade of salesmen, porters, watchmen and like character of workers. The nine classes of skilled and unskilled workers that we have enumerated in the table fairly represents the mass of work-people who are effected by the changes in the prices of products, and while a number of the skilled mechanics have in recent years, through a thorough organization, been able to raise their wages a little or lessen the number of hours of work, yet the general conditions of the mechanic and workingman is not improved in ratio with the increased cost of living. In fact, the census figures indicate that while there was an increase in Baltimore City during the past decade of the number of wage-earners to the extent of 3.4 per cent., there was an actual decrease of the wage fund of 2 per cent. in the same period.

The following table shows wages of certain work-people for three periods in the past decade:

WAGES PAID VARIOUS WOKERS.

| | 1901. Per Day. | 1895. Per Day. | 1890. Per Day. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common laborers | $1.25 | $1.25 | $1.25 |
| Carpenter | 2.00 to $2.50 | 2.00 to $2.50 | 2.00 to $2.50 |
| Iron Moulders | 2.25 to 2.75 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 2.00 to 2.25 |
| Farm Laborers | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 |
| Blacksmiths | 1.75 to 2.25 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Bricklayers | 2.50 to 3.60 | 4.00 | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Machinists | 2.00 to 2.75 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Painters | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Stonecutters | 3.25 to 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |

COST OF LIVING.

In the first table following the prices of some of the principal necessities of life only are given. Sufficient is shown, however, to enable the average reader to guage the cost of living as com-

pared with previous years. The increase of the price of meats one cent per pound, or of any of the food products, runs very rapidly into a large percentage, though the average reader is apt to ignore the significance of these slight changes in the aggregate. Of course similar meats, vegetables, groceries, and fruits can be purchased at somewhat lower prices than those herein enumerated when the quality of the goods is not considered. The prices herein given are only for ordinary quality, and are by no means to be compared with the best goods sold in the market.

We might have added to these tables further figures showing the enhanced cost of all woolen and cotton goods worn by the people, but it is so well understood and known that the prices of all manufactured products have advanced in the past two or three years, that it is deemed unnecessary to go further into the subject to prove the fact that wages have not increased in ratio with the price of products used by the people. Tables are published from time to time in the papers telling poor people how easy it is to live on ten or fifteen cents per day, and perhaps this may be true in isolated cases of extreme poverty and want, but if men and women and children are to be expected to maintain their strength and ability to produce or do a day's hard labor, at their daily occupation, they cannot be expected to live on the meagre fare proposed in some of these statements.

The second brief table is published with a view of giving the reader some general idea of what a few of the working people earn and expend. They are not selected cases, the persons being typical of their class, and probably a ittle better off than the average. This is particularly the case with reference to the salesman and clerk, the latter being extremely fortunate in the amount of money he receives, which is far above the average. In nearly every case the amount expended for rent and food will cover more than one-half of the entire earnings. We believe the amount given as expended for all other expenses is entirely too small, as it must include insurance, doctor's fees, medicines, furniture and amusements. It is probable that the cost of food in some cases has been made to include some of these incidental expenses.

The main object is to show that even in these prosperous times the average workingman is able to save very little, and the increased cost of products and manufactures more than make up for any little advance that may have accrued to him in wages owing to the industrial activity of the past two years :

## RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

| | 1901. | 1895. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meats— | | | |
| Beef—Soup. | 7 to 8c. per lb. | 6 to 7c. per lb. | 5 to 7c. per lb. |
| Beef—Roast. | 10 to 18c. per lb. | 10 to 16c. per lb. | 8 to 12½c. per lb. |
| Lamb—Roast. | 10 to 15c. per lb. | 10 to 12c. per lb. | 7 to 12c. per lb. |
| Pork. | 10 to 15c. per lb. | 10 to 12c. per lb. | 9 to 12c. per lb. |
| Liver—Beef. | 7c. per lb. | 7c. per lb. | 5 to 7c. per lb. |
| Corned Beef. | 7 to 12c. per lb. | 6 to 10c. per lb. | 5 to 9c. per lb. |
| Bacon—Breakfast. | 14 to 16c. per lb. | 12c. per lb. | 12c. per lb. |
| Bacon—Shoulder. | 8 to 9c. per lb. | 7 to 8c. per lb. | 6 to 9c. per lb. |
| Ham. | 12 to 14c. per lb. | 12c. per lb. | 10 to 12½c. per lb. |
| Vegetables— | | | |
| Potatoes—White. | 30 to 40c. per peck. | 20c. per peck. | 20c. per peck. |
| Beans. | 10c. per quart. | 8c. per quart. | 8c. per quart. |
| Potatoes—Sweet. | 30 to 40c per peck. | 20 to 35c. per peck. | 20 to 35c. per peck. |
| Onions. | 50 to 60c. per peck. | 40c. per peck. | 40c. per peck. |
| Cabbage. | 5 to 8c. per head. | 5c. per head. | 5c. per head. |
| Apples. | 60 to 80c. per peck. | 30 to 40c. per peck. | 30 to 40c. per peck. |
| Canned Goods. | | | |
| Tomatoes. | 12c. for 3-lb. cans. | 8c. for 3-lb. cans. | 7½ to 9c. for 3-lb. cans. |
| Corn. | 10c for 2 lb. cans. | 10c. for 2-lb. cans. | 10c. for 2-lb. cans. |
| Peas. | 10 to 15c. for 2-lb. cans. | 10 to 15c. for 2-lb. cans. | 10 to 15c. for 2-lb. cans. |
| Groceries— | | | |
| Flour. | 3 to 4c. per lb. | 3 to 4c. per lb. | 3 to 4c. per lb. |
| Sugar. | 5c. per lb. | 6c. per lb. | 7c. per lb. |
| Cornmeal. | 2½c. per lb. | 1¾c. per lb. | 1¾c. per lb. |
| Tea. | 35 to 40c. per lb. | 35 to 40c. per lb. | 30 to 35c. per lb |
| Coffee. | 16 to 18c. per lb. | 16 to 18c. per lb. | 18c. per lb. |
| Coffee—Java. | 32 to 35c. per lb. | | |
| Salt. | 2c. per quart. | 2c. per quart. | 2c. per qt. |
| Lard. | 12c. per lb. | 8 to 10c. per lb | 8c. per lb. |
| Syrup. | 12 to 15c. per quart. | 12 to 15c per quart. | 10 to 12c. per qt. |
| Eggs. | 32c. per dozen. | 16 to 20c. per dozen. | 15 to 18c. per doz. |
| Butter. | 25 to 35c. per lb. | ..... ..... ..... | 25c. per lb. |

| Occupation of person reporting. | Number in Family. | | General Expenses of Living. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adults. | Children. | Wages earned or total income. | Rent paid. | Cost of food. | Cost of fuel. | Cost of light. | Cost of clothing. | All other expenses. | Total. |
| Machinist | 2 | 4 | $651 50 | $180 00 | $275 00 | $ 35 00 | $ 21 00 | $ 70 00 | $ 72 00 | $653 00 |
| *a* Salesman | 2 | 5 | 780 00 | 120 00 | 416 00 | 29 50 | 12 00 | 102 00 | 100 00 | 779 50 |
| *b* Glassworker | 6 | ... | 420 00 | 100 00 | 300 00 | 25 00 | 7 25 | 50 00 | 35 00 | 517 25 |
| *c* Cloakmaker | 2 | 1 | 370 00 | 180 00 | 100 00 | 12 50 | 5 25 | 31 00 | 38 50 | 367 25 |
| *d* Clothing worker | 1 | ... | 364 00 | ..... | 156 00 | ..... | ..... | 50 00 | 150 00 | 356 00 |
| Porter | 5 | 5 | 874 00 | 156 00 | 500 00 | 50 00 | 8 00 | 195 00 | 35 00 | 944 00 |
| Clerk | 3 | 1 | 1,700 00 | 300 00 | 450 00 | 48 00 | 12 50 | 325 00 | 300 00 | 1,435 50 |
| Laborer | 3 | 1 | 468 00 | 180 00 | 200 00 | 28 00 | 8 00 | 40 00 | 60 00 | 516 00 |
| Tailor | 2 | 1 | 360 00 | 90 00 | 156 00 | 18 00 | 5 50 | 50 00 | 30 00 | 349 50 |
| *e* Worker in picture frame factory | 2 | 2 | 416 00 | 84 00 | 208 00 | 25 00 | 5 00 | 60 00 | 60 00 | 442 00 |
| Laborer | 2 | 1 | 375 00 | 96 00 | 182 00 | 18 00 | 5 50 | 50 00 | 45 00 | 396 50 |

*a* This man lives fairly comfortable.

*b* This man reports having had $240 at the commencement of the year and having lost considerable time through sickness. There is only one other person earning wages in his family.

*c* This man has a small store in connection with his trade. Says he is $50 in debt.

*d* This man is single and boards. Sent $25 to parents during the year.

*e* This man lives in the suburbs. The earnings are made up by his son's earnings, who retains a large portion of this amount, though given here in bulk.

In the tables hereinafter published, from the census of 1900, it will be found that the wage fund or expenditures for labor has been more largely divided among workers than heretofore.

The Chief of the Census has demonstrated by his method of eliminating the high-salaried officials from the wage-earning class that which the workingmen and economists have constantly claimed, viz., that with the combinations of capital, great improvements in machinery, economy of production and consequent increase of production, there has been a rise in prices and a decreased wage, to all of which the tariff has been a large contributor.

# THE STRIKES.

The following table shows in brief what strikes or labor disturbances have taken place in Maryland in the past year, and the great decrease both in number of strikes and loss of wages and profits to all concerned as compared with the year previous is very gratifying.

There were sixteen strikes reported from all over the State, the most extensive of which was that of the Machinists, and the next, that of Stone Cutters, Piano Varnishers, and Press Feeders, in the order named.

Of the sixteen strikes which occured, nearly all were in mechanical industries, thirteen being in Baltimore City, and three in the counties. Nine of these were for an increase in wages, six for a shorter work day, and one to restrict output of product, so as to keep prices of the commodity up on an agreement between manufacturers and the Labor Organization.

Nine of these strikes were ordered by organized labor in its various branches, of which four were successful; and seven were undertaken by workers who were not organized, and only one of the latter was partially successful and six were entirely unsuccessful.

The above figures forcibly demonstrates the effectiveness of organization among the workers in the efforts made to better their condition.

Four of the successful strikes resulted in a gain of one hour per day by the workmen, one resulted in an increase of 25 per cent in wages, and one in restricting production, thus sustaining a wage scale.

It is estimated that the total loss in wages to the strikers amounted to $100,715, and to employers the loss was estimated at $62,650. As there were 3,420 persons thrown out of work by the strike of 2,552 employees, the loss of wages per capita for those thrown out of work amounted to about $290. This looks exceedingly large in comparison to the cost per capita last year, when it was only about $100, but whenever strikes assume large proportions the cost in wage loss is more widely distributed. The loss to employers is small compared to 1900 when it reached $342,095.

Compared with the report of 1900, the number of strikes in 1901 falls off over 50 per cent., and the loss to employers is less than one-fifth.

However small the number of strikes as compared with the previous year, the gains to the workmen have been relatively

larger, inasmuch as the success attending the nine-hour strike of Machinists and other workers has been the means of accentuating the movement for an eight-hour day for all classes of labor.

The following table clearly shows the general result, and in connection with the short description following of each strike, will make clear the progress of the labor movement in Maryland during the year. It has been necessary in the report of the strikes of the Stone-cutters, Machinists and Press-feeders, to group all the shops under one general head, as the details attending the strike in each particular shop are very much alike, and were directed by the same executive head of the labor organization. **See Table A.**

### ICE STEVEDORES STRIKE.

On February 5th a strike occurred of about forty stevedores, employed by the Maine Lake Ice Company, who were unloading a schooner lying at Bixley's Wharf. The stevedores demanded an increase of wages of five cents per hour. They were then getting fifteen cents. After one day's loss of time the demand was acceded to and the men returned to work. Fifty men worked for the firm, but only 40 stopped work. As the men were paid by the hour, and only worked when vessels were to be unloaded, no estimate can be formed of the general advantages gained by the strike except the increase of five cents an hour in wages. The men were all members of the Stevedores' Union.

### STRIKE AT THE COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS.

On March 25th, at noon, about fifty men, members of the Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, employed at the Columbian Iron Works, quit work because their demand for an increase of pay of twenty-five cents a day was denied them. This demand had been made previovsly, and was for a restoration of their wages to what they had received some months previously. There were only eighty-one men working at the docks at the time, and the thirty-one who did not strike were not members of the union. On the night of the 25th the union met and the next day the men returned to work. The Columbian Company had just passed through a reorganization, or were in process of such, and very little work was on hand, there being only one vessel in the dock.

The loss of a half day's pay of fifty men was the only result, amounting to about $60.

### PAPER BAG MAKERS' STRIKE.

On account of the discharge of a fellow-employe, about thirteen boys and men employed by the Columbia Paper Bag Company, quit work on April 10, and subsequently some of

# TABLE A.--SUMMARY OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

| Establishment, Trade or Firm. | Location. | Industry. | Occupation or Branch of Industry. | Cause of Strike or Lockout. | Date of Beginning of Strike. | Date of Ending of Strike. | Total Number of Employes | No. of Employes for whom Strike was undertaken | Number of Employes on Strike | | Number of Employes thrown out of work. | | Estimated Loss of Wages. | Estimated Loss to Employers. | Was Strike Ordered by Organization? | Was Strike Successful? | Advantages gained by Workers. | Money Assistance given to Strikers | Number of Working Hours per Week. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | | | | | | Before Strike. | After Strike. |
| Main Lake Ice Company | Baltimore | Making Ice. | Selling Ice | Demand for increased pay | Feb. 7 | Feb. 9 | 50 | 40 | 40 | | 50 | | $ 65 | | Yes. | Yes. | 25c advance. | None | | |
| Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock | Baltimore | Ship Building. | Rollermakers | Demand for 25 cents increase per day | March 26 | Mar 30 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | 50 | | 100 | | No. | None | None | None | | |
| Columbia Paper Bag Company | Baltimore | Paper Bags | Making Bags | Discharge of boy | April 15 | April 15 | 80 | 1 | 30 | | 13 | | 200 | $ 100 | No. | No. | None | None | 60 | 60 |
| Cumberland Steel Company | Cumberland | Steel | Grinders | Advance of wages | April 17 | April 23 | 100 | 12 | 100 | | 100 | | 1,000 | 500 | No. | No. | None | None | 60 | 60 |
| Baltimore Brick Company | Baltimore | Brickmaking | Brickmaking | Reduction of task as day's work | May 2 | May 4 | 200 | 25 | 25 | | 25 | | 100 | 50 | No. | No. | None | None | 48 | 48 |
| Stonecutting—12 Firms | Baltimore | Stone | Cutting | Wage increase and apprentices | May 6 | Dec. 3 | 250 | 165 | 165 | | 165 | | 30,000 | 20,000 | Yes. | No. | None | $210 | 50 | 50 |
| King & Company | Baltimore | Window Glass. | Blowing | Restrict production | May 14 | End of season | 50 | 22 | 22 | | 50 | | 5,000 | 2,500 | Yes. | Yes. | Kept up prices | None. | 50 | 50 |
| Knabe & Company | Baltimore | Pianomaking | Varnishing and Polishing. | Discharge of three men | May 2 | | 78 | 3 | 54 | | 78 | | 18,000 | 10,000 | Yes. | No. | None | | 57 | 57 |
| Machinists and Helpers—8 Firms | Baltimore | Steel and Iron | Machinists | Shorter work day | May 13 | July 14 | 9,800 | 900 | 1,200 | | 2,000 | | 25,680 | 25,000 | Yes. | Partially | 1 hour per day | $6,000 | 60 | 54 |
| Bartlett, Hayward & Company | Baltimore | Iron | Various | Shorter work day | June 5 | June 19 | 650 | 650 | 250 | | 250 | | 5,000 | 2,500 | No. | Yes. | 1 hour per day | None. | 60 | 54 |
| Hollman Engineering Company | Annapolis | Contracting | Pile-driving | Demand for increase pay | June 29 | July 10 | 200 | 150 | 150 | | 200 | | 2,500 | 500 | No. | No. | None. | None. | 60 | 60 |
| Structural Iron Company | Baltimore | Iron Building. | Various | Shorter work day and discharge of negroes | June 17 | | | 138 | 138 | | 133 | | 1,200 | 500 | No. | No. | 1 hour per day | None. | 60 | 54 |
| City Engineer of Baltimore | Baltimore | Sewer Work | Bricklaying | Demand of $3.60 for eight hours | July 6 | Oct. 9 | 40 | 6 | 6 | | 40 | | 200 | 700 | Yes. | No. | None | None | 48 | 48 |
| Peerless Slate Company | Harford Co. | Slate Quarry | Laborers | Advance of ten per cent | Sept. 2 | Sept. 16 | 30 | 11 | 11 | | 11 | | 170 | 100 | No. | No. | None | None. | 60 | 60 |
| Press Feeders and Pressmen—24 Firms | Baltimore | Printing | Pressmen and Feeders | Twenty-five per cent, advance and 9 hours | Nov. 21 | Jan. 15, 1902 | 1,600 | 200 | 160 | | 160 | | 10,000 | 25,000 | Yes. | No. | None | $4,500 | 54 to 60 | 54 to 60 |
| American Bridge Company | Pittsburg | Structural Iron Work | Structural Workers | Demand for eight hour day | Nov. 22 | Nov. 27 | | 100 | 100 | | 100 | | 1,500 | 200 | Yes. | Yes. | 1 hour per day | None | 54 | 48 |
| Totals | | | | | | | 9,309 | 2,473 | 2,552 | | 3,430 | | $100,715 | $62,650 | | | | | | |

the other employes demanded higher pay. They were not organized, and finally, in a few days, they nearly all returned to work.

The firm reports the loss to the employes as being about $200. It is interesting to note that men, boys and girls earn wages as follows in this industry: Men earning $1 to $2 a day; girls from $2.50 to $4 per week, and boys from $3 to $4 per week, nearly all of it being earned by piece work.

### STRIKE OF STEEL GRINDERS.

On April 17th the steel grinders employed by the Cumberland Steel Company, of Cumberland, Md., made a demand upon their employers for an increase of wages. The company was employing about one hundred persons at the time of the strike; the day shifts were working fifty-nine hours a week, and the night shifts sixty hours a week. Immediately after the demand was made the company shut down the works entirely for one day, paid off all the men, and at the end of a week reopened the shop and took on those whom they pleased. No further attention was paid to the demand by the corporation. All the old employes returned to work, the demands not being granted.

The loss to the men is estimated at about one thousand dollars, and that to the firm at about five hundred.

### BRICK MAKERS' STRIKE.

On March 25th a meeting of the Brick Makers' Protective Association of Baltimore City was held to discuss a new scale of wages to be presented to the Baltimore Brick Company. The new schedule included a demand for an increase of ten cents on the dollar over the year 1900.

The association met again on April 12th and discussed a scale of wages, which the Baltimore Brick Company had notified them would be put into effect, and which was stated to be fifteen per cent. less than was paid the previous year.

On May 2d the brick makers all over the city went out on strike, though the season was not yet well commenced. Their demand at this time was for $1.40 for molders, $1.25 for laborers, per day. So far as the Baltimore Brick Company is concerned the strike is reported to have lasted only two days, and subsequently all the men, except those who left the city, are reported to have gone back to work.

One of the questions under discussion at the time was the difference of the amount of bricks to be made as a day's work between the yards of the Eastern and Western sections of the city.

The strike was not reported successful. The loss to the men can not be satisfactorily estimated, as work had not generally commenced. However, the decrease in the pay did not go into effect.

### THE STONE CUTTERS' GREAT LOSS.

In January, 1901, the Journeymen Marble and Stone Cutters' Union of Maryland notified their employers officially that on May 6th they would demand an increase of pay of two cents per hour, and the enforcement of a rule compelling all apprentices to cease work at four o'clock each day, the hour when journeymen stopped work. This notice was thus given along time in advance so that the employers might consider the same in bidding for new contracts to be completed after May 6th. The employers formed a temporary organization, and without any formal steps, decided to resist the demand of the men, though nothing was said of the same until May.

There were no very large contracts on hand at the time, with the exception of that held by the Beaver Dam Marble Company for the Albright Art Gallery at the Pan-American Exposition. This contract had been sub let to Mr. George Mann, who had about fifty men and boys working at the quarries at Cockeysville, and at his city yards on Mount Royal avenue.

The employers seemed disposed at first to grant the two cents an hour advance, butperemptorily refused to accept the demand in regard to apprentices, and subsequently decided not to accede to either request.

The men are stone and marble cutters on outside work and had no connection with interior stone or marble work, and were organized in the Marble and Free Stone Cutters' Association of Baltimore and vicinity.

According to the notice served on the employers, on Monday, May 6th, nearly all the employees of Mr. George Mann, and also in other yards of the city, struck work. About twelve shops were affected by the strike, involving about 165 persons, about one hundred and fifty of whom were full-fledged members of the union. Some of the shops were closed entirely for a week or more, but they all managed to continue after that time with a few hands.

Mr. George Mann's shops were the most seriously affected, as he was under contract to finish his work in a short time; many of his employes left town, and subsequently his contract was finished by the Beaver Dam Company, Mr. Mann having made an assignment.

The union is a local one and not connected with a national body. The union men, with few exceptions, held out for the demands.

Messrs. Gault & Co. conceded the demands of the union on May 18, and his men returned to work, as did those of John Fishach.

The strike dragged along for six months, many of the men leaving the city, and a few returning to the yards at the old wages.

On November 20, after several conferences between the employers and committees of the union, the strike was declared off officially, having lasted for six months and two weeks.

The figures in the table show that one hundred and sixty-five men went out on strike, and that there was a loss in wages of about $40,000, and a loss to employers estimated to be at least half as much, or $20,000 more.

The final adjustment of the difficulty was on the basis of forty-three cents an hour for the men, an eight-hour day, and the employers to have absolute control of the apprentices.

### WINDOW GLASSWORKERS' STRIKE.

On May 6th the various window-glass workers of Baltimore were notified that the workmen known as blowers would be ordered by their organization to stop work on May 11. This was due to the overstocking of the market and the desire to limit the output so as to keep prices up. The contract of the men with King Brothers ran until June 30. At first the men declined to comply with the order, but on a threat of blacklisting them by the national association they quit work on May 14.

Messrs. Swindell, of the local manufacturers, had in the meantime burned out, and the only firm running at the time was that of Messrs. King Brothers & Company, who report that the loss to the employes in wages by the stopping of work so early in the season amounted to $5,000. They did not commence work again until the fall. There were twenty-two blowers employed in King's factory at the time, and when they stopped work it threw out of employment the entire working force, amounting to fifty men and boys, and the factory was closed in consequence.

By reference to the table in the first part of this report the details of the strike are easily discernible.

### POLISHERS AND VARNISHERS LOCKOUT.

On April 26th the foreman of the polishing and varnishing-room of the Knabe Piano Factory is reported to have laid off his men for the purpose of cleaning up, or taking stock, and on the 29th of that month, when the men returned to work

three of them, Wm Daniels, Charles Zimmerman and John Yeakle, were laid off or discharged. On the 29th of April a committee of the men employed in this room of the works waited on Messrs. Knabe and stated that they understood that the three men were laid off because there was a lack of work, and that the men were willing to lay off one day each week, so as to give employment to all, if work was slack. This was the beginning of the lockout of all the men who were members of the Local Union No. 12 of the Piano Workers' Union of America. Subsequently, the men claimed that the question of wages entered into the matter, as the men who were discharged were drawing $18 per week and the foreman was putting on men to take their places at $13 per week. Whether this was true or not it is impossible to ascertain, but the result was as stated above.

The lockout continued for some time, and the varnishing-room was kept temporarily closed until help was brought from other cities, the firm sending agents to New York and Philadelphia to secure new men. Men were brought from Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J., but some of them were sent back by the local union, while others were stranded because they refused to go in and take the places of the locked-out men. Of these, several applied to the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for assistance to get home, and when taken to the office of State Board of Charities or the Mayor they were told that there was no fund in the city for that purpose.

On May 31st it was reported that the firm had sent considerable work to New York to be finished, where they had opened a finishing-room. This was confirmed a little later on.

According to the reports of the union about sixty-five men and boys were brought to Baltimore, of which a large number were induced to return to their homes, their fares being paid by the union, while others got back the best way they could. The union took care of all the skilled workmen, but refused to send home the unskilled men and boys.

Every effort was made by the National Union of Piano Workers to effect a settlement. Mr. Charles Dold, the national organizer, wired a request to the Knabe Piano Company for an interview, but the same was not granted.

Several of the locked-out men were arrested for interfering with a worker in the factory.

On June 4, 1901, the officers of Local Union No. 12, Piano and Organ Workers, presented the following letter to the Bureau of Industrial Statistics:

*Dear Sir:*—We, the officers and members of Local No. 12, of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America, earnestly petition you to use your influence as Labor Statistician to secure an amicable and just settlement of

the lockout now existing at the varnish department of Wm. Knabe & Company's Piano Factory between the said factory and our union.

Hoping you may be in a position to speedily settle said controversy,

We are, very respectfully,
Local No. 12.
*President*, M. Teiche.
*Secretary*, Wm. Daniel.

*Executive Committee*,
John Steinman.
Charles Zimmerman.
Fred. Broening.
John Lock.
Henry Harmann.

With this request the Bureau's representative called on Messrs. Knabe, and after going over the subject fully offered his assistance in bringing about a settlement, if possible. Messrs. Knabe said there was nothing to arbitrate, and the representative of the Bureau earnestly solicited a hearing for the committee of the locked-out men, but without result.

Eventually work was resumed in the varnishing department of Messrs. Knabe & Company, and the lockout was declared by the firm to be a thing of the past.

Considerable money was expended by the National Union in assisting the locked-out men, many of whom found work in other places and some of whom returned to the factory.

The loss on both sides was large, the report from the firm being to the effect that at least $18,000 in wages were lost by the men, and it is fair to estimate that the loss to the firm in the delay of filling orders, sending out agents, advertising and other inconveniences amounted to nearly as much.

The lockout has never been officially declared as at an end.

### BRICKLAYERS GET AN INCREASE.

On April 2d the Bricklayers' Union was granted an increase of wages to $3.60 a day as a result of the demand officially made by the union early in January. Previous to this the wages had averaged from $3 to $3.50 a day, and the increase was very satisfactory and enabled the contractors to proceed with their work in the Spring without any trouble.

### THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE FOR NINE HOURS.

The great effort made by the organized machinists and allied trades of the country during the year was probably the cause of more agitation in labor circles than any other event. That it was so in Baltimore and the State generally there is

no doubt. Though not entirely successful in Baltimore, yet great gains were made by the workers, and nine hours is now the established length of the work-day in that trade in this city. The organization known as the International Association of Machinists was responsible for the general order to demand nine hours, with ten hours' pay. My Maryland Lodge was the local organization to carry the demand into effect in Baltimore, and the association's officers made an earnest and conservative contest, in many cases gaining all they asked.

So far as it is possible to ascertain there are about sixty shops in Baltimore where machinists are employed. Of course this does not include the shops where the proprietor alone works, nor some of the private business establishments employing one or two machinists. There are about 1,600 machinists in the city, of whom about 900 were affected by the demand. Of the sixty shops alluded to the association claims that forty-six are now working on the nine-hour basis as a result of the efforts of organized labor.

Prior to May 20th the machinists had given notice to their employers that on that date they would make the demand for the nine-hour day good by going on strike, unless the employers conceded the same, and on that day there was a cessation of work in eight large shops in Baltimore because the proprietors refused the concession or failed to reply to the union's request.

About 900 men in this city were to be benefited by the strike, and in the eight shops that went out on that and succeeding days about 1,240 men were employed. These included Dietrick & Harvey, Otto Mergenthaler Company, Baltimore Smelting and Copper Company, McShane Brothers, Baltimore Arms Company, White & Middleton, Brown Brothers, and several shops at the Maryland Steel Company's works at Sparrow's Point.

Eighteen firms granted the demands of the men without strike, some of them before May 20, while others granted an increase of pay so as to cover the extra hour's work.

The strike in the different shops was prolonged until July 14, though Messrs. Dietrick & Harvey, Otto Mergenthaler and several others granted the demands before that time. Probably the Maryland Steel Company, Baltimore Arms Company, White & Middleton and the Baltimore Smelting and Copper Company are the only ones who did not settle the strike satisfactorily with the men.

Since the strike a number of firms have voluntarily acceded to the demands of the men as fast as contracts on hand were concluded.

This strike of the machinists might properly have been subdivided into establishments, inasmuch as the one general

strike affected so many different establishments, the data from each concern is hard to secure, and the union, considering the strike as a whole, it is deemed best to so consider it in this report. The largest number of men on strike at any time was 1,240, which included helpers as well as machinists. Averaging the wages of the machinists at about $2 per day, and the helpers at $1.25 per day, and the total time lost of the whole force at twelve days for each man, we have a total wage loss of at least $25,680, a very conservative estimate indeed, but some of the men secured work elsewhere, thus keeping down the wage loss. The loss to the employers was probably much greater, or at least as great, so that the machinists' strike in Baltimore in 1901 can be safely estimated as having cost $50,000, to say nothing about incidental losses always attending strikes.

The union expended about $6,000 in strike benefits, etc. The net gain to the men will, however, be very satisfactory.

Two of the shops of the Maryland Steel Company were involved in the movement for a shorter work day, though the men did not all belong to the unions of their trade. In the marine department 500 men were reported to have stopped work, though only 350 would have been benefited by the success of the movement. The shop was not closed, but great delay in finishing government work resulted, and it was not until July 15th that the shop returned to its normal condition, the effort having failed here, as the company refused to concede the men's demands.

The same result occurred in the rail mill repair shop No. 1 of the Maryland Steel Company, where about seventy-five men struck. Subsequently nearly all returned to work in both of these shops.

Mr. Harry F. Vollmer, the business agent of the Machinists' Union, who to a large extent managed this movement of the Baltimore machinist, speaks of the effort, in a report to the *Machinists' Journal*, as follows:

> My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, knowing the magnitude of the undertaking, three months prior to May 20th began making extensive preparations for organizing the city, as it was apparent to everyone that unless we were well organized we could not win. Meetings were held in different sections of the city, a number of which were attended by our International President, J. O'Connell, and some by I. V. P. Douglas Wilson, at which the objects of the movement were explained. Literature was sent out broadcast to every machinist; the fees for admission were made as light as the constitution would allow. All grievances were laid aside and past petty grievances were forgotten and all united in putting ourselves in a position to present a solid front on May 20th. How well we succeeded in this can be seen by our membership increasing from 300 to over 700 by May 20th, and making Baltimore a fairly well organized city.

In the meantime agreements had been sent to every firm working more than nine hours requesting them to sign the same or send a reply by May 10th. That day arrived and not one had granted the shorter workday, but many had replied that they would grant the same if their competitor would do likewise. It was well known that these firms were corresponding with each other in opposition to the movement, and it was plainly seen that something had to be done at once to prevent a combination among the firms.

So, on the morning of May 10th, by a diplomatic move on the part of our association, one of the principal firms in this city consented to go on the shorter workday with 12½ per cent increase in pay one week in advance of the 20th.

The benefit of this move was felt at once, for during the week following, seventeen firms granted the demands. This, with three firms that had signed the Metal Trades agreement last November, and the six firms on the water front which had been working nine hours for two years, gave us twenty-six firms employing 416 men on May 20th working nine hours, and thirty-three firms working ten hours, or practically closed down owing to a strike having been declared.

The largest firms in the city were on strike, involving 1,240 men that had to be assisted, the largest number being from Sparrows Point where we had over 800 out.

During the first week of the strike we succeeded in getting six more firms to fall in line, employing 113 machinists. During the second week five more small firms employing thirty-four were added to the nine hour column, and the following week two more, employing twenty-three machinsts, granted the demand.

On June 14th the Detrich & Harvey Machine Co., signed an agreement granting the shorter workday, with 6½ per cent increase, and on October 1st an additional increase of 6½ per cent. It employs about 200 machinists.

The principal fight now centered on Sparrows Point, where, in spite of threats of eviction from the company's houses, with all credit stopped in the store, with threats of discharge of any relative of the strikers unless they returned to work, the strikers kept up the fight for nine weeks in spite of the fact that other shipyards had started up on the old system. They did not go back until the principal shipyard in this part of the country, which was really the key to the situation, had voted to go back. After carefully considering the matter a motion prevailed to return to work the following Monday (July 15th).

This practically ended the strike, with the exception of about thirty or forty men from a few small firms, which we were able to place in the following two or three weeks. Attention was now given to the remaining firms in the city, with the result that on October 1st the Detrich & Harvey Machine Company granted the additional 6½ per cent. increase according to agreement, and the Bartlett & Hayward Company, Crook Horner, Logan & McClanahan, F. S. & G. L. Brown, granted nine hours, with 12½ per cent. increase. We still have a few firms in the city working ten hours, but expect to have good results from them in the near future.

Baltimore's standing, not including railroad shops, is as follows:

Forty-six firms working nine hours, with 12½ per cent. increase, employing about 1,000 machinists; thirteen firms, only two of any size, employing about 150 machinists, are still working ten hours. This does not include the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrows Point, which is not in the city.

I desire to call the attention of the machinists in general to these facts. Every firm in the city of Baltimore, where we were thoroughly organized, granted the demand without a strike. Not one firm with which we had a strike had over ten per cent. of the men organized, ex-

cept the Detrich & Harvey Machine Company. These men joined in a body one or two weeks prior to the strike. Before then there were only eight union men in that shop of almost 200. At the Otto Mergenthaler Company we had one union man in sixty-five men and boys. After a strike of less than a week, under the I. A. of M., they secured their demands.

### STRIKE AT BARTLETT, HAYWARD & COMPANY'S WORKS.

The strike of the machinists for a nine-hour day seems to have started a fever for the same in other trades in the city. At Bartlett, Hayward & Company's extensive iron, tank and construction shops, a number of machinists, on June 5th, demanded a nine-hour day without decrease of pay. A short time previously the firm had considered the question, and decided, as soon as the contracts on hand were finished, to give their men some such concession. The head of the firm was absent at the time, and a committee of the men who waited on the foreman were requested to await his return. Subsequently on June 5th about 250 men went out on strike, and remained out until June 19th, though some of them returned to work earlier. As soon as Mr. Bartlett returned the men were informed that on and after October 1st the firm would accede to the demands of the men, as by that time their contracts made on the ten-hour basis would be finished.

The men held several meetings on South Gay street. The strikers included men from the boilermaking, cast-iron fitting and riveting departments. They formed a temporary organization, and finally, on the 15th of June, accepted the terms of the firm, and by the 19th of June all were at work again.

The loss to the men was considerable in wages—estimated at $5,000—and that to the firm must have been nearly as much, when lost time, trouble, etc., are considered. However, none of the men lost their situations, and the friendly relations of the men and firm were not disturbed.

### PILE-DRIVERS' STRIKE.

On June 24th about forty men employed by the Hoffman Engineering and Contracting Company of Philadelphia, who were building foundations for the new cadet quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, demanded an increase of twenty-five cents a day. They were getting $1.75 per day of eight hours. The firm refused the demand, and the men stopped work, thereby temporarily suspending all work.

The Bureau could not learn of any organization of the men. The strike was not settled, and the men remained out about ten days, according to the company's report.

The strike involved one hundred and fifty men. A large number of new men were employed, nearly all brought from other places. The strike was not a success.

### STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

On June 12th about 138 employes of the Structural Iron and Steel Company, on Bush street, quit work, because ten negro men were put to work in the yards of the company. Subsequently the men demanded a nine-hour day, and at a meeting of a committee of the men with a representative of the company the men were told that the nine-hour day would be granted in July, by which time the pending contracts would be finished. This was accepted, but the men insisted on the discharge of the negroes. The firm paid off the men, and notified them if they did not return to work the next day their places would be filled, which was partly done. Subsequently a large part of the men returned to work, but the force of negroes was increased, and the men had to accept the situation.

The men claimed that the negro laborers would be taught to do their work and finally take their places for less money.

By June 17th over half of the men had returned to work. The loss of a week's wages to about 100 men was the result, amounting to upwards of a thousand dollars, though the nine-hour rule subsequently went into effect.

### BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE ON CITY SEWER.

On July 17 work on the Central-avenue sewer, being built by the city, was stopped by a strike of six bricklayers, who demanded the union scale of wages of $3.60 for the eight-hour day. This was refused by City Engineer Fendall.

The union scale of wages for bricklayers in Baltimore is $3.60 for nine hours work, but the City Charter only allows work eight hours each day. The men claimed that they were entitled to the union scale for the day's work. About forty stonemasons, laborers, carters, etc., were thrown out of work temporarily by the strike, which blocked the work on the sewer. There was much complaint about the nuisance created by the uncovered sewer, and it was declared a menace to health.

Subsequently the trouble was obviated by the City Engineer employing men who were members of the Bricklayers' Union affiliated with the Federation of Building Trades. This intensified the bitter feeling between this organization and the Federation of Labor.

The losses by the strike, which took place in July, and caused a cessation of work until October, fell largely on the laborers who were employed there at $1.66 a day.

According to the reports of the City Engineer's Department there was very little actual loss by the strike, if any, as the available appropriation had run out, but a very severe rain-

storm occuring during the cessation of work, occasioned much damage to the cellars and neighborhood, thus accounting for loss to the city of about $700 in work, which might have been avoided had the open portion of the sewer been completed and the center stay taken out before the storm.

The demands of the union were not acceded to, it being held that the union price was 40 cents an hour.

### STRIKE IN THE SLATE QUARRIES.

On September 2nd the workers in the slate quarries of the Peerless Slate Company, Harford County, went on strike on the refusal of the firm to grant an increase of wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. The firm employed about thirty persons, eleven of whom made the demand. The strike lasted until the 16th of September, when the old employes returned to work, the strike being unsuccessful. The loss was about $170 in wages.

On September 1st a small strike occurred in the establishment of the Cardiff Peach Bottom Slate Company at Cardiff, Md. The demand was for an increase of wages, and it affected fifteen employes, who quit work. The strike was directly undertaken for eight persons.

The strike lasted until October 1st, closing the establishment for about two weeks. The result of the strike was that the men received nine hours per day instead of ten, though the advance was not granted. Thirty-three persons were employed by the firm, all of whom were affected by the strike.

The loss in wages is reported at about $40 to each man, or $600, while the loss to the firm is estimated at about $200.

### THE PRESS FEEDERS' STRIKE.

The strike of printing pressmen, assistants and feeders, which was inaugurated on November 21st and ended on January 15, just eight weeks after it started, was very costly, though quiet. It was occasioned by a demand of the Press Feeders, Job Pressmen and Assistants' Union for an increase of pay approximating 25 per cent. and the adoption of a uniform working day of nine hours between 7 A.M. and 6 P.M. The demand was refused at first by all the employing printers who were members of the Typothetæ, as well as several others. About one hundred and seventy-five press feeders and assistants quit work, and a few days afterward about thirty pressmen joined them in sympathy and because the Pressmen's Union, being a part of the International Organization of Printing Pressmen and Assistants, refused to work with non-union feeders.

On November 1st, 1901, the Feeders' Union sent the following communication to all their employers:

BALTIMORE PRESS FEEDERS, JOB PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 16.
Subordinate to T. P. P. & A. U.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 1, 1901.

*To Employing Printers and Lithographers of Baltimore and Vicinity.*

*Gentlemen:* The undersigned Conference Committee, acting under orders for Baltimore Press Feeders, Job Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 16, were instructed to notify all employing printers and lithographers of Baltimore and vicinity that the following wage scale will go into effect November 21, 1901:

*Cylinder Presses.*

Feeders..... $9 00 per week.
Assistants..... 11 00 "

*Lithographers.*

Feeders..... 9 00 "

*Rotary Plate Presses.*

Feeders..... 10 00 "

*Two-Color and Perfecting Presses.*

Feeders..... $10 00

*Job Pressmen.*

2 presses..... 10 00
3 presses..... 11 00
4 presses..... 12 00
1 small cylinder in connection with job presses..... 13 00

*Overtime.*

Time and one-half up to 12 midnight. after midnight double time, as per scale.

*Night Work.*

An advance of $2.00 on regular scale.

*Holidays.*

New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and Sunday, double time, as per scale.

*Work Day.*

Fifty-four hours to constitute a week's work, the hours to be worked between 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.

An early reply is necessary, as the union will meet immediately upon receipt of same to consider your views and take such action as may be deemed necessary.

We would be pleased to meet you in conference, or individually, as you may desire. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM CAMERON, *Chairman*,
801 Hanover street.
E. VERNON COOK,
E. MURPHY,
CHARLES STURM.
CHARLES J. GORMAN,
*Conference Committee, B. P. F. J. P. & A., No. 16*

Most of the employers ignored the letter, but in one or two cases, where only one or two men were employed, they complied with the demand and continued work.

Nearly all the feeders quit work. This practically stopped presswork in the printing offices for a short time. A day or two after a number of pressmen in the various offices quit work because non-union feeders were put to work with them, and thus the strike became a joint strike of the feeders and pressmen.

After the strike had been on a week or so the following firms were known to have been affected more or less by the loss of men or boys: Friedenwald Company, Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., Kohn & Pollock, Sun Job Office, Monumental Label Company, American Label Company, Thomas & Evans, Williams & Wilkens, Summers Printing Company, John Cox & Co., Stonebraker & Co., W. J. C. Dulany Company, Simpson & Doeller, Mercantile Printing Company, Maryland Lithograph Company, J. R. Bridges & Co., P. W. Crowl & Co., King Bros., Bartgis & Co., Tall Bros., W. F. Gallery & Co., Fleet, McGinley & Co.

Many of the firms had secured new help or some of their old hands returned, while at least five employers had conceded the demands of the strikers on different basis, viz: Sun Job Printing Office, Fleet & McGinley, Stonebraker & Co., Emerson Drug Company, Hansche & Co. and Summers Printing Company. In these offices the men gained their point, but all the other employers were as determined as ever.

The following statement was made by the officers of the Typothetæ about November 27:

"The following firms, conducting both union and non-union offices, and comprising probably ninety per cent. of the competing establishments of Baltimore, declined to concede the demands made by the Press Feeders' Union. In some of these concerns all of the feeders and pressmen left their positions, and all their presses were idle; in others some of the hands would not join in the strike and remained at their work, and in some all of the hands remained at work.

"Since the strike was begun the Baltimore Typothetæ, composed of employing printers, has taken charge of the strike, and is in communication with sister organizations in other cities, who co-operate in obtaining skilled hands and rendering financial aid if required.

"In a short time all of the positions vacated by the strikers will be filled by competent workmen.

"Each firm needing hands has succeeded in obtaining some, and all the plants are partly in operation and are daily adding to their forces.

"The strike was without justification, and the following firms have joined together to resist it to a finality:

"American Label Company, C. C. Bartgis & Bro., John S. Bridges & Co., John Cox's Sons, William J. C. Dulany Company, Friedenwald Company, Fuld Bros., Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., Hansche & Co., Kohn & Pollock, John D. Lucas Printing Company, Monumental Label Company, Mercantile Printing Company, E. B. Read & Son

Paul & Falconer Company, Simpson & Doeller Company, Stonebraker Bros., Summers Printing Company, Thomas & Evans and Williams & Wilkins Company.

"A conference was asked by the strikers today, and the request was considered by the executive committee of the Employing Printers' Association, which unanimously adopted the following motion:

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, November 27, 1901.

"As there is no grievance on the part of the pressmen, we know of no reason why a conference should be had with the Pressmen's Union, and we decline absolutely to confer with or recognize the Press Feeders' Union or any of its representatives."

The loss in wages amounted to about $10,000, and the loss to the employing printers is estimated at $25,000, and it must have reached very near that amount. The total loss by the strike in cash must have been upwards of $35,000, to say nothing about delay of work and loss of prospective profits.

The Typothetæ brought quite a number of hands from other places, but the Pressmen's Union and the Feeders' Union were active in sending some of these back as fast as they could persuade them to leave.

The Typothetæ agreed to resist the demands to the end. They maintained that the arbitration asked for by the strikers through their national officers should have been sought before the strike, and, while they were willing to recognize the Pressmen's Union, refused to concede the same recognition to the Feeders' Union, on the ground that there were too many boys among them.

The unions, in reply, said their letter, printed above, asked for such conference before they ordered a strike, but their request was ignored.

Various officers of the national organization visited Baltimore and attempted to settle the controversy, but without avail. Finally, on January 15, the union declared the strike off, it having been a failure.

### BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS' STRIKE.

On November 22nd about sixty men employed on the new Fifth Regiment Armory stopped work on a demand for a working day of eight hours, or fifty-four hours a week. About twenty-five men employed on the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company line also struck. They were all members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Local Union No. 16, and were employed by the American Bridge Company, a branch of the steel trust. These men were getting $3.60 for nine hours' work at the time, which was four cents per day more than the union scale, but the strike was undertaken because it was believed that an effort was being made to break up the eight-hour system of the union and this was the entering wedge.

The strike involved altogether, in various places, about one hundred men, who were out from Friday, November 22nd, until November 27th, inclusive. On that day the officials of the national organization effected a settlement in New York with the bridge company and wired the men to go back to work, which they did on the Saturday following, Thanksgiving day having prevented an earlier return to work, so that the strike must be considered as having practically ended on November 27th.

The strike was a success, the men securing recognition for their organization and the eight hours work a day, as demanded by them.

The loss in wages to the men was about $1,500, and the estimated loss to the firm about $200.

### UNIMPORTANT DISTURBANCES.

On May 10th the riveters employed on the torpedo boats building for the government at Sparrow's Point shops of the Maryland Steel Company had stopped work and would not return unless assured that the nine-hour rule would be adhered to. Fourteen rail chippers stopped work at the same time. The company refused any assurance, and the men subsequently returned to work.

On July 18th about five hundred unorganized stevedores, employed in unloading fruit for the United Fruit Company from the steamer Iberia, refused to proceed with their labor unless paid for work previously done. The boss stevedore had not paid them. The agent of the company agreed to pay them himself and they went to work. A new boss stevedore was secured.

On September 3d a delegate of the Amalgamated Sheet-Iron Workers' Union went into the shop of W. A. Fingles and attempted to induce a non-union man to join the union. Considerable trouble ensued, and the delegate called out the ten union men who were working. Sixteen skilled men worked there at the time. The men subsequently returned to work, losing only about half a day.

# LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

One of the incidents of the year in labor circles was the seceding from the local Federation of Labor of a number of unions and the formation of a new central organization with the title of the Baltimore Federation of Trades, making three central labor bodies in Baltimore, viz.: The Federation of Labor, Federation of Building Trades and the Knights of Labor.

While there were several causes for the trouble alluded to, it is probable that the formation of the second Bricklayers' Union was the primary cause of the split. The controversy between the two bodies was carried to the National Federation of Labor and the efforts of its officers were enlisted to settle the difference, but without avail.

The controversy continued during the year, and at the time resulted in much acrimony. The newly-organized body was composed entirely of building trades mechanics, and became affiliated with the National Building Trades Council.

The result of this split was to retard the progress of labor organizations somewhat in Maryland, though it made both bodies active in securing new organizations.

The Bureau thought it would be of practical benefit if an official list of labor organizations, with membership, wages, and general information, could be published in this report, to be continued annually thereafter, showing the state of the various trades. With this end in view a circular was sent to every known organization in the State asking for such information. While it is generally claimed and believed that there are about one hundred labor organizations in Maryland, only about twenty-two have so far responded, and their answers are published in the table following. It will be noticed that the best organized trades promptly reply, thus evidencing that intelligent organization courts publicity.

The Federation of Labor claims sixty-five unions as affiliated with the central body, and the Federation of Building Trades claims eight or ten, with five or six claimed by the Knights of Labor, and a number of independent organizations or socialistic labor bodies, as well as the United Mine Workers in Western Maryland. The Bureau will endeavor to collect full statistics of these organizations for its next bulletin or report.

It will be noticed that the Typographical Union is the oldest union in years reporting, as well as receiving the highest rate of pay per day.

Ten unions report working seven to nine hours per day, while only three report working over nine, and one as much as twelve hours per day. Ten unions report an increase of wages in the past two years, ranging from 5 per cent. to 50 per cent.; the latter, however, only in the case of the paving-block layers, and the cause for this was extraordinary; but the other increase in wages was in nearly every case substantial. There is no doubt that organization has helped these men to secure the increase, together with the demand for labor occasioned by industrial activity in certain trades.

The replies as to the effect of formation of trusts on the trades is interesting as showing that the labor organizations are considering this question with discrimination and looking to their practical effect on their particular interests, rather than to the broader theoretical problem as to the final outcome of such formations.

All but one of the organizations strongly favor conciliation and arbitration.

There are many more organizations of labor in the State than appear in the table, but for various reasons, or no reason at all, they have failed to respond to our inquiries. We append a list of organizations supposed to be in existence, but not responding, with the hope that in the near future they will realize the importance of furnishing such information as will truthfully show the purpose of organized labor:

American Federation of Musicians, No. 40.
Arch. Iron Workers.
Atlantic Coast Seamen.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 12.
Butchers, No. 90.
Beer Bottlers, No. 258.
Boot and Shoe Cutters, No. 24.
Beer Drivers, No. 173.
Box Makers, No. 70.
Cigar Makers, No. 1.
Coopers, No. 32.
Candy Makers, No. 41.
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers, No. 6.
Cloak Makers.
Coopers, No. 124.
Electrotypers, No. 26.
German Central Labor Union.
Garment Workers, No. 39.
Glass Workers, No. 13.
Granite Workers.
Iron Moulders, No. 19.
Ice Drivers.
Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 2.
Knife Cutters, No. 8188.
Longshoremen, No. 187.
Longshoremen, No. 190.
Longshoremen, Local, No. 194.
Pressmen.
Plumbers' Supply Moulders.
Press Feeders and Assistants.
Pattern Makers.
Rammers, No. 7158.
Retail Clerks.
Slate Roofers.
Stone Masons, No. 4.
Steam Fitters.
Stereotypers, No. 10.
Tobacco Workers.
Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 1
Tin and Sheet Metal Workers.
Tile Layers.
Wood Carvers.

# SUMMARY OF REPORTS MADE BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

| Name of Organization | Date of Organization | Occupation. | Average number of working days per year. | Union Rate of Wages per Day. | Non-Union Rate of Wages per Day. | Number of Hours worked per Day | Was there an Increase or Decrease in 1898 or 1901 in your trade | How Much. | What is the General Condition of your Trade? | Effects of Formation of Trusts on your Trade. | Are you in favor of Conciliation and Arbitration? | Meeting Place | Day of Meeting |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federation of Labor | July, 1883 | All kinds | | | | | | | | | | Rechabite Hall | Wednesday. |
| Federation of Building Trades | June 1, 1900 | Building Mechanics | 240 | $2 50 to $3 60 | $4 75 to $2 50 | 9 | Yes. | 5 to 20 per cent | Fair | None | Yes. | No 6 S. Gay street | Friday. |
| Knights of Labor, D. A. 21 | July 16, 1880 | Mixed—all kinds | | | | 9 and 10 | No | | Ordinary. | Displacement of labor | Yes. | Gay and Baltimore streets | Wednesday. |
| Baltimore Typographical Union No 12 | 1832 | Compositors and Proof Readers | 300 | 2 60 to 3 75 | 1 00 to 2 00 | 7 and 9 | No | | Fair | Problematic | Yes. | S. W. Corner Gay and Baltimore streets | Last Sunday in month |
| Union No 22 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners | 1892 | Carpenters and joiners. | 240 | 2 50 | 2 25 | 9 | No. | | Fair | None | Yes. | 308 E. Baltimore street | Monday. |
| Typographia No. 11, German | Sept. 23, 1871 | Compositors | 300 | 2 16 to 3 33 | | 9 | No. | | Dull. | None | Yes. | Vonderhorst's Hall, South street | Last Sunday in month. |
| Oriole Assembly No. 1649, Knights of Labor—mixed trades | 1881 | Miscellaneous | | | | 8 and 10 | No. | | Fair. | Detrimental | Yes. | Baltimore and Gay streets. | 2d and 4th Wednesday. |
| Union No. 21, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders | Feb. 2, 1884 | Bookbinders | 260 | 2 25 to 3 00 | | 9 | No. | | Fair | None in Baltimore. | Yes. | N. W. Corner Greene and Baltimore sts | 2d and 4th Thursday. |
| Rammers's Union No. 7219 | May, 15, 1880 | Stone Rumming | 156 | 2 00 | 1 50 | 9 | No. | | Good. | None | Yes. | 702 E. Baltimore street | 2d Monday in month. |
| Photo-Engravers Union No. 2 | Dec. 17, 1895 | Photo-Engravers | 300 | 3 00 to 3 33 | 3 00 to 3 33 | 8 and 9 | Yes. | $2 00 to $3 00 | Good. | Increase of cost of material. | No. | 702 E. Baltimore street | 2d Monday in month. |
| Oriole Lodge No. 193, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders | Feb. 15, 1897 | Iron Ship Building and Boiler Making | 208 | 2 25 | 1 75 | 9 | No. | | Moderate | None | Yes. | Carroll Hall | 1st and 3d Fridays. |
| Local Assembly No. 1738, Knights of Labor | Jan. 26, 1898 | Paving and Rumming | 130 | 2 00 to 3 00 | 1 50 to 2 25 | 8 and 9 | No. | | Fair. | None | Yes. | Gay and Baltimore streets | Alternate Tuesday. |
| Iron Moulders Union No. 21 | 1898 | Stove Moulding | 208 | 2 75 | 2 25 to 2 50 | 10 | Yes. | 10 per cent. | Changeable | None | Yes. | Gay and Baltimore streets | |
| Stone Pavers Union No. 7314 | April, 1899 | Street Paving | 156 | 3 00 to 3 50 | | 8 | No. | | Normal | Forced idleness | Yes. | 702 E. Baltimore streets | 2d Tuesday in month. |
| Asphalt Block and Vitrified Brick Pavers Union No. 7214 | Feb. 7, 1899 | Paving—Asphalt and Brick | 182 | 3 00 | | 8 and 9 | Yes. | $1 00 per day. | Fair. | None | Yes. | 2014 E. Fayette street | 2d Tuesday in month. |
| Bricklayers Local Union | 1899 | Bricklaying | 208 | 3 60 | 2 50 | 9 | Yes. | 60 cents per day. | Good. | Increased price of bricks | Yes. | 506 E. Baltimore street | Wednesday. |
| Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 177 of United Brewery Worker's Union | July, 1894 | Ice Machine Engineers and Firemen | 360 | 2 00 to 4 85 | | 12 | Yes. | $2 00 per week. | Normal. | Closed several plants | Yes. | Labor Lyceum Hall | Alternate Tuesdays |
| Milk Dealer's Protective Union No. 8226 | Nov. 9, 1899 | Milk Dealers | 365 | | | | | | | | | Bavarian National Hall | Thursdays. |
| Local Brotherhood No. 42 of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers | Jan. 31, 1900 | Steam and Hot Water Pipe Fitting | | 2 50 | 1 50 to 2 00 | 9 | Yes. | 12½ per cent. | Very good. | Reorganized and 9 hour day | Yes | Germania Turner Hall | Tuesday |
| Bridge and Structural Iron Workers | Jan., 1900 | Construction of Bridges and Buildings | 250 | 3 00 | 1 25 to 2 00 | 8 | Yes. | 25 cents per day. | Good. | Held back material | Yes | 702 E. Baltimore street | Monthly. |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 28 | Oct., 1900 | Wiremen | 265 | 3 00 | 2 00 | 9 | Yes | 50 cents per day. | Fair. | None | Yes. | 6 South Gay street | Thursday. |
| Lathers' International Union No. 75 | March 15, 1901 | Lathing | 185 | 3 50 | | 9 | No. | 50 cents per day. | Very good | | Yes. | Baltimore street near Gay | Wednesday |
| My Maryland Lodge No. 186, I. A. of M. | Feb., 1892 | Machinists | 308 | 2 50 | 2 00 to 2 25 | 9 to 10 | Yes. | 12½ per cent | Good. | | Yes | Fayette and Frederick streets | Monday. |
| United Association of Plumbers and Gasfitters No. 48 | April 14, 1900 | Plumbers and Gasfitters | 234 | 2 50 | 1 75 to 2 00 | 9 | No. | | Good. | | Yes. | Manhattan Hall | Wednesday. |

# EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

It seems the saddest commentary upon progressive civilization that there should be a necessity for the discussion of the subject in hand, or even the establishment of bureaus designed to bring together employer and employe. Probably, under proper economic conditions, we should have ten jobs seeking the laborer, rather than ten laborers seeking the job. Indeed, with a proper observance of God's laws in the formation of society and the establishment of government such would be our actual condition. However, the laws of nature are not obeyed, and consequently we have the poor, both spiritually and financially, with us at all times. Society must face the conditions as they exist, and in striving for the ideal must adopt the best means at hand for mending the breaks that occur in economic government and the non-observance of the law of equity and justice.

Thus we are confronted many times with the condition of idle men and women anxious to work, but unable to secure it; oftimes because the work for them to do exists in some unknown place, and at other times because he who wants the work done does not know where to find readily the worker. Out of this latter condition grew the establishment of the middle man, or employment agency, whose task consisted in finding the man for the place and the place for the man, with both ends of the exigency to draw profit from. It is hardly possible to find out when the first private agency was started, but we can be sure it did not have a beginning until a profit was assured for the prosecution of the work. Private agencies for securing positions are not all bad institutions, nor by any means are they all good.

Investigation into these private employment agencies in every State of the Union has conclusively proven that they have been often used as a means to a bad end, in addition to the legitimate profit arising from the performance of the duty contracted for.

In every State, not excluding Maryland, have these employment agencies been condemned by the investigator, and a few quotations from his report will clearly set forth the evils attached to the institutions.

In 1886 Commissioner Peck, of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, in his report to the Legislature of that State, said: "In brief, the employment agency is one of the many

traps and springs of the metropolis set to catch the heedless and inexperienced and teach life's hard lessons."

Hon. John McBride, commissioner of Labor of Ohio, in his report for 1890, said: "They were leeches, engaged in sucking the life blood from the poor. These private agencies charged men and women anywhere from $1 to $15 for securing them employment, and in most cases they demanded and received a price for accepting an application, whether they secured a place or not. This every honest citizen knows to be wrong, because it is evident that when men and women who are willing to work and are unable to find it to do, it is sufficient for them to suffer the hardships which are inseparable from enforced idleness without taxing them for the privilege of securing work, or for the promise to secure work."

Labor Commissioner, Willard C. Hall, of the State of Missouri, says: "No where in this great State can be found a more perfect expression of man's inhumanity to man than embraced in the pernicious methods of our so-called employment offices. The song of the 'Spider and the Fly' never formed a more fitting illustration of duplicity than is found in the management of these offices. They allure the honest and unsuspecting laborer, seeking employment, into a web of confidence, surrounded by pretended sympathy and false promises, only to rob him of his earnings and turn him out disappointed and destitute."

This same commissioner, speaking of the agencies in Kansas City, says:

"In Kansas City there is one employment agency for women 'exclusively,' and three for both men and women; the remainder are for men alone. With the exception of the one for women exclusively, they all have a reputation not the best in the world for veracity and conscientiousness. Many of the women applying for work are sent to houses of ill-repute. By one employment agency this is said to be done knowingly, but without the knowledge of the women thus disposed of; while with others it is supposed to be done unwittingly."

Honorable David M. Ross, of Illinois, in his second annual report, says: "The individual plan, as represented by the private employment agencies, has been justly voted an unmitigated curse. People who conduct such institutions are moved solely by the instinct of personal profit, and many of them, as experience has shown, have moved from place to place in large cities, accepting large fees from poor, unsuspecting applicants for work, with no purpose of furnishing employment. There is scarcely a private employment agency that has not exposed itself to criminal prosecution, and only official indifference to a strict enforcement of the law has saved

their managers from serving time in the prisons of the State. This is a serious charge to prefer against some of our fellow-citizens, but the testimony of thousands of men and women, who have been robbed of the few dollars they could ill afford, would fully support it. That part of the population, however, who have no last dollar to pay for a false promise of work, and who are liable to form a dangerous element in a community, are precisely the class who can get no aid from the sharks in charge of the private offices, and whose necessities can only be reached and relieved through the free offices under the management of the State."

Mr. A. B. Howard, the Maryland Labor Commissioner, in his Second Annual Report, in 1894, after a thorough investigation of the private employment agencies then existing in Baltimore City, said:

"An attempt was made to secure information from among some of the patrons of these establishments, but it was only partially successful, as many of those to whom inquiries were directed declined to answer them. Those, however, who did answer are nearly unanimous in the opinion that many of the proprietors of these employment agencies are not paragons of honesty. In fact one of those answering, who is a well-known real estate agent, stated as his belief that some of the domestics who applied for and secured positions through these agencies are very much like "cappers;" that is to say, they are charged with being in collusion with the agencies and accept positions assigned them. After remaining in the position for a short time they leave to take a new place, thus being a source of continual revenue to the agency. Others have stated that, though they have repeatedly paid fees of one and two dollars to secure help, not one was furnished. On the other hand, domestics report that the payment of their fees did not, by any means, insure them a position. They have been told at each succeeding visit to call again until, tired out and disheartened, they were driven to seek a situation from other sources.

"The investigation made is convincing to my mind that were the proper authority given evidence could be adduced to show not only that much of the difficulty experienced by employers securing help may be charged to this collusion, but that, worse still, some of these places, under cover of employment agencies, are really houses of assignation."

Thus it will be seen that the decision against private employment agencies is general and sweeping in condemnation, and it is doubtful whether conditions have improved in Baltimore City to any great extent since Mr. Howard made his investigation. This Bureau has been to the trouble of looking up a number of these institutions during the past

months, and endeavored to secure some data from the proprietors as to the charactor of their work and its extent.

We find that the number of these agencies has considerably increased, dividing up the patronage and yielding in many cases a meagre return to those who manage them. It is probable that the general resumption of work in the last year or two has had something to do with the cutting down of their patronage. At present there are known to be about forty-five employment agencies in Baltimore, many of them being carried on by negroes.

The Bureau of Industrial Statistics prepared a blank, containing questions, which was submitted to the proprietors, and in nearly every case failed to get specific information. This is probably due to the fact that very few of the agencies keep any book or accounts other than scraps of paper or a little copy book, in which they write the names and addresses of the different applicants for situations or for help. In one particular case the lady running the agency referred us to a drawer full of small pieces of paper. When I asked her the number of applications that she had had in the year, gazing upon the mass of scraps, she said:

"Really, I can not tell you. I never keep any account of them."

"How do you keep account of the money you receive?" I inquired.

"Oh, I take what I can get, and more often than not after I get the situations for the girls they never come back to give me a cent. And in some cases the ladies whom I supply with help do not give me the dollar promised."

She finally said, as settling the proposition: "I carry my accounts in my head, and I know all about it."

The United Catholic Literary Association, the Charity Organization Society, and various church organizations charge nothing for assisting needy persons in securing positions.

Of the number of private agencies visited we received replies from sixteen, one of which reported itself as having been in existence since 1824. Nearly all of them reported to have been in existence over one year. These sixteen reported for the year 1900 a total of 2,875 male and 11,194 female, or a total of 14,069 applications for situations, and the same report situations secured for 1,335 males and 8,428 females, or a total of 9,763.

The charge for registering the names of applicants in six cases was reported as nothing. Two of them reported charging fifty cents for registration, and one of them, the Young Women's Christian Association, ten cents. Thirteen of the sixteen reported charging fifty cents or one dollar to the person securing the position, and one dollar to one dollar and

fifty cents to the person for whom help is secured. In one or two instances the proprietors confessed that in addition to the charge above stated, when the position is a good one, they would demand a portion of the first month's salary, but they said they did not always get this.

In one case the custom in vogue was to charge one dollar for registration, which would entitle the applicant to the use of the bureau for one year, and a charge of five dollars to the person desiring help, which guaranteed to them the services of the bureau for one year. In all cases the proprietors of the employment agencies secure remuneration from both the employe and employers, and I found on further investigation that they do not confine themselves to the charges above stated, but get just as much for their services as they can.

We are of opinion that some of these bureaus are used for wrong purposes, but tangible evidence is hard to secure. One institution, which is presumed to be run entirely on business principles, has established a co-operative association, and is connected with a detective agency, so that when a person secures a servant from such a source he may not be sure that an unwelcome adjunct is not made to the household in the shape of a prying housemaid or a curious servant, who may be utilized in divorce proceedings, or in any other nefarious scheme to make money.

Very seldom do these agencies make any inquiry as to the kind of a home or surroundings into which they are sending a girl or man. They do, to some extent, inquire into the character of the man or woman.

As heretofore stated, many of the agencies existing in the City of Baltimore are conducted by colored people, who, in some instances, are entirely irresponsible. Most of the proprietors of these establishments are reticent as to the amount of business they do and their methods of doing the same, and all of them complain of the low wages offered by the employers of house help and the many hours of labor imposed upon this class of help.

The following table summarizes the work in the city intelligence offices as far as reported:

| No. of Establishments. | Office opened. | Applicants for Positions. | | Total. | Situations Secured. | | Total. | Charge for Registering. | Charge for Securing Position. | Charge for Securing Help. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. | | | | |
| 1 | 1891 | 100 | 625 | 625 | 15 | 385 | 400 | Nothing. | $1 00 | $1 00 |
| 2 | 1901 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 250 | 750 | 1,000 | ..... ..... | 1 00* | 1 00 |
| 3 | 1882 | ..... ..... | 6,000 | 6,000 | ..... | 6,000 | 6,000 | 50 cents. | 1 00† | 5 00† |
| 4 | 1900 | 125 | 250 | 375 | 50 | 125 | 175 | ..... ..... | 50c. to $1 00 | 1 00 |
| 5 | 1898 | 38 | 390 | 428 | 15 | 48 | 63 | ..... ..... | 50c. to $1 00 | 1 00 |
| 6 | 1900 | ..... | 500 | 500 | ..... | 100 | 100 | 50 cents. | 50 cents. | 1 00 |
| 7 | 1893 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | 50 cents. | 1 00 |
| 8 | 1824 | 1,000 | 400 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 400 | 1,400 | ..... ..... | $1 00 to $3 00 | $1 00 to $1 50‡ |
| 9 | 1899 | 600 | 600 | 1,200 | ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | 10 per cent.§ | $1 00 |
| 10 | 1893 | 100 | 200 | 300 | ..... | 125 | 125 | ..... ..... | $1 00 | 1 00 |
| 11 | 1887 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | 50c. to $1 00 | 1 00 |
| 12 | 1891 | 400 | 600 | 1,000 | ..... | 55 | 55 | Nothing. | ..... ..... .... ..... | 1 00 |
| 13 | 1893 | ..... | 429 | 429 | ..... ..... | 230 | 230 | 10 cents. | 10 cents. | 1 00 |
| 14 | 1898 | 12 | 300 | 312 | 5 | 200 | 205 | ..... ..... | ..... ..... ..... | 1 00 |
| 15 | 1896 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 10 | ..... ..... | 50 cents. | 50 |
| 16 | 1901 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | 50 cents. | 1 00 |
| Total... | ..... | 2,875 | 11,294 | 14,069 | 1,335 | 8,428 | 9,763 | ..... ..... | ..... ..... ..... | ..... ..... ..... |

*This charge entitles the person to a position, even if more than one attempt is made by bureau to secure same.
†These charges entitle the person to one year's service of the bureau
‡This agency charges ten dollars a year to persons who desire to ask for help at any time in the year. Does a large business in railroad help or farm help in the summer time
§Ten per cent. of first month's wages.

These figures do not fully cover the field of the efforts of the private employment agencies of Baltimore. It is safe to say that even in the prosperous year of 1900, when everybody was supposed to be employed, the employment agencies of Baltimore found positions for at least 25,000 persons, at a cost to the employes and employers of $30,000 to $40,000 It is unfortunate that more accurate figures cannot be ascertained.

NO LICENSES OR STATE REGULATION.

We find that these agencies pay no license to the city or State, are under no surveillance, nor subject to any law in the State of Maryland, and it is time that cognizance was taken of the same by our Legislature so as to correct the evils growing from the system. A license law and a State Free Employment Agency will do much for the needy employe and the anxious employer.

THE REMEDY—FREE BUREAUS.

I am well aware that there will be strong arguments made that it is not the legitimate function of the State to furnish employment to people seeking work any more than it is to give beds to the homeless and clothes to the naked, and many will say that the establishment of such bureaus is the result of a tendency to socialism.

These arguments will not seriously disturb the people now, as the tendency in this country toward a "community of interests" and an inclination of the people to do collectively that which can be better and more economically performed by collective effort is strong and growing.

The fact remains, however, that idleness begets crime and suffering, and it is the duty of the State to prevent crime, and necessarily alleviate suffering among its citizens.

Cardinal Manning said that a starving man had a right to a share of his neighbor's bread, and if the opportunity to earn that bread is taken away men will find other methods of securing it. The other methods are the "dangerous ones," and are to be avoided by a legitimate effort, both of the individual and of the State, because these "other methods" are expensive to the State and very often demoralizing to the individual.

Therefore, it is my belief that free employment agencies, under the auspices of the State, are conducive to the public welfare to such an extent as to warrant the suggestion that a free employment bureau should be established in the State of Maryland, and that private agencies of the same character should be licensed, bonded and held to a strict accountability for their doings, as in other States, where they have been tried and found effective.

## HISTORY OF FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The history of the Free Public Employment Agency is interesting. Ohio was the first State to establish one This was done in April, 1890, the prime features of the law being:

*First:* The collection of statistical data relating to the industrial interests of the State.

*Second:* To assist employers to secure employes.

*Third:* To furnish working men and women when out of employment free and reliable information as to the kind and character of employment to be had.

Under this law five bureaus were opened in the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton, on August 11th, 1890, and the annual reports of the superintendents of these offices up to January 1st, 1898, for eight years, presented the following report of the remarkable work performed: Si uations wanted, 219,568; help wanted, 140,429; positions secured, 103,112.

Free employment offices were established in New York under a law approved by Governor Morton May 25, 1896. This law, however, was substituted by another adopted May 13, 1897. It is similar in many respects to that of Ohio, except that it placed the entire expense of the system on the State, while the Ohio law placed the burden of the expense upon the cities in which the bureaus were established.

Superintendent John J. Bealin, of the New York Bureau, says:

"Since the opening of this bureau for public business on July 20, 1896, to date, January 1, 1897, we have registered 8,040 applicants for labor, of whom 6,458 were males and 1,582 were females; and for help 332 males and 616 females—total, 948. Almost every trade and calling were represented, from the clergyman to the day laborer; from the school teacher to the ordinary domestic."

For the year which ended September 30, 1900, the New York Bureau shows that 5,625 applications for work were received; 3,505 applications for help, and 2,899 situations secured.

A Free Public Employment Office was established in Montana in 1895, but in 1897 the law creating the State Bureau was repealed, and another law passed authorizing the municipalities in that State to establish such offices.

Commissioner Calderhead, of the Montana Bureau of Labor, said of that bureau:

"It was never much of a success in this State, for the reason that there was not the interest displayed that the importance of the matter demanded. If the office had been established at Butte, where the demand for employment is greatest, the showing would have been very much better."

In July, 1895, an office was opened in San Francisco with a regular appropriation of one thousand dollars, which was added to by public subscriptions of prominent business men and establishments. During the first year of this bureau's existence there were 18,920 applications for employment, and 7,983 persons secured employment.

In 1897 a Free Employment Department was created by law in Nebraska, but in two States, California and Missouri, the Bureaus of Labor opened Free Public Employment Offices without waiting for legislative sanction, just as we have done here in Maryland.

The Commissioner of Missouri says that in the city of St. Louis, in 1897, thirty per cent. of the applicants secured employment through the department.

Subsequently the Legislature of these two States made proper appropriations, and the work was and is being pursued successfully.

In 1893 a Bureau was opened in Seattle, Washington, of which the Hon. A. H. Grant, Labor Commissioner, in his report says:

"This public employment office has been in existence for three years and nine months, during which time it has been of incalculable value in bringing together employers and employes to the number of many thousands, and has saved during this time in cash to the laboring classes fully $25,000. In 1894 the office found work for 3,967 persons; in 1895 for 5,779; in 1896 for 3,403, and in 1897 for 11,626.

"But of all the efforts made to establish free employment bureaus under State supervision, the most successful in this country has undoubtedly been that of Illinois. From all the evidence that can be secured, the law under which the Chicago offices have been established is a model of its kind. I would earnestly suggest that we emulate Illinois and follow its plan. The title of the Act establishing the office fully describes the extent to which it operates, and I venture to quote it:

" 'An Act to create free employment offices in cities of certain designated populations, and to provide for the maintenance, management and control of the same, and to prevent private imitations of the name of the same, and regulating private employment agencies.' "

The Act itself provides ample means for rooms, clerk hire and advertising expenses, the advertising being the most important item for the successful establishment of a free employment bureau, as it is absolutely essential that the people seeking employment and the people seeking help should be made thoroughly acquainted with the existence of the office and the rules governing the same. The Illinois Act

too long to discuss in full—but its prominent features, namely, providing separate rooms for men and women applying for positions; that all data shall be held in confidence and not published so as to reveal the identity of any one; requiring advertising in all the daily papers; requiring annual reports of the work of the office; prohibiting the charging of any fees; prohibiting the furnishing of any help when a strike or labor trouble of any kind is on hand; prohibiting the carrying on of a private employment agency without first having obtained a license and given bond to the State, and prohibiting any private agency from in any way similating the Illinois Free Office.

At present the Illinois Act only creates offices in Chicago and Peoria, the latter having only been recently opened, with the following results:

During the first year that these offices were in operation in Chicago there were 44,267 applications "for situations" filed (27,811 males and 16,456 females). Of this number 32,712 persons got places (16,616 males and 16,096 females). The total number of applications "for help" filed during the year numbered 39,539.

These figures can be supplemented by the following, which gives an idea of the immense amount of work done by the four Chicago offices since their existence, August 2, 1899, to November 9, 1901:

| | |
|---|---|
| Applications for employment | 81,970 |
| Number of positions secured | 64,420 |
| Number unfilled | 16,550 |
| Applications for help | 78,176 |
| Number unfilled | 12,756 |

In addition to those already mentioned a public employment registry was opened in England, as far back as 1885, at Egham. Later others were opened at Chelsea, Ipswich, Salford; and still later metropolitan bureaus were established in Camberwell, St. Pancras and Westminster, all of which proved fairly successful. There is now under consideration in London the establishment of a Metropolitan Municipal Labor Bureau, with inter-communication with all other labor bureaus of the country.

## THE MARYLAND BUREAU.

Having thus briefly outlined the existence of the various bureaus which have been established, I am safe in saying that experimental efforts have been made in a number of other States without legislative action, with a view of educating the public up to a necessity of making demands upon the legislators.

An experiment was made some few years back by one of the chiefs of the Bureau in Maryland, Mr. Myers, on the line of a free employment agency by mail, but little resulted from the same, and it was dropped by him without securing very much experience as to its utility.

The present chief of the Bureau went into office in May, 1900, and in December of the same year, while in Chicago as a delegate to the National Civic Federation, availed himself of the opportunity to investigate the methods employed in the management of the State Free Employment Bureau of that city, and was so favorably impressed with the utility of the same, as well as with its munificent results, that he determined, as far as possible with his limited appropriation, to continue the experiment of the Free Employment Agency in Maryland as started by him in the latter part of August of the same year, and to conduct it, as far as possible, along the lines followed by the Chicago office, and the experiment has been such as to warrant his confidence in the usefulness and satisfactory results to be obtained from the establishment of a State Free Employment Bureau under the control of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

In arriving at this conclusion we are, of course, influenced largely by the experience of Chicago and other cities, as well as the higher aim of making the State really instrumental in advancing the welfare of its citizens. Maryland has always been conservative in moving forward on new lines of legislation, and it may be that, owing to the activity in industrial enterprises at the present time, some will say that it is not necessary to establish such a bureau at the additional expense of a few thousand dollars. But it should be borne in mind that industrial activity does not always continue; that in time of peace we should prepare for war, and in days of prosperity it is well to prepare for the inevitable reaction that must take place in the industrial field. But even in busy times the Bureau would be a blessing to many.

In addition to these reasons we should consider the overcrowded condition of the larger cities, and the necessity for encouraging the distribution of labor in the agricultural portions of the State. Indeed, there is a request for agricultural labor at all times, and the demand on the Bureau, even in its experimental stage, has been very large from our farmers and country residents for working men and women. If there were no other reasons for the establishment of a free employment bureau than this, I believe that the securing of agricultural labor for the farmer would warrant the small expenditure.

## RESULTS OF EXPERIMENT.

In August, 1900, without any appropriation of money from the State for advertising, printing or additional help, the Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics opened a free employment agency, and from that time until the following December, a little over four months, there were made 124 applications for work and 55 applications for help. Of this number 46 secured positions or were referred to employers. This is shown in our report of 1900. The applications for help included farmhands, horseshoers, women for housework, cooks, solicitors, gardeners, general workmen, waitresses, etc. The applicants for work included every character of labor, from the best educated and more skilled to the ordinary workman.

From December, 1900, to December, 1901, the Bureau received applications for work from 124 males and 14 females, a total of 138; and received applications for help for 85 males and 304 females, a total of 389: Positions were secured for 53 males and 6 females, a total of 59.

This makes a total of 262 applications for work since the experiment was begun, and a total of 105 situations secured for persons applying for same, quite a good showing when it is considered that it was simply an experiment. Of course, we may have secured positions for many others, but the records do not show the same, because the persons have not notified us. The following table shows, in a concrete form, the character of help desiring work and securing positions:

*Applications for Positions and for Help from January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1901.*

| | Applications for Work. | | Applications for Help. | | Positions Secured. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Bookkeepers | 3 | | | | | |
| Boxfactory Worker | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Boy to learn candy making | | | 1 | | | |
| Bridgeman | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Clerks | 21 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Collectors | 1 | | | | | |
| Conductors | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Cooks | | 2 | | 6 | | 1 |
| Carpenters | 1 | | | | | |
| Cannery worker | | | 25 | 25 | | |
| Drivers and porters | 14 | | 2 | | 5 | |
| Farmers and farmhands | 12 | | 20 | | 4 | |
| Firemen | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Gardeners | 5 | | | | 3 | |
| Governess | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| General utility | | | 5 | | | |
| Girls to work in factory | | | | 250 | | |
| Housekeepers | | 3 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Housework | 1 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 3 |
| Horticulturist | | | 1 | | | |
| Janitress | | 1 | | | | |
| Light work | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| Laborers | 43 | | 27 | | 30 | |
| Machinists' apprentices | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| Packer | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Painter | 1 | | | | | |
| Saleslady | | 1 | | | | |
| Shoe-leveler | 1 | | | | | |
| Stenographers | 2 | | | | | |
| Solicitor | | | 1 | | | |
| Stableboy | | | 1 | | | |
| Watchmen | 9 | | | | | |
| Waiters | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Totals | 124 | 14 | 85 | 304 | 53 | 6 |

The Bureau has adopted a series of blanks to be used by those seeking help, seeking employment, and also that used by the office for securing references, these are as follows:

APPLICATION FOR HELP.

Baltimore.....1901.

Register No. of Applicant.....

Name.....
Address.....No.....Street.
Class of help desired.....
Sex.....Age.....
Nationality.....
Married or single.....
Number required.....
Length of time employment will be given.....
Laundry done in house.....
Number in family.....
Number of children.....
Number of adults.....
House or flat.....
Wages to be paid.....per day $.....Per week $.....Per Mo. $.....
Any strike or lockout at your place of business.....

---

Disposal .....
.....
Remarks.....
.....

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Baltimore.....1901.

Register No. of Applicant.....

Name.....
Address.....No.....Street.
Age.....Years.
Sex.....
Married or single.....
Nationality.....
Number of dependent children.....
Read .....
Write.....
Trade or occupation.....
Member of Trade Union?.....What?.....
Occupation desired.....
How long idle.....
Rate of wages expected.....per day $.....Per week $.....Per Mo. $.....
Are you willing to work outside of city.....

---

References.....
Remarks.....

When we have received the application for employment we send out to the reference or former employer a confidential blank, with a stamped envelope, which on its return is filed in the office for future reference. In nearly all cases these replies have been promptly received. This blank asks only necessary questions, and it is the best form we know of at present for securing satisfactory data as to the character of the applicant. Should the bureau be legalized and a law establishing the agency be enacted, with provisions against the furnishing of false reference, we think that this system would be almost complete. The reference blank used is as follows:

Register No. of Applicant.....

BALTIMORE, ..... .....

*Confidential.* *Kindly Fill Out and Return.*

M..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....

.....

I take the liberty to ask you what you know as to the character and ability of....., who states that ..... was employed by you as..... How long was.....in your employment? ..... Was.....competent? ..... Was.....sober and honest? ..... Was.....willing and obliging? .....

.....

No..... .....Street.

You will readily recognize the advantage it will be to the general public that the above questions be answered by you. All communications of this kind are held strictly confidential.

This Free Employment office is conducted by the State of Maryland, and is free to both employers and employe. There is no need of being in want of help or being obliged to pay to procure it, when you can have your wants promptly filled at this office. Usually all classes of male and female help are registered here for places.

Out of town orders should state precisely the class of help wanted, giving the office notice in advance of intended visit to the office. A personal call at the office will give better satisfaction to employers.

Trusting you will have the kindness to answer the above inquiries as soon as possible, I am Yours respectfully,

.....

Lack of means has prevented advertising, which is so essential to the publicity and successful results from the employment bureau. The State of Illinois has appropriated as high as $400 to each office for advertising and printing purposes,

so that it will be readily understood how much our bureau is handicapped by the entire lack of means.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

In addition to the facts stated above, I beg to direct your attention to the necessity of inducing unemployed residents of the overcrowded cities to go to the counties, and thus improve their own condition and develop the State. Maryland has ample room for thousands of ambitious and industrious men and women in the counties, and this Bureau is constantly besieged by farmers and business men throughout the State for men and women to work on farms and in houses; and if there were no other reason for the establishment of such an agency, it seems to me that the very useful work which could be performed in assisting agriculturists in securing help would be sufficient for the appropriation by the Legislature.

My conclusions from the above facts and experiences are that the State of Maryland would be performing a useful part of the functions of government in establishing a free employment agency, under the auspices of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, with an appropriation of about $2,500 for that work.

Believing that the less idleness there is among the people the better citizens they will become, and the less need there will be for charity, eleemosynary and penal institutions, I therefore (with your approval) recommend the passage of an amendment to the bill creating the Bureau, as follows:

6A. *And be it enacted*, That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall cause to be organized and operated a Free State Employment Agency for the free use of the citizens of the State of Maryland for the purpose of securing employment for unemployed persons who may register in said Bureau or Agency, and for the purpose of securing help or labor for persons registering as applicants for help or labor, and to advertise and maintain such office.

# COAL OUTPUT FOR 1901.

The strike in the coal industry of Western Maryland having been settled last year, and the demand for the excellent coal of this region having so largely increased, caused a tremendous increase of output in comparison with 1900, when four months time was lost.

The total number of tons of coal mined in Maryland amounted to 4,481,503 long tons, which is estimated to value at the mines at least $1.25 to $1.40 per ton, reaching a total value of $6,000,000 before shipping.

The coal mining industry of Western Maryland gives employment in various ways to at least 6,000 persons in Western Maryland, in addition to the number of hands employed handling the product by the railroads, barges, steamboat and steamship companies.

According to the settlement made last year the miners are getting fifty-five cents a ton for mining coal this year, so that the output represents at least to the miners a wage fund of $1,464,826.65, or an average of nearly $500 to each adult miner for the year. In addition to this, of course, there was a large sum paid out in monthly salaries to bosses, clerks, teamsters, help, boys, etc.

The following table is a summary of the coal production of the State for 1901:

| Name of Company or Mine. | Transported By | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. and O. R. R. | C. and O. Canal. | Pa. R R. | Surp. & Local. | |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Consolidation Coal Co | 1,170,195 | 164,854 | 225,014 | 113,469 | 1,673,532 |
| Black, Sheridan, Wilson Co | 803,675 | ..... | 69,922 | 28,737 | 902,334 |
| Maryland Coal Co | 23,319 | ..... | 379,870 | 12,115 | 415,304 |
| American Coal Co | 93,922 | ..... | 287,718 | 26,864 | 408,504 |
| George's Creek Coal and Iron Co | 261,920 | 25,937 | 62,448 | 5,005 | 355,310 |
| New Central Coal Co | 44,156 | ..... | 134,847 | 2,335 | 181,338 |
| Davis Coal and Coke Co. [Franklin Mine] | 99,912 | ..... | 43,589 | 15,731 | 159,232 |
| Lonaconing Coal Co | 65,073 | ..... | 29,401 | 33 | 94,507 |
| Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co | 54,492 | 2,272 | ..... | 10,731 | 67,495 |
| Midland Mining Co | 61,006 | ..... | 621 | 232 | 61,859 |
| Piedmont Mining Co | 38,127 | ..... | 13,261 | 53 | 51,441 |
| H. & W. A. Hitchins | 20,857 | ..... | 5,824 | 15,077 | 41,758 |
| Dickey Gibson Coal Co | 18,817 | ..... | 867 | 1,057 | 20,741 |
| Borden Mining Co | 284 | ..... | 15,102 | 179 | 15,565 |
| Piedmont Cumberland Coal Co | 11,068 | ..... | 2,352 | 2,104 | 15,524 |
| Frostburg Coal Mining Co | 7,965 | ..... | 1,372 | 12 | 9,349 |
| Big Vein Coal Co. [Md.] | 4,529 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,529 |
| Cumberland & George's Creek Coal Co | 1,160 | ..... | 1,362 | 4 | 2,526 |
| Sinclair Mining Co | 440 | ..... | 215 | ..... | 655 |
| Total | 2,780,917 | 193,063 | 1,273,785 | 233,738 | 4,481,503 |

# AGRICULTURE.

## RESOURCES, PRODUCTION, STATISTICS.

When the report of the Bureau for 1900 was issued there was some question as to whether the considerable space given to agriculture and to exploiting the resources of the State would prove acceptable and valuable. The great demand for the report, and the special request from those interested in locating in the State and in the cost of certain products indigenous to the soil, has dispelled all apprehensions and compels us to republish, revised, a small portion of that report, with some additions, that we hope will prove as helpful as the previous figures published.

These additions are largely in the shape of census figures, kindly furnished us by Chief Statistician for Agriculture, Mr. Le Grand Powers, whose intelligent work in the Agricultural division of the Census Office will prove of incalculable benefit in the future.

### MARYLAND.

"Maryland, situated between the parallels of 37 degrees 53 minutes and 39 degrees 44 minutes north latitude and the meridian of 75 degrees 4 minutes and 79 degrees 33 minutes west longitude," has an area of 12,210 square miles, 2,350 of which are water and 9,680 are land.

Being a border State, it is in touch on the one hand with the industrial progress of the Middle States, and on the other with the agricultural and commercial pursuits of the South, while its favorable position on the Atlantic Coast, and its extensive water area, give it advantages for commerce possessed by no other State in the Union.

The Chesapeake bay divides the State into two parts, and extends from the Capes up into Cecil and Harford counties, where the Susquehanna river empties into it at the north. From the east this magnificient bay is refreshed by eight large rivers, and an equal number from the west, to say nothing of many smaller streams. The rivers emptying into this noble basin of the Chesapeake on the eastern side are the Elk, Chester, Sassafras, Choptank, Third Haven, Nanticoke, Wicomico and Pocomoke; on the west the rivers are the Bush, Gunpowder, Patapsco, South, West, Severn, Patuxent and

Potomac. These large streams, numbering seventeen in all, flowing into the bay from the north, east and west, are like many outstretched arms, affording not only easy means of transportation, but embracing great wealth of resources, the full development of which offers many inviting opportunities. The overland transportation facilities of the State are even more favorable, if possible, on account of the numerous railroads, crossing and branching into almost every part of the State, all centering at the metropolis, Baltimore, and among which are the great and far-reaching lines of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania systems, the latter traversing the eastern, as well as the northern, central and western portions of the State.

The minerals of economic value which are known to exist within the boundaries of Maryland are coal, iron ore, gold, building stone (granite rock, marble, sandstone, slate and serpentine), decorative stone (marble, serpentine and porphry), limestone (for burning and flux), marl, hydraulic cement, clay (brick, potters and fire), sands (building and molding), porcelain materials (flint, feldspar and kaolin), soapstone, copper ore, chrome ore, ochre (mineral paint), diatomaceous earth (infusorial earth tripola), magnesium carbonate, asbestos (chrysolite), lead ore (Galena), zinc ore (zinc blend), mica, amber, plumbago (graphite, black lead), manganese, antimony and mineral waters.

The fisheries of the noble Chesapeake and its tributaries are of great magnitude. In these waters valuable and the most delectable fish of the world abound, among which are the shad (ever increasing in number), trout, Spanish mackerel, taylor, rockfish, herring and other varieties too numerous to mention. Crabs and oysters, in their season, are sent in train loads daily from the Eastern Peninsula to the Northern and Western markets, to say nothing of the large quantities shipped by boat to Baltimore, while the far-famed diamond-back terrapin can be found anywhere from the shores of the Chesapeake to the narrowest confines of the salt-water inlets, and the toothsome canvas-back duck and numerous other wild fowls feed from the fine celery beds which nature has provided on its shores and flats. Add to these the great commercial industry of the menhaden alone, without the fishing of the Atlantic Coast line of the State, and the figures are astounding. We might go on almost indefinitely and speak of our commerce, shipping interests, manufactures, cities, towns, charities and corrections, political and religious institutions, churches and education in the broadest sense.

Further on in this report, under the head of "Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries," we give some statistics which tell in a brief way the great progress of the people of the

State. However, coal mining is not mentioned herein, though in the past year that industry has grown to immense proportions, both at the mines and at shipping points. Maryland coal from George's Creek is conceded the best steam coal in the country, and its wide demand is daily increasing.

Agriculture and horticulture claim the attention of a large part of the people of the State, and, while the progress therein during the closing years of the last century has been little short of a revolution in manner and method in many sections of this great Commonwealth, yet there is still room for great progress and development along these lines which will warrant dwelling upon them to a limited degree, and in treating the subject we shall combine the two and allow the broadest latitude.

For the purpose of geographic and climatic divisions Maryland was formerly divided into four parts, which we still follow, viz.: Eastern, Southern, Northern-Central and Western. The counties of Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick comprise Western Maryland, which is mountainous. The first two counties, being the great coal region of the State, receive but little agricultural attention, though the possibilities in this direction are great, much of the land being still covered by virgin forests. Rich soil and natural grasses make it profitable for pasturage; hence live stock, and especially the sheep-raising industry, has become quite extensive. While mining and manufacturing claims the attention and employment of the greater part of the population of these counties, yet the cheap land, favorable terms and rich soil all tend toward their agricultural development.

The valley lands of Washington and Frederick counties broaden out into rich agricultural plains, and the latter is said to be the leading wheat growing county of the State, with all its land cultivated, while its live stock, dairy, poultry and other similar interests give profitable and pleasant variety to farm life. The bottom lands of the former are equally rich and productive and its farming quite as diversified, while its more numerous mountain sides are dotted with vineyards and orchards of cherries, plums, apples and peaches; the latter being of superior size, good quality, profitable, and hence largely cultivated.

The five counties, Montgomery, Howard, Carroll, Baltimore and Harford, constitute Northern-Central Maryland.

The land in these counties may be said to be high and rolling, with Carroll and Baltimore in the lead in this particular. They are all, generally speaking, well improved and in a good state of cultivation. Dairy farming and stock raising is carried on extensively in all these counties, in addition to the general diversity of croppings, as practiced by the up-to-

date farmer, among which is included truck farming on a large scale on lands adjacent to the cities of Baltimore and Washington, while fruits and vegetables are generally grown.

The counties of Eastern Maryland are Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester, the last named being the only county in the State bordering on the Atlantic ocean. Worcester and Caroline are the only counties of Eastern Maryland which do not touch the Chesapeake bay, but these are connected with it by rivers, the former by the great Choptank and the latter by the Pocomoke, both of which are navigable, and these two counties are thus reached daily by large and palatial steamers.

The lands are generally flat and level, Cecil and Kent being in some parts the exception, but the drainage is simple and complete, streams flowing from the watershed directly to the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware bay upon the east, and to the Chesapeake bay on the west. The position of the watershed along the extreme eastern edge of the area is very striking. In Worcester county for much of the distance it is only a few miles from the coast. As a result, the streams which flow to the east are small in comparison to those which drain to the west.

During the past fifteen or twenty years thousands of dollars have been spent and many miles of tile for underdraining purposes have been laid, thereby making the land more productive and valuable and removing all traces of malaria. This division of the State is by nature especially adapted to agriculture and horticulture in all its forms and phases, including stock raising and the dairy industry. Many farmers in good crop years grow from thirty to forty bushels of wheat per acre on fields containing forty to fifty acres each. Of course this is far above the average for the whole section, but it only shows what can be done. Everything in the shape of fruit, from the delicious strawberry to the luscious peach, can be grown to profitable advantage. The fact is, that this section of the State is the home of the best peach grown in the world.

As it is our purpose to sum up the agricultural interests of the State, we must pass to Southern Maryland, which embraces the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's.

The surface of this section of the State is somewhat higher and more broken than is that of Eastern Maryland. This is what is generally known as the tobacco section of the State, though fine fruit and melons are grown with great satisfaction and profit in some sections of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties, they being close to Baltimore and Washington, where labor can be easily secured for this kind of

work and good prices obtained for the product, much of which is hauled directly from the fields to the markets and sold by the grower. The other counties of the Southern division are for agricultural purposes, as favorably located geographically as any counties in the State, and should be as great a factor in this direction.

We maintain that Maryland is the legitimate home of the farmer, and here append a few reasons:

1. Its favorable geographical and climatic conditions.
2. The adaptability of its soil to the favorable production of such a diversity of crops.
3. The cheap prices of land.
4. The character of our public schools and school libraries, together with free books and liberal State appropriations for manual training schools, universities, colleges and seminaries.
5. Good public roads and bridges, with a spirit abroad throughout the State to make them better.
6. Its widespread system of waterways, competing with its numerous railroads, thereby furnishing cheap rates of transportation.
7. Its proximity to the great cities of Baltimore and Washington, as well as practical nearness to Philadelphia and New York.
8. The State Bureau of Immigration to direct and advise new settlers.
9. The State Agricultural College, with its experiment stations and departments of horticulture, under the present able management, to furnish free such information as may be sought on these lines. The fact is, that self-reliant settlers from foreign countries, or from other sections of our own country, cannot go amiss by settling in Maryland, because anywhere in this State progressive, intelligent and energetic agriculture and horticulture prospers under the hand of patient industry and ordinary economy.

The growing intelligence of the farmer, and the scientific methods being introduced in his occupation, is rapidly opening his eyes to the necessity of getting as close to the market as possible, and at the same time intelligently devoting his brain, as well as his brawn, to his work. Fairly good land, or even ordinary farming land, can be soon brought to a profitable, productive capacity, if patience and intelligence be utilized, and the highest state of cultivation be sought, rather than depend too much upon nature and the unaided ability of the soil. Nature will and has done wonders for Maryland farmers and fruit growers, but nature's efforts must be supplemented by man's help.

That this can be done profitably in Maryland is shown by several small tables hereto appended.

## COST OF PRODUCTION.

One year ago the bureau published a series of tables showing the cost of production of several important grains and fruits in the State. The demand for this information has been so great that we are constrained to revise and republish the same.

The following figures for wheat are materially the same, except in the selling price of wheat, which averaged during the year at least three cents more than the previous year on the farm. Particular attention is called to the vast difference of profit on land poorly cultivated and that highly cultivated, thus showing good reason why every farmer should give the best effort to fertilizing and cultivating his land, thus insuring larger profits.

In the table we have divided the character of the land under cultivation into four distinct kinds—land under poor state of cultivation, land under ordinary cultivation, land under improved cultivation, and land under highly improved cultivation. This was done with a view of showing the difference of the results from the two extreme methods as well as the intermediary efforts. We have endeavored to give the actual cost from practical, experienced farmers, who are cultivating the land, and without prejudice state the results. It will be seen from the first column that land under poor state of cultivation will yield a net profit of eight per cent. to the farmer thus working an acre of land; or, in other words, that if he depend entirely upon his crop of wheat from a large farm worked under these conditions it would be only a short time before he would be bankrupt.

The next column shows that the man who had done a little more work on the line of cultivation had increased the resultant profits to eighteen per cent., while reference to the third and fourth columns, being land under improved and highly improved cultivation, respectively, show a net profit of seventy per cent. and one hundred and twelve per cent. Of course it must be borne in mind that the average price of wheat last year was much better than for some years, but nothing will account for the great difference in results above shown other than the improved methods of cultivation and the use of intelligence, fertilizers and improved machinery. It will also be noticed that the difference in the cost of cultivation per acre of land in wheat between the two extremes of poorly and highly cultivated is one hundred per cent., but that the net results are nearly four times as great; or, in other words, the amount of money the farmer would handle as the gross receipts from an acre of land highly cultivated would be four times as great as the amount of money handled by the same farmer who devoted little time or money to the cultivation of his land. Every business man will say the more money he handles the more he will make, and this applies with equal force to the "man behind the hoe" as well as to the man within the trust.

TABLE No. 1.

*Cost of Production of Wheat.*

| ITEMS. | Land Under Poor Cultivation Yield 10 Bushels to the Acre. | Land Under Ordinary Cultivation Yield 16 Bushels to the Acre. | Land Unde Improved Cultivation Yield 30 Bushels to the Acre. | Land Under Highly Improved Cultivation. Yield 40 Bushels to the Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparing ground | $1 50 | $ 2 00 | $ 2 00 | $ 2 00 |
| Seed Wheat | 1 05 | 1 05 | 1 05 | 1 05 |
| Grass Seed | ..... | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Seeding | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Fertilizer and Lime | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 60 | 4 60 |
| Harvesting | 50 | 60 | 75 | 75 |
| Threshing, Hauling, Handling, etc | 50 | 80 | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Supe intendence, Rent, or Interest and Incidentals | 85 | 2 00 | 3 00 | 3 10 |
| Total | $7 40 | $11 15 | $14 10 | $14 70 |
| Returns from Sale of Product of One Acre: | | | | |
| Average Price of Wheat on the Farm in 1901, 73c | $7 30 | $11 68 | $21 90 | $29 20 |
| Value of Straw | 75 | 1 50 | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Total Receipts per acre | $8 05 | $13 18 | $23 90 | $31 20 |

In Table No. 2, being the cost of production per acre of corn in Maryland, we have made the same distinction as in Table No. 1, but the differences are even much greater in favor of the farmer who works his land under highly improved cultivation. It is true that the proportion of profits in the past year in the cultivation of corn was much greater than for many years, but the relative results will be the same in good and bad seasons. The man who does not use any fertilizer and pays but little attention to the cultivation of his land may reap a profit of fifty per cent. an acre, but when it is remembered that he may depend for his maintenance on the cultivation of sixty acres of land he will find that the man who highly improved his sixty acres will earn so much more for comparatively such a little additional labor and expense that he need not be told that he is losing time and effort, as well as impoverishing his land and destroying its usefulness.

TABLE No. 2.

*Cost of Production of Corn.*

| ITEMS. | Land Under Poor Cultivation. Yield 15 Bushels to the Acre. | Land Under Ordinary Cultivation. Yield 32 Bushels to the Acre. | Land Under Improved Cultivation. Yield 60 Bushels to the Acre. | Land Under Highly Improved Cultivation. Yield 80 Bushels to the Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparing ground | $ 1 50 | $ 2 00 | $ 2 00 | $ 2 00 |
| Seed Corn | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Planting | 35 | 40 | 50 | 50 |
| Fertilizing and Lime | ..... | 1 50 | 2 00 | 2 60 |
| Cultivating and Harvesting | 2 00 | 2 50 | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Husking and Housing | 60 | 1 12 | 1 80 | 2 40 |
| Shelling and Labor | 22½ | 48 | 90 | 1 20 |
| Superintendence, Rent, or Interest and Incidentals | 85 | 2 00 | 3 00 | 3 10 |
| Total Cost | $ 5 62½ | $10 10 | $13 30 | $15 40 |
| Returns from One Acre of Ground: | | | | |
| Average Price of Corn Per Bushel in 1901 on the Farm, 60c | $ 9 00 | $19 20 | $36 00 | $48 00 |
| Fodder | 2 00 | 4 50 | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| Total Receipts | $11 00 | $23 70 | $42 40 | $55 00 |

In Table No. 3 we give the cost of production of strawberries, based on actual conditions on the Eastern Shore. It would have been more satisfactory had we been able to give comparative figures for other parts of the State, especially in this industry. It is evidenced by the figures herein given that raising strawberries for the market is a very profitable business, and the only wonder is that our people have not devoted much more land and time to the same. When it is remembered that land under a poor state of cultivation and strawberries nearly growing wild will make a net profit of six per cent. for the owner, while highly improved land will yield an average profit of nearly sixty per cent., there can be no question as to what the strawberry grower ought to do. The wide difference between the cost in the first column and that in the last shows the reasons for the increased profit better than any words of ours can express, and we trust that the farmers of Maryland who make strawberry cultivation a business will gradually realize where their interests lie.

TABLE No. 3.

*Cost of Production of Strawberries.*

| ITEMS. | Land Under Poor Cultivation. Yield 2000 Quarts Per Acre. | Land Under Ordinary Cultivation. Yield 2500 Quarts Per Acre. | Land Under Improved Cultivation. Yield 3300 Quarts Per Acre. | Land Under Highly Improved Cultivation. Yield 4000 Quarts Per Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparing ground | $ 1 50 | $ 2 00 | $ 2 50 | $ 4 00 |
| Plants | 6 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 12 50 |
| Planting | 1 00 | 1 25 | 2 00 | 3 50 |
| Cultivating, Hoeing and Blossoming | 6 50 | 10 00 | 12 50 | 20 00 |
| Phosphates | ..... | 3 00 | 9 00 | 15 00 |
| Mulch and Mulching | ..... | ..... | 2 00 | 8 00 |
| Picking | 30 00 | 37 50 | 49 50 | 80 00 |
| Crates, including cups | 14 70 | 18 62 | 24 15 | 29 40 |
| Labor of packing and hauling | 3 00 | 3 75 | 4 95 | 6 00 |
| Superintendence, Rent, or Interest and Incidentals | 2 30 | 2 75 | 3 65 | 4 15 |
| Totals | $65 00 | $86 87 | $120 25 | $182 55 |
| Receipts and selling-price per quart | at 4c.: $80 00 | at 4½c.: $122 50 | at 5c.: $165 00 | at 6½c.: $260 00 |
| Leaving net profit per acre | $15 00 | $35 63 | $45 75 | $77 45 |

Lucretia Dewberries, which have not been as largely cultivated as the profits therefrom would warrant, under intelligent management, is one of the small fruits that deserves attention, and should be more extensively cultivated. They are profitable, as well as susceptible of high culture.

TABLE No. 4.

*Lucretia Dewberries.—Cost of Production.*

| ITEMS. | Yield Per Acre 1st Year, 2,000 Qts. | Yield Per Acre 2d Year, 2,500 Qts. | Yield Per Acre 3d Year, 3 000 Qts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preparing Ground | $ 2 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Plants | 9 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Planting | 3 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Cultivating and Hoeing | 16 00 | $ 6 00 | $ 6 00 |
| Phosphate | 10 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 |
| Stakes | 9 00 | ..... | 2 00 |
| Tying up | 2 00 | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| Picking | 30 00 | 37 50 | 45 00 |
| Crates, including Cups | 13 50 | 16 87 | 20 25 |
| Labor, Packing and Hauling | 3 75 | 4 95 | 6 00 |
| Superintendence, Rent, or Interest and Incidentals | 2 75 | 3 45 | 4 15 |
| Total | $101 00 | $ 84 77 | $105 40 |
| Receipts at Selling Price Per Quart, of 6½c | 130 00 | 162 50 | 195 00 |
| Net Profit Per Acre | $ 29 00 | $ 77 73 | $ 89 60 |

The cultivation of tobacco is one of our main and most profitable agricultural pursuits, but it is doubtful if the people of this State have paid the attention to its higher cultivation that they should. The figures herein given are furnished by a tobacco grower of experience.

TABLE No. 5.

*Results of Production of Tobacco.*

| ITEMS. | Yield 650 lbs. Per Acre. |
|---|---|
| Preparing Ground | $ 3 50 |
| Plants | 4 00 |
| Planting | 3 00 |
| Cultivation | 5 00 |
| Fertilizer and Manure | 5 00 |
| Harvesting, Curing, Packing, Stripping and Shipping | 14 00 |
| Total | 34 50 |
| Average Price of Tobacco for 1901, 650 lbs. at 7c | 45 50 |
| Profit Per Acre | $11 00 |

Dairy farming is not only profitable in product, but in other ways when connected with large farming operations. For the following figures we are largely indebted to the Experimental Station of the Maryland Agricultural College. We have reduced, to a small extent, the figures of last year, but still the profit is fair, without taking into account the value of the cow in fertilizing the farm.

TABLE No. 6.

*Results of Production of Dairy Farming.*

| ITEMS. | Cost of Production Per Cow. |
|---|---|
| Interest on Original Cost of Cow, $35.00 | $ 2 10 |
| Feed, Care, Stabling, etc | 48 00 |
| Annual Deterioration of Cow | 2 00 |
| Total Cost | $52 10 |
| Yearly Returns from One Cow: | |
| Value of Increase (Calf) | $ 7 50 |
| 650 Gallons of Milk at 16c. Gallon | 104 00 |
| Total | $111 50 |
| Showing a Profit of | 59 40 |
| Value of Increase: | |
| Calf | $ 7 50 |
| 275 lbs. Butter at 21c. lb | 57 75 |
| 600 Gallons Skim Milk, etc., at 2c. Per Gallon | 12 00 |
| Total | $77 25 |
| Showing a Profit of | $25 15 |

The following table, furnished by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wm. F. Wheatley, gives prices current in Baltimore for the various grains mentioned, by months, as well as the average for the year. The average prices of all were much higher in 1901 than in 1900, thus making a prosperous year for our grain farmers, even though their increased profits may be to some extent offset by the advanced cost of the products and manufactures which they had to buy.

The gain over 1900, as shown in the following table, for the farmers in the average price of wheat was 3½ cents per bushel; in corn 10⅛ cents; in oats 9 and 10 cents and in rye 1½ cents, all very substantial gains for the year. It will be noticed, however, that while the average advance in corn for the entire calendar year 1901 is only about 10 cents per bushel more than the average for 1900, that we have placed the average price in table No. 2 at 21 cents advance. This is because the Maryland corn crop was largely placed on the market during the months of October, November and December, when the prices were highest. The table will prove of value for comparison and guidance.

TABLE No. 7.

*Highest and Lowest Prices of Grain, per Bushel, by Months, at Baltimore, for the Year 1901.*

| MONTHS. | WHEAT, SOUTHERN. | | CORN. | | OATS. | | OATS. | | RYE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. 2 Red Winter. | | Mixed. | | No. 2 White. | | No. 2 Mixed | | No. 2 Western. | |
| | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. |
| January..... | .78 | .73¾ | .43¼ | .41½ | .32½ | .31 | .29 | .28 | .54 | .51 |
| February..... | .78¾ | .76 | .45 | .42¼ | .32¼ | .31 | .30 | .28 | .56½ | .54 |
| March..... | .81 | .77¾ | .48¼ | .44¼ | .33 | .31¾ | .31 | .29¾ | .59 | .56½ |
| April..... | .81½ | .76½ | .49¾ | .46⅛ | .34 | .33 | .32 | .30½ | .59 | .58 |
| May..... | .80½ | .78¾ | .50¼ | .46¾ | .34 | .33½ | .32 | .31 | .60 | .58 |
| June..... | .79½ | .72 | .47¾ | .44⅛ | .34½ | .33 | .32½ | .31½ | .60 | .52 |
| July..... | .75½ | .69¼ | .59 | .46¼ | .44 | .33¼ | .42 | .31½ | .54 | .51 |
| August..... | .78 | .72 | .63½ | .56½ | .44½ | .38 | .42½ | .37½ | .58 | .54 |
| September..... | .75½ | .72½ | .62 | .59¼ | .39½ | .38½ | .38½ | .37½ | .58 | .56 |
| October..... | .75 | .70½ | .61 | .58¼ | .43 | .39 | .41½ | .38 | .56½ | .56 |
| November..... | .78 | .74¼ | .67 | .60¾ | .52 | .43½ | .49 | .41 | .62½ | .56 |
| December..... | .85¾ | .78½ | .68 | .65 | .54½ | .51 | .53 | .48½ | .70 | .62 |
| Average price.. | .76½ | | 53⅛ | | .38+ | | 36+ | | .57+ | |

## MARYLAND WHEAT AND CORN CROP FOR 1901.

There are no definite figures of the crop of grain for 1901 up to the hour of going to press of this report, whatever has been published in this respect being purely estimates. However, Maryland has been peculiarly fortunate in 1901 in her production of grain, our farmers having received much higher prices for it than for many years. Nearly all of the Maryland farmers market their corn in the latter part of the year—October to December—and during 1901 prices were higher in those months than at any period of the year. We use in the following table the price at which the bulk of the crops of wheat and corn were sold in Maryland. Our figures are not conclusive, but we believe when the final figures of the Agricultural Department are made public that it will be found that we are not very far out of the way. The crop of wheat and corn for 1901 in Maryland is as follows:

| | Acreage. | Yield per Acre. | Total Yield. | Value Per Bushel. | Value of Crop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bushels. | Bushels. | | |
| Corn. | 615,000 | 34 | 20,910,000 | 60 Cents. | $12,546,000 |
| Wheat. | 860,152 | 17 | 14,622,584 | 76½ Cents. | 11,185,276 |

# AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1899-1900.

The Census Bureau has been engaged in gathering figures of farm values, acreage, etc., and will soon publish the same for Maryland. We are thus enabled, through the courtesy of Mr. Le Grand Powers, Chief of the Agricultural Division, to give some interesting data otherwise unobtainable at this time, as the State appropriation is entirely inadequate to collect the same. The tables that follow can be safely relied upon as the final figures.

Table A shows that the State now contains 46,012 farms, aggregating a total of 5,170,075 acres; of which 45,364 farms are with buildings, and 3,516,352 acres are improved. These figures show a gain over the Census figures of 1890 of 5,214 farms in the State, and a gain of 217,685 acres in the total acreage of the farms, and a gain of 103,440 in the improved acreage. The total value of land and improvements on these farms, not including buildings, is reported as $120,367,550, and the value of the buildings as $54,810,760; the value of the implements and machinery is reported at $8,611,220, making a total of $183,789,530, as against $181,598,550 in 1890—a substantial increase in the improvement of farms. The value of the live stock of the State returned as farm property is reported as $20,855,877, as against $19,194,320 in 1890, showing a substantial increase in these values. Table A also shows the total value of farm products not fed to live stock in the State as $35,053,529, or an increase over the estimate made in 1890 of nearly $10,000,000. Surely these figures speak well for the enterprise and productive energy of the farmers of the State.

While we are not yet able to report the number of farm laborers employed in the State, yet the amount of money expended for labor on the farms is reported as $5,715,520, and the expenditures for fertilizers used by the farmers as $2,618,890, or an increase over the amount expended in 1890 of $200,000.

Table A is by counties, and shows that Baltimore county contains the largest number of farms, with Frederick county a close second, and Carroll, Harford, Washington, Prince George's, Wicomico, Montgomery, Dorchester, Worcester, Charles, Anne Arundel, Caroline, Garrett, Cecil, Somerset, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Howard, Talbot, Calvert, Kent and Allegany counties in the order named, and Baltimore City last. Baltimore county heads the list with the number

of buildings on farms, with Frederick and Carroll closely following. Frederick county contains the largest number of improved acres in farms, while Baltimore county heads the list as to the value of land, improvements and buildings, as well as machinery, live stock and products.

Baltimore county expends the greatest amount of money of any county in the State, both for labor and fertilizers, and probably this accounts for its leadership in other lines. This is peculiar, when it is remembered that there is a wide difference in the total acreage in farms between Baltimore county and Frederick county, there being more improved acres in Frederick than there are in Baltimore county, though the number of farms is greater in Baltimore county, thus proving the oft-repeated statement that "The greater the number of farms and the smaller the farms, the greater their value, productivity and wealth."

A study of Table A will prove interesting to the farmers of the State, and ought to be productive of good results.

Table B, being of all farms by area, shows that the average size of the farms in the State is 112-$\frac{4}{10}$ acres. This is considerably less than the average in 1890. The table shows that on June 1st, 1900, there were 3,393 under 10 acres in Maryland, as against 2,983 in 1890, and while there were 83 farms of 1,000 acres and over in 1890, the number had decreased to 79 in 1900. Baltimore county again heads the list with the smallest sized farms in acres in the State, the average size in that county being 75-$\frac{7}{10}$ of an acre. Of course, this is excluding Baltimore City. The average sized farms were largest in Kent county, being 179-$\frac{9}{10}$ of an acre, and that, too, in a county which, with one exception, had the smallest total number of farms in the State. It is thus seen that it is much better to decrease the size of the farms and increase the number of buildings and improvements (as is shown in these two tables) for the increased prosperity of the farmer.

Table C, being all farms by tenure, and the percentage of white and colored farmers, as well as the percentage of farms of owners, part owners, owners and tenants, managers, cash tenants and share tenants by counties, is interesting and deserves special study, as for the first time we are informed of the percentage of colored farmers in this State as compared with the white population. Of the total number of farmers, 87-$\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. are white, and 12-$\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. are colored, while of the total white and colored population of the State the census will show that nearly 23 per cent. is colored. It is unfortunate that the census of 1890 was not taken in the same way as that of 1900, so that some definite idea might be had of whether the colored population had advanced in thrift and industry in proportion to their increase in numbers, or in

comparison with the progress of the white people of the State. The table shows that there are 27,838 owners of farms, and 11,391 share tenants, while the balance of the farms are worked by cash tenants, part owners, managers, and owners and tenants, in the order named. Baltimore county again shows up as having the largest number of actual owners of farms, viz., 3,037; Frederick and Carroll county coming next in this respect. Seventy-four and three-tenths per cent. of the farms of Allegany county are owned by the farmers, while Garrett shows up with 82-$\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. of owners of the total number of farms; though both of these counties have a less number of owners than some of the others.

Charles county has 41-$\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. of colored farmers, as compared with 58-$\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. white farmers; while Calvert county contains 38 per cent. of colored farmers, as against 62 per cent. of white farmers; and St. Mary's, Dorchester, Prince George's, Somerset and Anne Arundel come in the order named in so far as having a large percentage of colored farmers.

The most gratifying results of an analysis of this table is that we find 60$\frac{5}{10}$ per cent. of the farms in the hands of the owners, and this speaks well for the industry when it is considered in connection with the increased number of farms and their smaller area.

Table D shows the farms of white and colored farmers by counties. We have a total of 40,169 farms held by the white farmers of the State, and 5,843 held by the colored farmers of the State. There are 24,956 white owners and 2,882 colored owners. There are 3,493 white cash tenants and 9,478 white share tenants, as against 563 colored cash tenants and 1,913 colored share tenants. The table shows that the colored farmers are daily being more largely trusted in the agricultural industries than heretofore, as 105 managers are shown in the table to be colored, as against 947 white: this is an increase in the number of colored managers over previous figures. More farms are owned in Baltimore county by white people than any other county in the State, and more farms are owned in Charles county by colored people than any other county in the State. Of course the total number of farms in Charles county is smaller than that of other counties. There are no large towns of any account in this county with suburban residences, but the figures represent actual farms, while in some of the other counties the suburban residences with three or four acres come under the head of farms. This is the case in Baltimore county.

TABLE A.

*Number and Acreage of Farms and Value of Specified Classes of Farm Property, June 1, 1900, With Value of Products of 1899 Not Fed to Live Stock, and Expenditures in 1899 for Labor and Fertilizers, by Counties.*

| Counties. | Number of Farms | | Acres in Farms. | | Values of Farm Property. | | | | | Expenditures. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | With Buildings. | Total. | Improved. | Land and Improvements, (Except Buildings). | Buildings. | Implements and Machinery. | Live Stock. | Value of Products Not Fed to Live Stock. | Labor. | Fertilizers. |
| Allegany | 894 | 881 | 160,348 | 75,905 | $ 1,945,000 | $ 669,940 | $ 136,730 | $ 338,974 | $ 519,327 | $ 58,600 | $ 16,480 |
| Anne Arundel | 1,889 | 1,835 | 206,967 | 148,325 | 3,659,970 | 1,885,740 | 275,470 | 598,679 | 1,882,241 | 331,670 | 183,970 |
| Baltimore | 4,496 | 4,422 | 340,206 | 244,806 | 23,190,670 | 9,295,710 | 1,235,380 | 2,259,295 | 4,850,962 | 866,030 | 313,560 |
| Baltimore City | 159 | 154 | 3,131 | 2,438 | 1,327,110 | 417,010 | 33,080 | 69,386 | 339,034 | 55,270 | 3,830 |
| Calvert | 1,077 | 1,046 | 136,625 | 88,605 | 1,546,070 | 659,100 | 100,840 | 306,412 | 557,196 | 66,820 | 46,480 |
| Caroline | 1,863 | 1,849 | 183,501 | 125,908 | 2,874,970 | 1,051,050 | 243,080 | 579,514 | 1,126,075 | 125,240 | 93,290 |
| Carroll | 3,352 | 3 297 | 276,953 | 227,693 | 7,210,730 | 4,501,850 | 719,340 | 1,496,895 | 2,437,966 | 336,560 | 160,000 |
| Cecil | 1,633 | 1,616 | 200,629 | 141,401 | 4,773,490 | 3,024,820 | 440,610 | 984,644 | 1,507,383 | 301,840 | 146,430 |
| Charles | 1,900 | 1,877 | 263,255 | 153,465 | 2,775,240 | 1,216,610 | 191,650 | 578,843 | 823,675 | 68,240 | 48,500 |
| Dorchester | 2,007 | 1,990 | 243,497 | 128,160 | 2,761,440 | 1,087,720 | 218,740 | 628,417 | 1,049,181 | 138,960 | 76,800 |
| Frederick | 3,747 | 3,729 | 374,381 | 308,041 | 12,394,570 | 5,645,840 | 855,380 | 2,160,795 | 2,735,448 | 502,250 | 190,560 |
| Garrett | 1,788 | 1,765 | 243,510 | 123,932 | 2,900,670 | 992,210 | 226,210 | 822,072 | 869,714 | 63,600 | 23,220 |
| Harford | 2,431 | 2,400 | 248,925 | 174,255 | 5,519,510 | 4,160,360 | 570,600 | 1,460,396 | 2,154,353 | 372,010 | 272,960 |
| Howard | 1,214 | 1,198 | 146,039 | 110,546 | 3,494,690 | 2,275,470 | 321,990 | 676,286 | 1,041,271 | 217,660 | 108,410 |
| Kent | 941 | 917 | 169.288 | 138,944 | 4,258,300 | 1,365,050 | 276,780 | 774,715 | 1,451,329 | 303,010 | 112,500 |
| Montgomery | 2,085 | 2,070 | 283,469 | 212,840 | 9,491,930 | 3,525,170 | 576,010 | 1,486,558 | 2,160,751 | 418,060 | 198,370 |
| Prince George | 2,374 | 2,315 | 265,003 | 174,273 | 5,710,630 | 2,577,410 | 323,820 | 712,118 | 1,482,749 | 263,210 | 74,310 |
| Queen Anne | 1,456 | 1,437 | 224,143 | 172,396 | 4,558,610 | 1,590,780 | 384,450 | 1,049,553 | 1,400,201 | 288,880 | 130,330 |
| St. Mary's | 1,292 | 1,280 | 192,503 | 109,553 | 1,825,470 | 870,550 | 158,530 | 450,554 | 686,465 | 103,570 | 63,230 |
| Somerset | 1,521 | 1,496 | 144,970 | 82,650 | 1,622,690 | 995,000 | 157,020 | 381,843 | 770,197 | 131.070 | 42,030 |
| Talbot | 1,199 | 1,193 | 164,792 | 119,266 | 4,200,570 | 1,690,700 | 304,220 | 759,581 | 1,361,877 | 241,480 | 89,040 |
| Washington | 2,393 | 2,358 | 249,221 | 197,948 | 8,223,320 | 3,552,060 | 516,250 | 1,221,620 | 1,967,389 | 309,750 | 111,540 |
| Wicomico | 2,314 | 2,278 | 207,284 | 122,453 | 1,923,360 | 882,320 | 171,640 | 469,069 | 949,203 | 79,380 | 60,560 |
| Worcester | 1,987 | 1,961 | 241,435 | 132,549 | 1,978,540 | 878,290 | 173,400 | 589,653 | 926,542 | 72,360 | 52,490 |
| Total | 46,012 | 45,364 | 5,170,075 | 3,516,352 | $120,367,550 | $54,810,760 | $8,611,220 | $20,855,877 | $35,053,529 | $5,715,520 | $2,618,890 |

TABLE B.

*All Farms, by Area, in Maryland, by Counties, June 1, 1900.*

| COUNTIES. | Total Numb'r of Farms. | Under 3 Acres. | 3 and Under 10 Acres. | 10 and Under 20 Acres. | 20 and Under 50 Acres. | 50 and Under 100 Acres. | 100 and Under 175 Acres. | 175 and Under 260 Acres. | 260 and Under 500 Acres. | 500 and Under 1,000 Acres | 1,000 Acres and Over. | Aver'ge Size in Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 894 | 2 | 14 | 34 | 78 | 167 | 279 | 147 | 127 | 38 | 8 | 179.4 |
| Anne Arundel | 1,889 | 16 | 184 | 190 | 306 | 318 | 494 | 217 | 143 | 21 | ..... | 109.6 |
| Baltimore | 4,496 | 77 | 479 | 723 | 1,128 | 875 | 734 | 291 | 157 | 21 | 11 | 75.7 |
| Baltimore City | 159 | 43 | 45 | 30 | 28 | 8 | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 19.7 |
| Calvert | 1,077 | 1 | 25 | 93 | 160 | 193 | 346 | 165 | 76 | 14 | 4 | 126.9 |
| Caroline | 1,863 | 4 | 106 | 163 | 364 | 483 | 441 | 195 | 100 | 7 | ..... | 98.5 |
| Carroll | 3,352 | 17 | 217 | 366 | 754 | 815 | 869 | 247 | 61 | 6 | ..... | 82.6 |
| Cecil | 1,633 | 9 | 87 | 118 | 287 | 386 | 380 | 200 | 135 | 30 | 1 | 122.9 |
| Charles | 1,900 | 1 | 153 | 197 | 255 | 269 | 469 | 285 | 206 | 62 | 3 | 138.6 |
| Dorchester | 2,007 | 16 | 137 | 166 | 313 | 431 | 494 | 255 | 149 | 39 | 7 | 121.3 |
| Frederick | 3,747 | 30 | 344 | 339 | 613 | 706 | 1,083 | 470 | 152 | 10 | ..... | 99.9 |
| Garrett | 1,788 | 7 | 45 | 72 | 220 | 516 | 513 | 235 | 132 | 37 | 11 | 136.2 |
| Harford | 2,431 | 9 | 141 | 216 | 466 | 622 | 601 | 216 | 125 | 32 | 3 | 102.4 |
| Howard | 1,214 | 5 | 96 | 81 | 177 | 268 | 335 | 146 | 81 | 23 | 2 | 120.3 |
| Kent | 941 | 26 | 67 | 46 | 62 | 82 | 189 | 228 | 217 | 23 | 1 | 179.9 |
| Montgomery | 2,085 | 16 | 117 | 158 | 279 | 397 | 549 | 285 | 242 | 38 | 4 | 136.0 |
| Prince George | 2,374 | 46 | 245 | 300 | 451 | 408 | 416 | 210 | 246 | 49 | 3 | 111.6 |
| Queen Anne | 1,456 | 3 | 86 | 107 | 146 | 175 | 375 | 322 | 218 | 22 | 2 | 153.9 |
| St. Mary | 1,292 | 3 | 57 | 63 | 115 | 220 | 449 | 206 | 148 | 27 | 4 | 149.0 |
| Somerset | 1,521 | 39 | 169 | 177 | 290 | 289 | 309 | 132 | 95 | 19 | 2 | 95.3 |
| Talbot | 1,199 | 1 | 95 | 105 | 148 | 160 | 337 | 199 | 128 | 22 | 4 | 137.4 |
| Washington | 2,393 | 23 | 175 | 236 | 359 | 480 | 695 | 310 | 102 | 12 | 1 | 104.1 |
| Wicomico | 2,314 | 45 | 229 | 203 | 369 | 590 | 589 | 186 | 94 | 8 | 1 | 89.6 |
| Worcester | 1,987 | 3 | 80 | 132 | 315 | 449 | 594 | 242 | 134 | 31 | 7 | 121.5 |
| Total for State | 46,012 | 442 | 3,393 | 4,315 | 7,683 | 9,307 | 11,543 | 5,389 | 3,270 | 591 | 79 | 112.4 |

TABLE C.

*Farms by Tenure and Percentage of Farmers.*

| Counties. | All Farms, by Tenure. | | | | | | Percentage of Farms of | | | | | | Percentage of Farmers. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Owners. | Part Owners. | Owners and Tenants. | Managers. | Cash Tenants. | Share Tenants. | Owners. | Part Owners. | Owners and Tenants. | Managers. | Cash Tenants. | Share Tenants. | White Farmers. | Colored Farmers. |
| Allegany | 664 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 121 | 77 | 74.3 | 1.5 | .1 | 2.0 | 13.5 | 8.6 | 99.7 | .3 |
| Anne Arundel | 1,107 | 25 | 7 | 56 | 238 | 456 | 58.6 | 1.3 | .4 | 3.0 | 12.6 | 24.1 | 75 2 | 24.8 |
| Baltimore | 3,037 | 104 | 10 | 184 | 830 | 331 | 67.5 | 2 3 | .2 | 4.1 | 18.5 | 7.4 | 97.1 | 2.9 |
| Baltimore City | 88 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 57 | 5 | 55.3 | ..... | ..... | 5.7 | 35.9 | 3.1 | 99.4 | .6 |
| Calvert | 595 | 10 | ..... | 4 | 22 | 446 | 55.3 | .9 | ..... | .4 | 2.0 | 41.4 | 62.0 | 38.0 |
| Caroline | 1,025 | 34 | 10 | 14 | 105 | 675 | 55.0 | 1.8 | .6 | .8 | 5.6 | 36.2 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Carroll | 2,334 | 106 | 16 | 51 | 186 | 659 | 69.6 | 3.2 | .5 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 19.7 | 99.1 | .9 |
| Cecil | 873 | 40 | 14 | 48 | 165 | 493 | 53.5 | 2.4 | .9 | 2.9 | 10.1 | 30.2 | 97.6 | 2.4 |
| Charles | 1,014 | 119 | ..... | 38 | 158 | 571 | 53.4 | 6.3 | ..... | 2.0 | 8.3 | 30.0 | 58 8 | 41.2 |
| Dorchester | 1,105 | 56 | 11 | 24 | 226 | 585 | 55.1 | 2.8 | .5 | 1.2 | 11.3 | 29.1 | 73.7 | 26.3 |
| Frederick | 2,428 | 121 | 9 | 61 | 206 | 922 | 64.8 | 3.2 | .3 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 24.6 | 97.6 | 2.4 |
| Garrett | 1,479 | 32 | 2 | 16 | 164 | 95 | 82.7 | 1.8 | .1 | .9 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 99.6 | .4 |
| Harford | 1,706 | 109 | 8 | 58 | 148 | 402 | 70.2 | 4.5 | .3 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 16.5 | 92.8 | 7.2 |
| Howard | 844 | 32 | 2 | 30 | 154 | 152 | 69.5 | 2.6 | .2 | 2.5 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 92.9 | 7.1 |
| Kent | 357 | 10 | ..... | 40 | 75 | 459 | 37.9 | 1.1 | ..... | 4.2 | 8.0 | 48.8 | 89.6 | 10.4 |
| Montgomery | 1,466 | 112 | 4 | 46 | 220 | 237 | 70.3 | 5.4 | .2 | 2.2 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 89.4 | 10.6 |
| Prince George | 1,278 | 101 | 22 | 92 | 329 | 552 | 53.8 | 4.3 | .9 | 3.9 | 13.9 | 23.2 | 75.3 | 24.7 |
| Queen Anne | 587 | 17 | ..... | 50 | 97 | 705 | 40.3 | 1.2 | ..... | 3.4 | 6.7 | 48.4 | 85.0 | 15.0 |
| St. Mary | 660 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 104 | 491 | 51.1 | .9 | .4 | 1.5 | 8.1 | 38.0 | 73.7 | 26.3 |
| Somerset | 914 | 108 | 18 | 31 | 92 | 358 | 60.1 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 23.5 | 75.9 | 24 1 |
| Talbot | 598 | 17 | 1 | 57 | 71 | 455 | 49 9 | 1.4 | .1 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 37.9 | 85.8 | 14.2 |
| Washington | 1,397 | 69 | 26 | 75 | 117 | 709 | 58.4 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 4 9 | 29.6 | 99.2 | .8 |
| Wicomico | 1,338 | 158 | 6 | 18 | 66 | 728 | 57.8 | 6 8 | .3 | .8 | 2.8 | 31.5 | 82.2 | 17.8 |
| Worcester | 944 | 90 | 8 | 12 | 105 | 828 | 47 5 | 4.5 | .4 | .6 | 5.3 | 41 7 | 82.4 | 17.6 |
| Total for State | 27,838 | 1,495 | 180 | 1,052 | 4,056 | 11,391 | 60.5 | 3.2 | .4 | 2.3 | 8.8 | 24.8 | 87.3 | 12.7 |

## TABLE D.

*Tenure and Color of Farmers, by Counties.*

| Counties. | Farms of White Farmers, by Tenure. | | | | | | | Farms of Colored Farmers, by Tenure. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Owners. | Part Owners. | Owners & Tenants. | Managers. | Cash Tenants. | Share Tenants. | Total. | Owners. | Part Owners. | Owners & Tenants. | Managers. | Cash Tenants. | Share Tenants. |
| Allegany | 891 | 662 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 120 | 77 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Anne Arundel | 1,420 | 864 | 22 | 5 | 46 | 185 | 298 | 469 | 243 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 53 | 158 |
| Baltimore | 4,366 | 2,965 | 96 | 10 | 172 | 806 | 317 | 130 | 72 | 8 | ..... | 12 | 24 | 14 |
| Baltimore City | 158 | 88 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 56 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Calvert | 668 | 392 | 8 | ..... | 2 | 12 | 254 | 409 | 203 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 10 | 192 |
| Caroline | 1,552 | 844 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 87 | 579 | 311 | 181 | 12 | ..... | 4 | 18 | 96 |
| Carroll | 3,321 | 2,312 | 104 | 16 | 48 | 186 | 655 | 31 | 22 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 |
| Cecil | 1,594 | 849 | 40 | 14 | 47 | 157 | 487 | 39 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Charles | 1,117 | 673 | 60 | ..... | 31 | 70 | 283 | 783 | 341 | 59 | ..... | 7 | 88 | 288 |
| Dorchester | 1,479 | 843 | 29 | 7 | 17 | 152 | 431 | 528 | 262 | 27 | 4 | 7 | 74 | 154 |
| Frederick | 3,657 | 2,375 | 110 | 9 | 59 | 192 | 912 | 90 | 53 | 11 | ..... | 2 | 14 | 10 |
| Garrett | 1,781 | 1,474 | 31 | 2 | 16 | 104 | 94 | 7 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Harford | 2,257 | 1,586 | 99 | 8 | 54 | 138 | 372 | 174 | 120 | 10 | ..... | 4 | 10 | 30 |
| Howard | 1,128 | 793 | 26 | 2 | 27 | 142 | 138 | 86 | 51 | 6 | ..... | 3 | 12 | 14 |
| Kent | 843 | 293 | 8 | ..... | 38 | 59 | 445 | 98 | 64 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 16 | 14 |
| Montgomery | 1,863 | 1,330 | 76 | 4 | 41 | 194 | 218 | 222 | 136 | 36 | ..... | 5 | 26 | 19 |
| Prince George | 1,787 | 1,043 | 70 | 21 | 82 | 233 | 338 | 587 | 235 | 31 | 1 | 10 | 96 | 214 |
| Queen Anne | 1,238 | 452 | 12 | ..... | 42 | 77 | 655 | 218 | 135 | 5 | ..... | 8 | 20 | 50 |
| St. Mary | 952 | 492 | 9 | 5 | 19 | 69 | 358 | 340 | 168 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 35 | 133 |
| Somerset | 1,155 | 757 | 51 | 17 | 23 | 78 | 249 | 366 | 177 | 57 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 109 |
| Talbot | 1,029 | 495 | 10 | 1 | 44 | 53 | 426 | 170 | 103 | 7 | ..... | 13 | 18 | 29 |
| Washington | 2,373 | 1,307 | 67 | 26 | 75 | 115 | 703 | 20 | 10 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Wicomico | 1,903 | 1,138 | 100 | 5 | 15 | 56 | 589 | 411 | 200 | 58 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 139 |
| Worcester | 1,637 | 869 | 61 | 8 | 12 | 92 | 595 | 350 | 75 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 233 |
| Total | 40,169 | 24,956 | 1,124 | 171 | 947 | 3,493 | 9,478 | 5,843 | 2,882 | 371 | 9 | 105 | 563 | 1,913 |

## DOMESTIC ANIMALS, FOWLS AND BEES.

Very few people in the State have an idea of the number and value of the domestic animals, and of fowls and bees on farms in Maryland. That these values amounted, on June 1, 1900, to a grand total of $20,855,877, will, no doubt, be surprising to those who have not inquired much into the subject. Table E, that follows, shows this to be a fact, as it also shows the total value of all domestic animals on farms in the State to be $19 636,844, while the total value of all fowls is reported as being $1,158,020, and of bees $61,013. It will be seen by the table that cows kept for milk lead all other animals, except horses, in total value—the first named amounting to $4,339.777, and horses to the value of $8,666,416—swine come next, being worth $1,329,143, and mules $1,312,922. In number swine comes first, there being 317,902 of them, 147,284 milch cows, 130,114 horses, and 101,006 sheep. The highest average price for domestic animals is given to asses and burros, being $98.70.

The following tables are the most complete that has ever been made by any enumeration of domestic animals:

Table F gives, by counties in Maryland, the number and total value of specified domestic animals and values of animals sold and slaughtered on farms in 1899 The sale of live animals netted more than the value of slaughtered animals by nearly two hundred thousand dollars; the total return to farmers for live animals amounting to $2,372,560, and from slaughtered animals to $2,173,197. The number of neat cattle increased since 1890 in Maryland by 25,457, while the number of horses increased 19,004; sheep increased 58,772 and swine 5,786.

The table shows that Baltimore county leads in total value of cattle, with Frederick, Carroll, Montgomery, Harford, Washington, Cecil, Queen Anne's, Garrett, Kent, Talbot, Prince George's, Howard, Dorchester, Anne Arundel, Charles, Caroline, Worcester, Wicomico, St. Mary's, Somerset, Allegany and Calvert, in the order named, and Baltimore City last.

Table G shows the number of domestic animals in barns and enclosures not on farms, by counties in Maryland, June 1 1900, and should not be confounded with the figures in Tables E and F, but to get the total number of all domestic animals in Maryland the figures should be added together, thus showing that there were in Maryland in 1899, 306,710 neat cattle, 188,737 horses, 19,686 mules, asses and burros, 194,076 sheep 355,805 swine and 1,554 goats.

The figures of the census of 1890 were collected in a different way, so that comparisons are not easily made, but it is safe to say that our domestic animals have increased in number and value in much greater proportion than our population.

The figures in Table G show that there are more horses in Baltimore City not on farms than in any of the counties, but Allegany County heads the list with neat cattle, Washington with swine, Baltimore City with sheep and goats and mules.

The following tables are very gratifying indeed, and, when considered by intending immigrants, ought to be convincing of the fact that Maryland, with her vast natural resources, proximity to markets, equable climate, and hospitable people is a far better place to settle in than the colder regions of the northwest, where often the fruits of the toil of years is swept away in a few hours by extreme climatic disturbances.

TABLE E.

*Number of Domestic Animals, Fowls, and Bees on Farms June 1, 1900, with Total and Average Values and number of Domestic Animals not on Farms.*

| Live Stock. | Age in Years | On Farms. | | | Not on Farms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Value. | Average Value. | Number. |
| Calves | Under 1 | 55,465 | $ 453,971 | $ 8.18 | 1,164 |
| Steers | 1 and under 2 | 13,693 | 219,247 | 16.01 | 234 |
| Steers | 2 and under 3 | 14,068 | 385,354 | 27.39 | 166 |
| Steers | 3 and over | 13,689 | 494,255 | 36.11 | 1,053 |
| Bulls | 1 and over | 10,027 | 246,334 | 24.57 | 117 |
| Heifers | 1 and under 2 | 28,930 | 495,742 | 17.14 | 761 |
| Cows kept for milk | 2 and over | 147,284 | 4,339,777 | 29.47 | 10,282 |
| Cows and heifers not kept for milk | 2 and over | 9,490 | 218,441 | 23.02 | 287 |
| Colts | Under 1 | 8,942 | 231,074 | 25.84 | 300 |
| Horses | 1 and under 2 | 9,938 | 455,204 | 45 80 | 280 |
| Horses | 2 and over | 130,114 | 8,666,416 | 66.61 | 39,154 |
| Mule colts | Under 1 | 405 | 15,192 | 37.51 | 4 |
| Mules | 1 and under 2 | 1,136 | 66,408 | 58.46 | 68 |
| Mules | 2 and over | 15,970 | 1,312,922 | 82 21 | 2,151 |
| Asses and burros | All ages | 69 | 6,810 | 98 70 | 72 |
| Lambs | Under 1 | 79,581 | 268,248 | 3 37 | 627 |
| Sheep (ewes) | 1 and over | 101,006 | 381,448 | 3.78 | 2,133 |
| Sheep (rams and wethers) | 1 and over | 10,514 | 46,835 | 4.45 | 215 |
| Swine | All ages | 317,902 | 1,329,143 | 4.15 | 41,910 |
| Goats | All ages | 1,179 | 4,023 | 3.41 | 384 |
| Fowls: (1) | | | | | |
| Chickens (2) | | 2,113,544 | 1,158,020 | | |
| Turkeys | | 101,782 | | | |
| Geese | | 33,389 | | | |
| Ducks | | 56,930 | | | |
| Bees, (swarms of) | | 28,013 | 61,013 | 2.18 | |
| Value of all live stock | | | $20,855,877 | | |

(1) The number is of fowls over 3 months old. The value is of all, old and young.

(2) Including guinea fowls.

## TABLE F.

*Number and Total Value of Specified Domestic Animals on Farms, and Animals Sold and Slaughtered in 1899, by Counties, in Maryland.*

| Counties. | Number of Farms. | Number of Farms Reporting. | Total Value. | Neat Cattle. | Horses. | Mules. | Asses and Burros. | Sheep. | Swine, all Ages. | Goats, all Ages. | Received in 1899 from Sale of Live Animals. | Value of Animals Slaughtered on Farms in 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 894 | 890 | $ 323,894 | 6,664 | 2,539 | 137 | 2 | 3,690 | 4,505 | 2 | $ 43,017 | $ 39,186 |
| Anne Arundel | 1,889 | 1,795 | 560,857 | 5,468 | 5,685 | 804 | 2 | 4,788 | 7.716 | 9 | 27,706 | 38,261 |
| Baltimore | 4,496 | 4,335 | 2,148,008 | 27,639 | 13,002 | 2,971 | 9 | 2,825 | 20,601 | 73 | 156,392 | 155,044 |
| Baltimore City | 159 | 128 | 68,223 | 1,303 | 350 | 31 | ..... | 47 | 219 | 3 | 5,312 | 704 |
| Calvert | 1,077 | 1,031 | 283,153 | 4,474 | 2,861 | 44 | ..... | 1,701 | 7,045 | 32 | 7,921 | 32,540 |
| Caroline | 1,863 | 1,827 | 525,867 | 5,733 | 4,981 | 817 | 3 | 1,473 | 8,017 | 14 | 38,814 | 76,635 |
| Carroll | 3,352 | 3,266 | 1,413,746 | 23,279 | 10,286 | 1,144 | 19 | 2,295 | 27,472 | 29 | 184,241 | 222,605 |
| Cecil | 1,633 | 1,586 | 933,404 | 16,087 | 7,338 | 516 | 5 | 5,034 | 14,884 | 54 | 127,200 | 103,267 |
| Charles | 1,900 | 1,833 | 533,409 | 9,759 | 4,926 | 450 | ..... | 7,645 | 12,570 | 34 | 28,378 | 46,723 |
| Dorchester | 2,007 | 1,956 | 577,922 | 9,541 | 4,876 | 699 | 3 | 7,019 | 10,521 | 101 | 48,229 | 81,011 |
| Frederick | 3,747 | 3,644 | 2,054,602 | 35,046 | 15,849 | 529 | ..... | 10,713 | 36,568 | 125 | 373,365 | 267,517 |
| Garrett | 1,788 | 1 744 | 796,916 | 18,620 | 4,373 | 56 | 3 | 32,581 | 8,264 | 97 | 169,342 | 79,826 |
| Harford | 2,431 | 2,354 | 1,395,771 | 21,276 | 7,134 | 1,725 | ..... | 5,409 | 16,489 | 87 | 187,811 | 119,098 |
| Howard | 1,214 | 1,197 | 640.211 | 8,371 | 5,268 | 265 | 5 | 3,214 | 10,050 | 11 | 69,530 | 64,205 |
| Kent | 941 | 916 | 737,820 | 10,094 | 6,966 | 408 | ..... | 16,314 | 13,558 | 125 | 96,192 | 78,444 |
| Montgomery | 2,085 | 2,016 | 1,412,247 | 19,530 | 9,969 | 141 | ..... | 7,246 | 13,206 | 41 | 186,807 | 137,897 |
| Prince George | 2,374 | 2,241 | 657,858 | 7,205 | 7,300 | 348 | ..... | 6,418 | 11,027 | 21 | 36,722 | 47,438 |
| Queen Anne's | 1,456 | 1,431 | 997,877 | 11,460 | 7,137 | 1,708 | 4 | 24,662 | 17,516 | 36 | 136,921 | 90,548 |
| St. Mary's | 1,292 | 1,160 | 414,973 | 7,486 | 3,825 | 67 | ..... | 4,875 | 11,515 | 35 | 18,745 | 40,959 |
| Somerset | 1,521 | 1,441 | 342,034 | 3,707 | 2,727 | 819 | 7 | 761 | 5,983 | 16 | 23,451 | 46,033 |
| Talbot | 1,199 | 1,181 | 714,912 | 7,669 | 5,004 | 1,377 | ..... | 18,499 | 12,544 | 14 | 88,929 | 91,608 |
| Washington | 2,393 | 2,304 | 1,162,872 | 18.601 | 9,814 | 201 | ..... | 14,075 | 26,843 | 86 | 248,222 | 164,923 |
| Wicomico | 2,314 | 2,208 | 416,154 | 4,720 | 3,386 | 853 | 1 | 3,081 | 7,627 | 38 | 26,081 | 73,040 |
| Worcester | 1,987 | 1,924 | 524,105 | 8,914 | 3,407 | 1,281 | 6 | 6,736 | 9,155 | 96 | 43,232 | 75,685 |
| Total | 46,012 | 44,408 | 19,636,844 | 292,646 | 149,003 | 17,391 | 69 | 191,101 | 313 895 | 1,179 | 2,372,560 | $2,173,197 |

TABLE G.

*Number of Domestic Animals in Barns and Inclosures in Maryland, Not on Farms, by Counties, June 1, 1900.*

| COUNTIES. | Number of Inclosures Reporting Domestic Animals | Neat Cattle. | Horses | Mules. | Asses | Sheep. | Swine. | Goats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 2,482 | 2,282 | 1,732 | 155 | 2 | 15 | 2,230 | 48 |
| Anne Arundel | 346 | 196 | 250 | 3 | ... | 28 | 414 | 17 |
| Baltimore | 2,154 | 1,146 | 3,173 | 215 | 4 | 23 | 1,532 | 79 |
| Calvert | 71 | 123 | 94 | 4 | ... | 61 | 127 | ..... |
| Caroline | 597 | 121 | 568 | 55 | ... | ..... | 640 | ..... |
| Carroll | 1,676 | 730 | 1,544 | 22 | ... | 13 | 3,347 | 8 |
| Cecil | 1,305 | 713 | 1,360 | 41 | ... | ..... | 1,600 | 11 |
| Charles | 166 | 170 | 167 | 2 | ... | 59 | 304 | ..... |
| Dorchester | 932 | 686 | 795 | 33 | 1 | 22 | 1,366 | 6 |
| Frederick | 2,671 | 1,441 | 2,125 | 30 | ... | 259 | 6,169 | 5 |
| Garrett | 500 | 485 | 521 | 32 | 1 | 156 | 582 | 6 |
| Harford | 1,115 | 682 | 1 235 | 38 | 1 | 4 | 1,457 | 7 |
| Howard | 337 | 197 | 363 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 337 | 5 |
| Kent | 1,005 | 253 | 1,096 | 9 | 1 | 30 | 947 | ..... |
| Montgomery | 1,225 | 643 | 1,090 | 16 | ... | 31 | 2,103 | 6 |
| Prince George's | 761 | 386 | 802 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 849 | 9 |
| Queen Anne's | 809 | 187 | 786 | 36 | 24 | ..... | 1,299 | 1 |
| St. Mary's | 81 | 93 | 95 | 9 | ... | 1 | 165 | ..... |
| Somerset | 1,048 | 400 | 626 | 30 | 1 | 23 | 1,244 | 4 |
| Talbot | 615 | 113 | 659 | 26 | ... | ..... | 843 | 12 |
| Washington | 2,502 | 1,072 | 1,801 | 194 | 10 | 9 | 5,964 | 11 |
| Wicomico | 897 | 117 | 504 | 44 | 2 | 2 | 1,533 | ..... |
| Worcester | 885 | 274 | 735 | 167 | 12 | 23 | 1,300 | 35 |
| Total | 24.180 | 12,510 | 22,221 | 1,182 | 64 | 760 | 36,352 | 270 |
| Baltimore city | 5,403 | 1,554 | 17,513 | 1,041 | 8 | 2,215 | 5,558 | 114 |
| Grand totals for State | 29.583 | 14,064 | 39,734 | 2,223 | 72 | 2,975 | 41,910 | 384 |

# CANNING AND PACKING INDUSTRIES.

## OYSTERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

According to the best posted authorities on the canning industry in America, the present method of packing oysters, fruits and vegetables was commenced in the United States in the early part of the last century. Mr. E. S. Judge, of *The Trade*, says in an article written some time since, that the first patent for a tin can for hermetically sealing food was granted to Peter Durand in England in 1810, the patent covering the use of glass, pottery and other material, as well as tin. Ezra Daggett brought the secret of this patent to America between 1815 and 1818, and engaged in the business in New York City in company with Thomas Kensett, and some of the cans used in 1822 are still in possession of the family. Salmon and lobsters were among some of the first goods packed, and oysters were also preserved at that time. In 1825 a patent was granted in this country to Ezra Daggett and Thomas Kensett for an improvement in the art of preserving. Charles Mitchell arrived in Boston from Scotland a little later, about 1820, and entered the employment of the firm of William Underwood & Company to "hermetically seal food." Work in this business was begun in Maryland early in the forties. William Numsen & Sons began work in this business in Baltimore in 1847, and in 1849 they were packing cove oysters. Tomatoes, peaches, pears and other fruits and vegetables were being packed about this time. The widow of Thomas Kensett first sold the secret to Holt & Maltby and others, and from this grew the cove oyster packing business of Maryland. Cove oysters were from coves famous for the size and quality of their oysters, which were located on the west side of the Chesapeake bay, above the Potomac river. Originally all the labor was done by hand, and while this system, to some extent, restricted the output, it proved beneficial in distributing money among the masses, though the price of the product was thereby kept high. Previous to 1850 the cans were made by hand, usually by cutting out the tin blanks with shears, and originally the opening was covered on the flat top by a flat, circular piece of tin, soldered down. Subsequently, machinery took the place of hand labor in the making of cans, and as early as 1849 the "Pendulum" press for making can tops was introduced in Newark, N. J. Lewis

McMurray, of Baltimore, was one of the famous firms that grew to be historic in the packing industry in this country. Nathan Winslow, of Portland, is said to have been the first who, commercially, canned sugar corn. The packing of fruits and vegetables grew and extended to California very rapidly, until the industry has grown to such immense proportions that it has become important to every State in the Union, and every farmer in the States. Probably, the greatest development of canneries in Maryland occurred between 1877 and 1885, there being in Harford county, Maryland, alone, at that time, over four hundred.

Improvements were made in machinery to make cans and top them, and as the machinery multiplied country canneries increased in number. Great increase in machinery, the novel and improved methods of processing, and the rapid growth of the industry resulted in largely cheapening the price of the product. According to the history of the packing industry in 1894, there were 1,900 known canned goods packing firms in 42 States, who operated over 2,000 canneries, of which 25 per cent. were in Maryland, and the total output in that year was computed to have been about 700,000,000 cans. The various sections of the country devote their attention to different articles for packing, Maryland, perhaps, having the largest diversity in this respect of any other State.

Pineapples are more largely packed in Maryland than in any other State in the Union, as well as cove oysters. The total aggregate value of canned goods in 1894, it was estimated, would amount to $71,250,000, and would have required 58,750 box cars to carry the pack, at 500 cases to the car, and two dozen cans to the case. It would have required, at that time, two million boxes of tin plate, thirty million cases, and seven hundred million labels.

Since the article referred to was written the increase in the canned goods product of the country is estimated to have been at least ten per cent., so that the vast proportions of this industry will be readily recognized.

Maryland for many years was the leader in the industry, but of late we have not probably maintained that lead. This is not altogether due to a lack of energy or enterprise, or capacity of our packers, but rather to the lack of product at hand and the greater quantities of fruits and vegetables grown in States of larger area.

So far as the census figures are concerned, comparison can only be made with the figures of the Eleventh Census of 1890, and compared with these figures, the growth of the packing business in Maryland has amounted to fully forty per cent. in the decade. According to the Eleventh Census, the total fruit, vegetable and oyster pack of this State was

$10,030,000, while that of 1899 amounted to $14,661,676, but in that time the value of the oyster pack has decreased, while that of fish, fruits and vegetables has increased. In the table that follows we give the census figures for 1899 for the pack of fruits and vegetables, and of oysters and fish in three different columns. These figures show a large increase in the amount of capital employed and product resulting, but a very large decrease in the number of hands employed.

Much has been written of late about the decrease of the catch of oysters and the consequent decrease of the oyster-packing industry in this State. Remedies have been suggested which should meet with the gravest consideration of the mature judgment of the Legislature before action is taken, always bearing in mind that the welfare of the whole people and their interests should be considered as paramount to the increase of wealth or of opportunity for any particular class.

So far as canning fruits and vegetables is concerned, Maryland has made a gratifying increase in quantity and quality. The table shows the average number of employes and their wages.

In the fruit-canning industry for the census year 1899, the highest number of employes in any month in the year was 21,397, and the least number was 1,907, which figures are not given in the table, but the average of the twelve months is made up, and thus given with the total wages. The average wages of the average number of 7,505 persons employed as wage earners in this industry would thus appear to be a little over $183 per annum, while in the oyster-canning business the average wages of the average number of 1,444 wage earners would be about $262 per annum. The highest number employed in this branch of the industry at any time in the year in the canning houses is 2,603, and the least number 506. It is also to be noted that the average number of 813 children in the fruit and vegetable canning establishments of the State earn only an average of about $92.25 per annum, while the average number of 114 employed in the oyster-canning branch earn $161 per annum.

In 1890 only 197 establishments were returned in the census as packing fruits and vegetables, while in the present census year there are 271 reported, and 16 strictly oyster-packing houses returned, as against eight in 1890. The following table shows the total number of men, women and children employed in the 271 fruit and vegetable-canning establishments for the 12 months of the year 1899, which figures have never been heretofore published:

| Months. | Men. | Women. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1,310 | 962 | 123 |
| February | 1,201 | 619 | 87 |
| March | 1,698 | 1,132 | 132 |
| April | 1,731 | 1,094 | 142 |
| May | 2,020 | 2,485 | 344 |
| June | 2,586 | 3,756 | 601 |
| July | 2,378 | 3,976 | 660 |
| August | 7,121 | 9,754 | 2,847 |
| September | 7,678 | 10,788 | 2,931 |
| October | 4,459 | 6,689 | 1,526 |
| November | 2,236 | 2,237 | 268 |
| December | 1,343 | 1,054 | 95 |
| Total | 35,761 | 44,546 | 9,756 |
| Yearly average | 2,980 | 3,712 | 813 |

By the above table it will be seen that the largest number of hands is employed in the month of September, and the smallest number in the month of February, which is the dullest packing month in the year.

We publish the census table entirely separate from any of the others, for the purpose of directing attention to the canning industry as a whole, and subsequently to the figures for the industry for the year just past, it being understood that the census figures are for the year 1899, while the figures which follow are for the season of 1901.

TABLE H.

| Items. | Fruits and Vegetables, Canning and Preserving. | Oysters, Canning and Preserving. | Fish, Canning and Preserving. | Pickles, Preserves and Sauces. | Oil, Not Elsewhere Specified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Establishments | 271 | 16 | 3 | 25 | 7 |
| Capital | $4,459,660 | $799,005 | $65,600 | $129,146 | $83,840 |
| Land | $378,143 | $51,650 | $7,500 | $15,016 | $7,500 |
| Buildings | $430,586 | $135,798 | $8,900 | $25,765 | $13,500 |
| Machinery, Tools and Implements | $633,234 | $77,748 | $7,400 | $40,528 | $4,275 |
| Live Capital | $3,017,697 | $533,814 | $41,800 | $47,837 | $58,565 |
| Proprietors and Firm Members | 344 | 15 | 8 | 30 | 8 |
| Salaried Employes: | | | | | |
| Total Number | 231 | 79 | 6 | 15 | 20 |
| Total Salaries | $213,080 | $81,048 | $2,880 | $10,250 | $9,420 |
| Wage Earners and Wages: | | | | | |
| Average Number | 7,505 | 1,444 | 442 | 77 | 20 |
| Wages | $1,379,131 | $379,591 | $63,500 | $22,989 | $7,038 |
| Men, 16 years and Over— | | | | | |
| Average Number | 2,980 | 712 | 207 | 62 | 20 |
| Wages | $744,516 | $247,117 | $36,900 | $19,131 | $7,038 |
| Women, 16 Years and Over— | | | | | |
| Average Number | 3,712 | 618 | 179 | 13 | ..... |
| Wages | $559,310 | $114,000 | $22,600 | $3,694 | ..... |
| Children, Under 16 Years— | | | | | |
| Average Number | 813 | 114 | 56 | 2 | ..... |
| Wages | $75,305 | $18,474 | $4,000 | $164 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous Expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $371,108 | $70,100 | $11,020 | $9,675 | $7,520 |
| Rent of Works | $33,560 | $5,770 | ..... | $3,796 | $1,619 |
| Taxes, not Including Internal Revenue | $20,139 | $4,870 | $770 | $1,113 | $544 |
| Rent of Offices, Insurance, Interest, and all Sundry Expenses not Hitherto Included | $316,149 | $59,460 | $10,250 | $4,776 | $5,113 |
| Contract Work | $460 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $250 |
| Materials Used: | | | | | |
| Total | $8,786,518 | $1,771,377 | $154,605 | $204,379 | $99,086 |
| Principal Materials, Including Mill Supplies and Freight | $8,735,149 | $1,758,635 | $151,370 | $201,507 | $98,548 |
| Fuel, Including Rent of Power and Heat | $51,369 | $12,742 | $3,235 | $2,872 | $538 |
| Total Product | $11,996,245 | $2,417,331 | $248,100 | $297,898 | $152,640 |

## THE PACK FOR 1901.

Taken altogether, the packing season for 1901 was only fairly successful. The shortage in the crop of tomatoes, corn and oysters gave employment to a much less number of people than in previous years, and placed upon the market a less number of canned and packed goods, but this shortage had the effect of stimulating the price of nearly all canned goods and bringing larger returns to the farmer for his product, as well as to the packer for his smaller pack than would have otherwise been the case. With the view of getting as near as possible to the facts of the pack for the past season, the Bureau secured the services of Mr. E. J. Judge as an expert, to obtain some approximate figures, and the detail hereafter following are largely based on the figures gathered by him for the pack in Maryland in 1901. The following brief table will serve for comparison with the census figures of 1899, and bring the reader down to the present day in considering the canning industry of the State:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of packers in Baltimore City | 45 |
| Number of packers in Maryland, active | 300 |
| Investments of Baltimore packers | $4,750,000 |
| Capable of an estimated output of | $15,000,000 |
| Invested capital of canners other than in the city | $9,000,000 |
| Capable of an annual output for the entire State, including the city, of | $22,000,000 |
| Estimated number of men, women and children employed during the year | 30,000 |
| Average wages of men per day | $1.50 |
| Average wages of woman per day | $1.00 |
| Average wages of children per day | .50 |
| Total number of working days in the year | 200 |
| Total number of cans made in 1901 | 350.000,000 |

This table is purely an estimate, after twenty years experience in the business in Maryland; but, in comparison with the figures returned by the census of 1899, it will be observed that there is a large discrepancy, and it is safe to say that Mr. Judge is as near correct in this respect as the Census Office, though we believe that $9,000,000 investment and $22,000,000 output for all packers is entirely too large at the present time.

These figures should include some description as to the methods of operation. City packers operate all the year, with the exception of about three months, while the country packers run their establishments about forty days. The size of the establishments vary in the city, one concern in Baltimore

employing at times as high as 1,200 hands. The country packer runs as low as 15 hands and as high as 300. In the country the office work is generally performed by the proprietor, sometimes assisted by a book-keeper or girl; while in the city the average office force consists of two book-keepers, a stenographer, and, perhaps, a boy and salesman. Of course, the larger concerns employ many more than this.

The formation of what is known as The American Can Company consolidated the manufacture of cans for the trade, and materially effected the price. Since this formation, however, eighteen new firms have embarked in the manufacture of cans in a small way, and their output was reported as being nearly 50,000,000 cans.

The price for cans during the year averaged $1.90 for two-pound cans, and $2.50 per hundred for three-pound cans.

## CORN.

Four hundred thousand cases of two-pound cans, making 800,000 dozen cans, was about the total output of this succulent vegetable. The average selling price for the year of this pack was sixty-five cents per dozen for two-pound cans, and the average price for the raw stock paid by the packers was $7.50 per ton. The packers generally report that the season was not a good one, although our State was favored over other States to a considerable extent. The corn pack proved profitable for the year.

## TOMATOES.

Usually tomatoes constitute the largest part of the pack in Maryland, but during the past season it was at least thirty per cent. short here, while for the entire country at the time of the closing of this report it is estimated to be at least fifty per cent. short. In our State the farmers reported the season as too wet, while in other sections it was reported too dry. The pack of tomatoes here of all sizes aggregated 1,000,000 cases of two dozen cans each, based on three-pound cans, thus making two million dozen cans of three pounds each. Early in the season raw stock sold at $6 per ton, and the farmers had largely contracted to deliver stock at this price, but when it was found that the stock was short it rapidly jumped, and as high as $7.50 per ton was paid before the season closed. In some cases $1 per bushel was paid by packers who had to have them to fill their contracts for the delivery of canned goods.

The result of this was that the selling price of tomatoes jumped from sixty-five cents until, at one time during the season, $1.15 per dozen was demanded. However, the aver

age for the season was about 85 cents per dozen, and no one lost money at these figures. The pack of tomatoes was probably one-half of what it would have been with a full crop.

PEAS.

Heretofore the pack of this product has proven very profitable, the demand growing with each recurring year. The pack was a little larger than the season of 1900, the vegetable not being destroyed by the green fly, as in that year, but some sections of the State reported that the season caused the peas to run to vine, and the yield was correspondingly small.

At least 550,000 cases of two-pound cans and gallons were packed, the average selling price being about $1.20 per dozen. The average price for raw stock was from two cents to two-and-a-half cents per pound, and sometimes $1.25 per bushel. It is very difficult to ascertain the average price for raw stock of this vegetable, it varying from day to day. Peas were a profitable crop and pack to both the farmer and the packer in 1901.

PEACHES.

The season of 1901 was undoubtedly as good as that of 1900, and proved a welcome surprise to all branches of the trade, as it is seldom that two good crops follow in succession. The receipts of peaches at Baltimore by boat were reported as 767,346 packages, and by rail 116,767 packages, making a total of 884,113 packages, meaning baskets and boxes. Of course this does not account for all the peaches brought to Baltimore, nor does it by any means include the total pack of the State, as the estimate for this total pack is about 800,000 cases, all grades. Peaches are packed in three-pound cans and gallons, but our estimate of the total pack is based on three-pound cans. The price for raw stock at one time was as low as twenty cents per bushel and as high as $1.50. The selling price of the canned goods, per dozen, averaged $1.50. The figures for this pack are by no means satisfactory. The packers positively refuse to give us a fair statement of what proportion of the total pack is of pie peaches, and what proportion are of other grades.

BERRIES.

There was not as large a pack of strawberries and blackberries in 1901 as in 1900. These goods are all packed in two-pound cans and gallons, and, basing our estimate on two-pound cans, about 60,000 cases of two dozen each were packed, or 120,000 dozen cans. The price of berries varied during the season, and we quote as follows: Strawberries,

five cents per quart; blackberries, three-and-a-half cents. The price of packed goods averaged seventy-five cents per dozen cans for blackberries, and about $1.05 for strawberries.

PEARS.

Bartlett and Kieffer pears were, as usual, the favorites, and the packers report having put up about 70,000 cases, or 140,000 dozen cans. The average selling price was about ninety-five cents per dozen. Kieffers were bought by the packers for from thirty to thirty-five cents per bushel, and Bartletts about 50 cents.

The above reports of the principal products of the canneries of Maryland are largely estimates, as it seems to be impossible to convince the gentlemen engaged in the industry of the value of making accurate statements as to their total output of each product.

Of course these are not all of the things packed in this State, but they cover, with the exception of oysters, the bulk of the products, and taken in connection with the Census reports of the returns of the total pack of 1899, and its value, gives us an adequate idea of the extent of the trade and the number of people employed, as well as wages and product. It is safe to say that in the year 1901, following the year of taking the census, the total pack of fruits and vegetables in Maryland, domestic and foreign, which will include pine-apples, will amount to upward of $15,000,000.

## THE OYSTER INDUSTRY.

The season of 1900–1901 in the oyster industry has filled the entire State with apprehension as to the prospective loss of our entire oyster pack, it having been the smallest probably ever known in the State. This is not due to any fault of the packers, nor to the falling off of the demand for steamed or raw oysters, but to the failure of the catch of oysters in the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries. The number of oysters used at the port of Baltimore, according to sworn statements by the packers of Baltimore City for the year 1900–1901, amounted to 2,579,740 for raw purposes and 922,374 for steam purposes, making a total of 3,502,114 bushels, or less than one-half of the number received and packed in 1892. The pack of cove oysters is yearly growing less, and with the most liberal allowance of 100,000 bushels of cove oysters packed in the tide-water counties, we would only have 1,000,000 bushels as a total pack last season. The total number of oysters reported inspected in the various counties hereafter enumerated, with allowance made for those taken from the waters and consumed in various ways unaccounted for, will make the total number of bushels 5,547,793, as per the following table:

*Amount of Oysters Reported Inspected in the Counties Named from April 30, 1900, to May 1, 1901.*

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Talbot County | 279,503 |
| Anne Arundel | 98,909 |
| Somerset | 171,881 |
| Dorchester | 446,062 |
| Wicomico | 39,799 |
| St. Mary's | 9,525 |
| Baltimore City | 3,502,114 |
| | 4,547,793 |
| Allowance for oysters unaccounted for | 1,000,000 |
| Total catch for year | 5,547,793 |

There is no method of ascertaining the total pack of oysters and the number of boats and persons engaged in the business, other than by computing the licenses taken out at the State Comptroller's Office and in the various courts of the counties. The following table shows the number of licenses taken out for dredging boats from each county, with the total number of men employed and total license fees, recorded at the Comptroller's Office. The reader must not confound these figures with the total number of boats and men employed in the whole industry:

*Dredge Licenses Taken Out at State Comptroller's Office, by Counties, from May, 1900, to April, 1901.*

| COUNTIES. | Number of Boats. | Tonnage of Boats. | Number of Men Employed. | License Fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anne Arundel | 18 | 134 | 18 | $ 466 00 |
| Baltimore City | 151 | 4,619 | 1,339 | 14,830 35 |
| Calvert | 68 | 467 | 239 | 1,690 26 |
| Charles | 3 | 11 | 8 | 43 35 |
| Dorchester | 63 | 645 | 371 | 2,414 72 |
| St. Mary's | 68 | 221 | 169 | 883 09 |
| Somerset | 407 | 4,328 | 1,844 | 15,097 03 |
| Talbot | 12 | 122 | 86 | 479 40 |
| Wicomico | 8 | 41 | 22 | 151 96 |
| Total | 798 | 10,588 | 4,134 | $36,056 16 |

The following table shows the number of licenses taken out in the various counties for tonging, scraping and packing, and when we add the figures of the number of tonging licenses taken out with those taken out for the dredgers, we find about 12,000 men employed in the industry, 1,800 boats and 58 packers licensed in the counties:

*Licenses for Dredging and Tonging and Packing Taken Out in the Counties from May, 1900, to April 30, 1901.*

| COUNTIES. | Scraping & Dredging Boats. | Men taking out Tonging License. | No. of Packers taking out Licenses in County. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Talbot | 94 | 926 | 4 |
| Somerset | 353 | 591 | 22 |
| Charles | ..... | 314 | 1 |
| Dorchester | 559 | 1,550 | 20 |
| Queen Anne's | ..... | 853 | ..... |
| Calvert | ..... | 668 | ..... |
| Anne Arundel | ..... | 1,323 | 7 |
| St. Mary's | ..... | 938 | ..... |
| Wicomico | ..... | 700 | 4 |
| Kent | ..... | 837 | ..... |
| Total | 1,006 | 8,700 | 58 |

The following short table shows the character of the boats taking out licenses in the Comptroller's office from the various counties, the largest number being that of schooners, sloops being second in number, bugeyes next, canoes, batteaus, flatties, skiffs, skip jacks, gill boats in the order named, making a total of 798 boats, with a total of 10,588 tonnage.

*Class of Boats Taking out Licenses in Comptroller's Office at Annapolis, by Counties, from May, 1900, to April. 1901.*

| COUNTIES. | Sloops. | Schooners. | Skiffs. | Batteaus. | Bugeyes. | Canoes. | Dog boats. | Skip jack. | Gill boats. | Flatties. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Somerset | 201 | 196 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 407 |
| Charles | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Dorchester | 12 | 49 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63 |
| Talbot | 1 | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Wicomico | 5 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Anne Arundel | 10 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| St. Mary's | 10 | 7 | ..... | 2 | 15 | 22 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 68 |
| Calvert | 13 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68 |
| Baltimore city | 10 | 141 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 151 |
| Total | 264 | 420 | 2 | 12 | 44 | 42 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 798 |

It is not our purpose, in reviewing the oyster-packing industry for 1900–1901 to attempt to specify in detail the various firms and their work in the industry. Simply to give, in a brief way, whatever facts it has been possible to gather from all sources. The census report of the oyster-canning and preserving industry is not as complete or satisfactory as it might be, either to the merchants engaged in the business or to the people conversant with its detail. We believe that the figures given by the census fall very short in describing the real magnitude of the business. As an evidence of this, we have gathered from thoroughly reliable sources the following estimates for the year 1900–1901.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of people engaged in the oyster industry | 28,000 |
| Boys and men engaged in tonging | 8,700 |
| Men engaged in dredging and scraping | 6,000 |
| Men on boats engaged in transporting from the beds to Baltimore and other ports | 1,000 |
| Men, women and children engaged in shucking, packing, measuring, etc | 12,000 |
| Dredging and scraping vessels | 1,006 |
| Vessels employed in transporting | 350 |
| Small boats of all classes | 5,000 |
| Value of vessels, boats, fittings, etc | $1,500,000 |
| Invested in packing and marketing, including land and buildings | $6,000,000 |
| Value of the oyster catch and pack for 1900–'01 | $3,500,000 |
| Number of firms in Baltimore packing cove oysters 1900–1901 | 10 |
| Number of oyster-packing establishments in the State | 171 |
| Total number of oyster-packing firms in Baltimore | 53 |
| Total pack of steamed oysters in Baltimore, 1900–1901 | 922,374 bush. |
| Total number of raw oysters used in Baltimore, 1900–1901 | 2,579,740 " |
| Total catch of oysters for the State, 1900–1901 | 5,547,793 " |

The investment of capital is too large, in proportion to the output of the past season, and unless something is done to increase the catch of oysters much of this capital will be withdrawn and shifted to other departments of the canning and packing industry.

Referring to the figures above, a short description of the operations of the people engaged in the industry will not be amiss. Of the 8,700 engaged in tonging, there are generally two or three to a boat—two men or two men and a boy. The men work on shares, and the boys receive from 50 cents to $1 a day. The dredge boats have an average crew of six men to a vessel, including captain, mate and cook. As a rule, the captain receives from 30 to 40 per cent. of the profits, the

mate $15 to $25 per month, the cook $12 to $25 per month, and the men from $8 to $10 per trip of from three to four weeks.

The men employed on the scrapers, which only differ from the dredge-boats in that they use smaller sized dredges, as a rule, work for themselves or on shares.

There are a number of boats engaged in transporting oysters from the oyster beds to the port. The owners of these boats go down to the beds and buy the oysters from the dredgers on the ground, trusting to the condition of the market to make profits. These vessels, as a rule, employ from three to five men, and their rate of wages approximate about the same as dredgers.

In packing cove or steamed oysters some children are employed—the total number of men, women and children being estimated, as stated, at about 12,000, and their wages depend largely on their skill, many of them being paid piece work. While there are enumerated fifty-three oyster-packing houses in Baltimore during the past season, only ten of them were actively engaged, though as high as thirty-four firms have been in previous years so employed. It is doubtful whether, of the 171 oyster-packing establishments of the State over one-half of them gave full employment in the season of 1901. However, it must be remembered that the oyster-packing houses of Baltimore, and probably other parts of the State, have, in a measure, in the past few years depended upon the oysters received from the Rappahannock river and other portions of Virginia and North Carolina in order to keep their establishments going. It is to be also remembered that Maryland has produced one-third of the world's supply of oysters, in addition to furnishing seed or plant oysters for nearly all the Northern beds, and ten years ago 12,000,000 bushels in a season were taken from the bay.

The magnitude of the industry and the great number of people employed make it of the first importance that the subject should be fully considered by the Legislature, and we are of the opinion that the Governor's recommendation for the planting of shells is not only a good one, but should be put into practice as soon as possible if Maryland is to continue to hold her position as the first oyster-producing State of the Union.

# MANUFACTURES.

In the following tables will be found in figures the history of the growth of the mechanical and manufacturing industries of Maryland. That this State is destined to be classed as a manufacturing State in the near future there can be no doubt. For its area and population it will compare favorably with other States in growth, in the condition of its working people, in homes, and in the fair returns for invested capital.

In taking the census no attention is paid to capitalized value, but simply to capital invested.

The growth of manufactures, since the eleventh census, in 1890, has been 32 per cent. in number of establishments, and 36 per cent. in capital invested; 10 per cent. in number of wage earners employed, and 12 per cent. in total wages paid out, while the value of the product has increased 41.3 per cent. There was also an increase of 43 per cent. in the number of children under 16 years of age employed.

It may be of interest to our citizens to know that Maryland has not been exempt from the tendency toward combination in industrial enterprise so common to the whole country at the present time. There is reported in this State as being in industrial combination, seventy plants, with a total capital of $33,481,205; employing an average number of wage earners of 10,392; paying out wages amounting to $3,254,666 each year, with a total of $25,990,702.

The exhibit of the manufacturing and industrial enterprises in Maryland will be found highly gratifying to those who believe that its future very largely depends upon its growth in this direction. Most of the figures are taken from the bulletin issued by the Census Bureau a short time since, and are much more complete and thorough than those of the eleventh census, though this very fact makes it impossible to make a fair comparison with the figures of that census. One great change in the census of this year and previous censuses is the fact that the high-salaried employes were not combined with the wage earners, thus giving opportunity to find out actually what is paid to the several classes.

There has been a steady growth in the population, as well as in the manufacturing and mechanical industries during the half century. The best indication of the growth of our manufacturing industry is that 12.5 per cent. of the total population is engaged in manufactures, the largest number at any one time of the year being 149,069.

The assessed value of real estate is taken at $616,719,782, of which $45,804,854 was the value of the land and buildings invested in manufactures, not including rented property. The total value of manufactured products of the State, including custom work and repairing, amounts to $243,503,056, and the total capital invested amounts to $164,422,926 in 11,529 establishments. The total amount of wages paid is $38,821,416, and the total average number of wage earners is 108,887—that is, the average number employed for the whole year. This latter figure is arrived at in the census by securing the number employed for each month of the year, and using twelve as a divisor into the total of the 12 months, so as to secure this average number. Therefore, if we divide the average number of wage earners into the total amount of wages paid for the year, we have an average wage paid to all of them of a fraction over $356 per year—small enough, indeed, in these times of high prices and prosperity (?). Separated into classes, the figures will show that 72,860 men earned on an average $437 each per annum; 29,617 women earned $206 each per annum, and 5,884 children earned a fraction over $130 each per annum, making the average earnings per day for 308 working days of the year of men, $1.41 each; women, 67 cents each, and children 42 cents each per day. This method of averaging is perfectly legitimate in carrying out the system adopted by the Census Office of averaging the number of people employed during the year. These figures will undoubtedly prove somewhat of a surprise to the wage-earning class, if they take the trouble to read them, and will fully prove the assertion made elsewhere in this report that with the increased price of commodities in this State, at least, the wages have not risen. Table 1 does not include penal institutions, etc.

One of the features of this bulletin of the Census Bureau is the statistics dividing hand trades and the manufactures proper, and also the statistics of the governmental establishment, as well as eleemosynary and penal institutions. The following table, No. 2, taken verbatim from the census, divides the industries of the State between the hand trades and the manufactures proper.

In this table it will be seen that in the hand trades there were employed an average number of 11,518 hands, who received a total wage of $5,221,050, or an average wage of $453 per annum, which is $16 more than the average received by the average number of men in all industries. In this table it will be seen that the establishments with a product of less than $500 pay to 243 wage earners an average of $480 per annum, which is considerably more than that paid in all other establishments, demonstrating anew the oft-repeated

statement that with increased improvements in machinery, and the vast increase in production, the wages of the actual producer decreases. The products of these establishments are largely custom work and repairing, and amount to only 9.7 per cent. of the total products of the State.

TABLE 1.

*Comparative Summary of the Manufactures of the State for 1890 and 1900, with Percentage of Increase.*

| | Date of Census. | | Per Cent. of Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900. | 1890. | 1890 to 1900. |
| Number of establishments | 9,880 | 7,485 | 32.0 |
| Capital | $163,422,260 | $119,667,316 | 36.6 |
| Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number | 7,589 | a9,246 | c17.9 |
| Salaries | $7,383,263 | $7,085,418 | 4.2 |
| Wage earners, average number | 108,361 | 97,808 | 10.8 |
| Total wages | $38,761,551 | $34,441,414 | 12.5 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 72,860 | 67,261 | 8.3 |
| Wages | $31,885,361 | $29,049,820 | 9.8 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 29,617 | 26,432 | 12.0 |
| Wages | $6,112,187 | $5,009,548 | 22.0 |
| Children under 16 years | 5,884 | 4,115 | 43.0 |
| Wages | $764,003 | $382,046 | 100.0 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | $17,226,623 | $10,616,347 | 62.3 |
| Cost of materials used | $144,539,680 | $92,059,390 | 57.0 |
| Value of products, including custom work and repairing | $242,752,990 | $171,842,593 | 41 3 |
| Total population | 1,188,044 | 1,042,390 | 14.0 |
| Wage earners engaged in manufactures | 108,361 | 97,808 | 10.8 |
| Per cent. of total population | 9.1 | 9.4 | ..... |
| Assessed value of real estate | d$616,719,782 | $411,900,246 | 49.7 |
| eValue of land and buildings invested in mauufactures | $45,804,854 | $31,268,516 | 46.5 |
| Per cent. of assessed value | 7.4 | 7.6 | ..... |

a Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries; number only reported in 1900.
c Decrease.
e]As given in the Maryland Manual for 1900.

TABLE No. 2.

*Summary for All Establishments.*

| Classes. | Number of Establishments. | Capital. | Proprietors and firm members. | Wage-Earners. | | Miscellaneous Expenses. | Cost of Materials Used. | | | | Value of Products, Including Custom Work and Reparing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Average Number | Total Wages. | | Total. | Purchased in Raw State. | Purchased in Partially Manufact'd Form. | Fuel, Freight, etc. | |
| otal..... | 11,529 | $164,422,926 | 13,035 | 108,887 | $38,821,476 | $17,306,196 | $144,809,911 | $36,474,217 | $103,839,576 | $4,496,118 | $243,503,056 |
| d trades*.. .... | 4,550 | 9,639,941 | 4,920 | 11,518 | 5,221,050 | 2,274,333 | 9,951,381 | 101,225 | 9,710,938 | 139,218 | 23,054,608 |
| ernmental es-blishment..... | 1 | 169,100 | ..... | 13 | 4,689 | ..... ..... | 8,463 | ..... ..... | 7,763 | 700 | 13,652 |
| emosynary and nal institu-ons ..... | 6 | 280,973 | ..... | 270 | 43,402 | 17,142 | 111,131 | 30,152 | 75,273 | 5,706 | 215,293 |
| ablishments ith a product less than $500 | 1,642 | 550,593 | 1,910 | 243 | 11,834 | 62,431 | 150,637 | 13,963 | 136,498 | 176 | 521,121 |
| other estab-shments ..... | 5,330 | 153,782,319 | 6,205 | 96,843 | 33,540,501 | 14,952,290 | 134,588,299 | 36,328,877 | 93,909,104 | 4,350,318 | 219,698,382 |

*Includes bicycle and tricycle repairing, 71; blacksmithing and wheelwrighting. 877; boots and shoes, custom work and repairing, 719; pentering, 393; clothing, men's custom work and repairing, 408; clothing, women's, dressmaking, 583; dyeing and cleaning, 58; furniture, netmaking, repairing and upholstering, 136; lock and gunsmithing, 59; masonry, brick and stone, 106; millinery, custom work, 235; nting, house, sign, etc., 308; paper hanging, 107; plastering and stucco work, 46; plumbing, and gas and steam fitting, 245; sewing chine repairing, 11; watch, clock and jewelry repairing, 188.

The leading industries of the State of Maryland are: Canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, iron and steel, foundry and machine shop products, flouring and grist mill products, tobacco, slaughtering, textile industries, fertilizers, shipbuilding, lumber, including planing mill products, furniture, lumber and timber products, paper and wood pulp, and canning and preserving oysters, in the order named.

Of course, a large percentage of the manufacturing establishments in the State are located in the city of Baltimore, where there has been a considerable increase during the past decade. From 1890 to 1900 the number of such establishments in Baltimore City increased 20.8 per cent., from 5,265 to 6,361, and the average number of wage earners from 76,489 to 79,084, or 3.4 per cent., and the value of products from $141,723,599 to $161,945,811, or 14.3 per cent. Though the increase in each of these particulars was smaller in Baltimore than in the State as a whole, the number of establishments, wage earners and value of products for Baltimore constituted 64.4, 73, and 66.7 per cent., respectively, of the totals for the entire State. In other words, Baltimore not only contains about one-half of the population of the State, but much more than one-half of the entire industrial establishments.

The following brief table shows the percentage of increase in Baltimore City from 1890 to 1900 of the various totals, with per cent. of increase for the decade, and the decrease in the amount of wages paid:

TABLE 3.

*Comparative Summary, Baltimore, 1890 and 1900, with per cent. of Increase for Decade.*

| | Date of Census. | | Per Cent. of Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900. | 1890. | 1890 to 1900. |
| Number of Establishments | 6,361 | 5,265 | 20.8 |
| Capital | $117,869,175 | $92,723,677 | 27.1 |
| Wage Earners, average number. | 79,084 | 76,489 | 3.4 |
| Total Wages | $29,304,520 | $29,895,500 | *a* 2.0 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | $14,552,397 | $8,771,869 | 65.9 |
| Cost of Materials Used | $87,534,743 | $73,770,001 | 18.7 |
| Value of Products, including custom work and repairing | $161,945,811 | $141,723,599 | 14.3 |

*a* Decrease.

One of the notable results of the census of 1900 is the table showing the urban manufactures for Maryland, as compared with that for the whole State, which is given in the following table:

TABLE No. 4.

*Urban Manufactures.*

| | Number of Establishments. | Capital. | Proprietors and Firm Members. | Wage Earners. | | Miscellaneous Expenses. | Cost of Materials Used. | Value of Products, including Custom Work and Repairing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Average Number. | Total Wages. | | | |
| Total for State | 9,880 | $163,422,260 | 11,125 | 108,361 | $38,761,551 | $17,226,623 | $144,539,680 | $242,752,990 |
| Total for urban manufactures | 7,032 | 124,848,603 | 7,893 | 85,203 | 31,358,676 | 14,975,866 | 93,471,877 | 171,907,783 |
| Annapolis | 91 | 188,195 | 94 | 244 | 101,608 | 9,797 | 170,043 | 393,086 |
| Baltimore | 6,361 | 117,869,175 | 7,165 | 79,084 | 29,304,520 | 14,552,397 | 87,534,743 | 161,945,811 |
| Cumberland | 140 | 2,938,219 | 145 | 1,963 | 805,775 | 218,340 | 1,999 937 | 3,494,622 |
| Frederick | 133 | 1,217,702 | 149 | 1,131 | 252,383 | 69,893 | 1,054,449 | 1,727,094 |
| Hagerstown | 203 | 1,375,281 | 223 | 1,873 | 502,307 | 92,802 | 1,454,929 | 2,465,507 |
| Havre de Grace | 38 | 831,464 | 43 | 674 | 332,348 | 16,491 | 913,676 | 1,372,420 |
| Westminster | 66 | 428,567 | 74 | 234 | 59,735 | 16,146 | 344,100 | 509.243 |
| Total for State exclusive of urban manufactures | 2,848 | 38,573,657 | 3,232 | 23,158 | 7,402,875 | 2,250,757 | 51,067,803 | 70,845,207 |
| Per cent. of urban manufactures to total for State | 71.2 | 76.4 | 70.9 | 78.6 | 80.9 | 86.9 | 64.7 | 70.8 |

In the group of cities in this table it will be seen that Hagerstown has the greatest number of establishments outside of Baltimore, with Cumberland and Frederick next in order, though Cumberland has the largest amount of capital invested and employs the largest number of wage earners, producing the largest amount of products. Strange to say, taking the average number of wage earners for each city and the total wages paid out to them, the average earnings per annum, shows Havre de Grace paying $575 per annum each to the wage earners; Annapolis $416 per annum; Cumberland $410 per annum; Baltimore $370 per annum; Hagerstown $265 per annum; Westminster $255, and Frederick $223 per annum, each. This can be accounted for, probably, by the character of work done in the various locations. No doubt there are a less number of women and children employed in Havre de Grace, relatively, than there are in the other cities, which would account for its high rate of pay, and Westminster having the smallest number of wage earners. But if we take the seven cities we will find that the average wages paid to the wage earners in all of them will be $359 per annum, which comes very close to the general average of the State, which was stated in another part of this report as being $356.

These seven cities are typical of the advantages offered in Maryland to the manufacturer, and we trust that when the next decade shall have passed around, not only will the rate of wages have advanced in all of them, but that they may be perfect hives of manufacturing industry.

Table 4 shows that the total for urban manufactures is $171,907,783, or 70.8 per cent. of the total for the State, and that 78.6 per cent. of the average number of wage earners are located in these seven cities. The growth of these seven cities for the past decade has been entirely satisfactory and promising.

The following Table No. 5 shows the manufactures of Maryland by counties. Baltimore County heads the list by the amount of capital employed, with Allegany, Washington, Anne Arundel, Frederick, Harford, Cecil, Carroll, Wicomico, Garrett, Howard, Dorchester, Talbot, Worcester, Kent, Somerset, Caroline, Montgomery, Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert, in the order named. Baltimore County pays out the largest amount in wages, with Allegany second, they employing wage earners in the same ratio. Baltimore County also employs the largest number of children under sixteen years of age, while Washington and Wicomico employ the largest number of women, and Baltimore County the largest number of men, as wage earners.

The value of the products of these manufacturing establishments places Baltimore County in the lead, with Allegany, Washington, Anne Arundel, Harford, Frederick, Carroll, Cecil, Wicomico, Howard, Worcester, Garrett, Dorchester, Caroline, Somerset, Prince George's, Kent, Queen Anne, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's, in the order named. It must be remembered that Baltimore County is contiguous to Baltimore, and, therefore, profits by the vast aggregation of manufactures in the city, while the bulk of Allegany's and Garrett's production is coal. The lower counties show up excellently in the table, as they are really agricultural counties, and the growth of manufactures in these counties is an evidence of the increase of the diversity of occupation and the development in this direction.

## MANUACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE IN DETAIL.

The tables that follow are taken from the reports of the Census Bureau for 1900 so far as made, and give in detail the manufacturing industries of the State of Maryland, exclusive of those hereinbefore published. Of the 9,880 industries of the State, it will be seen that canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables is the largest, the total of the same reaching over $11,000,000, though it is very doubtful whether the census figures cover the entire canning product of the State. Just here it would be well to call attention to the fact that the Census Bureau, while making the fullest returns possible of all industries, does not attempt to guarantee that their figures are perfectly complete, as so much depends upon the statements made by the proprietors in filling out their schedules. However, sufficient is given to warrant close estimates being made in all cases.

The census reports return the average number of wage earners employed for the year, as heretofore explained, and in this report we have carried the figures a little further and endeavored to find the average earnings per year of the wage earners by dividing the average number employed for the year of each class into the total amount of wages paid to that class, as well as dividing the total number of hands into the total amount of wages, thus securing a general average.

The report is confined to the industries enumerated in seeking the average wage.

The 9,880 establishments given in the census tables are divided up into 271 classes of industry, showing a wide range of occupations for our people, with the largest average number of employes occupied in the manufacture of men's cloth-

# TABLE 5.--MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY COUNTIES--1900.

| | Counties. | Number of Establishments. | Total Capital. | Proprietors and Firm Members. | Salaried Officials, Clerks, Etc. | | Average Number of Wage-Earners and Total Wages. | | Average Number of Wage-Earners and Total Wages--Continued. | | | | | | Total Miscellaneous Expenses | Total Cost of Materials Used. | Value of Products, Including Custom Work and Repairing. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Total. | | Men, 16 Years and Over. | | Women, 16 Years and Over. | | Children Under 16 Years. | | | | | |
| | | | | | Number. | Salaries. | Average Number. | Wages. | Average Number. | Wages. | Average Number. | Wages. | Average Number. | Wages. | | | | |
| 1 | The State | 9,880 | $163,422,260 | 11,125 | 7,589 | $7,383,263 | 108,361 | $38,761,551 | 72,860 | $31,871,361 | 29,617 | $6,112,187 | 5,884 | $761,003 | $17,226,623 | $144,539,880 | $242,752,990 | 1 |
| 2 | Allegany | 289 | 6,375,175 | 257 | 244 | 239,745 | 4,935 | 1,526,949 | 3,629 | 1,441,538 | 261 | 57,128 | 145 | 28,283 | 328,587 | 3,964,683 | 6,909,342 | 2 |
| 3 | Anne Arundel | 124 | 3,012,740 | 120 | 75 | 79,714 | 1,711 | 566,017 | 1,620 | 581,120 | 52 | 9,645 | 39 | 6,152 | 113,369 | 2,306,838 | 3,771,049 | 3 |
| 4 | Baltimore | 333 | 16,817,260 | 334 | 291 | 371,252 | 6,404 | 3,002,893 | 5,690 | 2,765,903 | 531 | 189,358 | 183 | 37,540 | 1,348,267 | 14,630,643 | 23,873,305 | 4 |
| 5 | Baltimore City | 6,392 | 117,869,175 | 7,765 | 6,378 | 6,207,269 | 76,084 | 29,304,540 | 51,166 | 23,558,925 | 23,810 | 5,168,824 | 4,108 | 576,711 | 14,552,307 | 87,534,743 | 161,645,811 | 5 |
| 6 | Calvert | 35 | 77,721 | 38 | 2 | 1,100 | 104 | 28,309 | 104 | 28,309 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,666 | 51,856 | 104,124 | 6 |
| 7 | Caroline | 118 | 395,577 | 132 | 73 | 9,714 | 688 | 129,666 | 340 | 91,509 | 295 | 33,859 | 53 | 4,298 | 15,931 | 327,191 | 822,166 | 7 |
| 8 | Carroll | 300 | 1,672,197 | 332 | 54 | 27,251 | 1,118 | 304,123 | 842 | 267,204 | 206 | 31,206 | 70 | 5,263 | 80,770 | 1,406,237 | 2,194,673 | 8 |
| 9 | Cecil | 150 | 1,681,681 | 169 | 73 | 74,755 | 1,160 | 417,064 | 1,077 | 397,188 | 61 | 16,824 | 24 | 3,052 | 89,747 | 1,230,175 | 1,936,326 | 9 |
| 10 | Charles | 40 | 103,730 | 42 | 1 | 320 | 50 | 14,235 | 49 | 14,136 | ... | ... | 1 | 79 | 1,517 | 121,927 | 182,337 | 10 |
| 11 | Dorchester | 132 | 807,845 | 155 | 43 | 16,364 | 913 | 146,977 | 405 | 61,902 | 437 | 47,689 | 71 | 4,386 | 25,931 | 548,543 | 936,381 | 11 |
| 12 | Frederick | 353 | 2,386,533 | 386 | 115 | 67,353 | 1,833 | 473,122 | 1,204 | 417,400 | 342 | 39,572 | 197 | 16,150 | 102,286 | 1,920,771 | 3,018,920 | 12 |
| 13 | Garrett | 110 | 1,226,695 | 146 | 26 | 16,228 | 443 | 153,616 | 436 | 157,251 | 4 | 605 | 3 | 297 | 20,856 | 564,386 | 974,891 | 13 |
| 14 | Harford | 295 | 2,001,749 | 330 | 43 | 31,478 | 1,037 | 295,672 | 1,183 | 271,267 | 561 | 107,939 | 153 | 15,856 | 50,564 | 2,218,513 | 3,309,295 | 14 |
| 15 | Howard | 82 | 1,196,442 | 91 | 27 | 31,557 | 967 | 211,426 | 404 | 115,850 | 285 | 85,315 | 78 | 10,261 | 57,312 | 614,207 | 1,154,211 | 15 |
| 16 | Kent | 77 | 569,131 | 86 | 10 | 8,200 | 387 | 92,797 | 257 | 79,921 | 81 | 9,880 | 49 | 3,000 | 16,491 | 333,144 | 560,194 | 16 |
| 17 | Montgomery | 131 | 273,805 | 144 | 4 | 1,950 | 109 | 33,261 | 102 | 32,322 | 4 | 524 | 3 | 415 | 13,368 | 362,384 | 539,902 | 17 |
| 18 | Prince George's | 57 | 267,471 | 67 | 12 | 13,180 | 226 | 54,849 | 178 | 47,219 | 166 | 36,000 | 52 | 11,600 | 21,729 | 321,973 | 572,409 | 18 |
| 19 | Queen Anne's | 75 | 327,692 | 87 | 2 | 2,400 | 180 | 49,209 | 86 | 23,753 | 86 | 24,142 | 14 | 1,327 | 7,750 | 134,670 | 284,331 | 19 |
| 20 | St. Mary's | 8 | 80,169 | 9 | 6 | 2,000 | 38 | 10,286 | 38 | 10,286 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,366 | 36,964 | 73,838 | 20 |
| 21 | Somerset | 93 | 473,641 | 125 | 15 | 7,821 | 819 | 154,161 | 432 | 104,198 | 283 | 41,725 | 104 | 8,238 | 29,992 | 456,561 | 789,191 | 21 |
| 22 | Talbot | 114 | 601,621 | 127 | 33 | 20,511 | 611 | 158,612 | 363 | 117,357 | 203 | 37,899 | 45 | 3,196 | 12,975 | 308,333 | 910,201 | 22 |
| 23 | Washington | 376 | 3,107,123 | 420 | 133 | 105,591 | 2,692 | 766,318 | 1,721 | 595,672 | 873 | 161,892 | 98 | 8,754 | 190,087 | 2,839,230 | 4,543,980 | 23 |
| 24 | Wicomico | 165 | 1,503,234 | 218 | 61 | 32,260 | 1,868 | 341,369 | 914 | 231,323 | 828 | 90,204 | 126 | 10,750 | 66,380 | 1,077,990 | 1,804,600 | 24 |
| 25 | Worcester | 161 | 568,255 | 143 | 28 | 11,043 | 778 | 161,543 | 535 | 131,366 | 165 | 22,397 | 78 | 4,340 | 20,235 | 652,245 | 1,057,417 | 25 |

ing, factory product, the next largest number being employed in the canning of fruits and vegetables; then follows cotton goods, foundry and machine shop products, car and general shop construction, iron and steel, men's furnishing goods, and so on down the list. It must not be understood that these figures represent the total number of people employed in the canning and oyster business, but only the average number of those employed in the manufacture and mechanical part of the work, as the oyster business very largely employs the greatest number of people, as a whole.

Following the general tables of the industries, showing the number of establishments in each, with the capital invested in land, buildings, machinery and live capital, also proprietors and salaried employes, as well as wage earners and wages, with total expenses, both for carrying on business and materials used, and the total product,we publish a continuous table showing the total average number of wage earners employed in the business, the average wages per annum paid to the total number of all wage earners; the average wages per annum paid to the men; the average wages per annum paid to the women, and the average wages per annum paid to the children. This table presents rather remarkable figures and will be of interest as verifying what has been heretofore said in this report as to the general average of wages and the general tendency of wages to remain stationary, or slightly decrease.

As shown by the table, the highest average wages paid in any industry to all employes was in the architectural and ornamental iron work, being $1,067 per annum, and the lowest average wages per annum to all employes in any single industry was in the manufacture of toys and games, being $110 per annum.

The highest average wage per annum paid to men, according to the table, was in the ornamental iron work trade, being $1,079 per annum, and the lowest average wages paid to men in any industry was in the manufacture of toys and games, being $153 per annum. The highest average wages paid to women in any industry was in the iron and steel ship-building business, being $482 per annum, and the lowest wages paid to women in any industry was $96, in the basket, rattan and willow-ware work. The highest wages per annum paid to children was $320, in the manufacture of artificial ice, and the lowest average wages paid to children was $23, in the turning and carving of wood; but this latter is an extraordinary case, and it is probably better to take the lumber and timber product industry, where the children received an average of $60 per annum, as a basis.

The last line in this table shows 123 industries bunched

together, of all kinds, with an average wage per annum of all wage earners of $396; an average to men of $435; to women of $209 and to children of $153 per annum. These 123 industries are of a varied character, from the manufacture of agricultural implements to the manufacture of silk goods, and they are enumerated with the number of establishments reported in the preceding tables.

The last table under this head gives the number of manufacturing establishments in Baltimore, alphabetically arranged, with the number of hands employed and amount of wages paid out in 1899 in each industry.

The tables follow nearly in the order of the magnitude of the industry in total product:

| Items. | Flouring and Grist Mill Products. | Food Preparations. | Bread and Other Bakery Products. | Confectionery. | Baking and Yeast Powder. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 407 | 17 | 468 | 138 | 7 |
| Capital | $3,428,996 | $154,610 | $1,944,602 | $1,003,246 | $97,668 |
| Land | $296,633 | $23,450 | $277,436 | $85,394 | ..... |
| Buildings | $775,281 | $37,350 | $645,485 | $262,675 | ..... |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $918,016 | $27,950 | $655,640 | $219,505 | $9,725 |
| Live capital | $1,439,066 | $65,860 | $366,041 | $435,672 | $87,943 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 461 | 16 | 479 | 154 | 7 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 85 | 11 | 181 | 147 | 43 |
| Total salaries | $80,275 | $11,260 | $118,146 | $121,364 | 41,934 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 541 | 104 | 1,624 | 1,030 | 106 |
| Wages | $229,335 | $33,146 | $604,773 | $307,510 | $33,854 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 532 | 54 | 1,341 | 637 | 53 |
| Wages | $228,009 | $23,740 | $557,099 | $235,000 | $25,567 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 5 | 46 | 220 | 351 | 53 |
| Wages | $883 | $8,800 | $37,684 | $66,716 | $8,287 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 4 | 4 | 63 | 42 | ..... |
| Wages | $443 | $606 | $9,990 | $4,894 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $225,357 | $9,573 | $152,768 | $119,145 | $25,772 |
| Rent of works | $30,754 | $3,685 | $49,303 | $36,249 | $7,102 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $20,252 | $2,114 | $18,195 | $8,586 | $878 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $173,513 | $3,774 | $85,270 | $74,310 | $17,792 |
| Contract work | $838 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $6,731,805 | $135,826 | $2,369,846 | $1,330,552 | $219,409 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc. | $6,663,941 | $133,492 | $2,288,055 | $1,313,777 | $215,095 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $67,864 | $2,334 | $81,791 | $16,775 | $4,314 |
| Total product, including repairing | $,035,3483 | $274,046 | $4,140,692 | $2,323,206 | $345,278 |

| Items. | Blacksmithing and Wheelw'ing | Foundry & Machine Shop Products. | Plumbers' Supplies. | Plumbing and Gas and Steam Fitting. | Wire Work, including Wire Rope and Cable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 877 | 113 | 4 | 245 | 13 |
| Capital | $919,520 | $6,381,676 | $1,094,095 | $795,307 | $216,545 |
| Land | $171,937 | $618,701 | $72,111 | $113,186 | $26,950 |
| Buildings | $263,700 | $957,454 | $77,000 | $153,110 | $16,300 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $139,414 | $1,188,832 | $274,722 | $82,790 | $75,114 |
| Live capital | $344,469 | $3,616,689 | $670,262 | $446,221 | $98,181 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 949 | 124 | 2 | 264 | 20 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 4 | 317 | 71 | 47 | 15 |
| Total salaries | $3,184 | $349,283 | $70,794 | $33,938 | $14,225 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 711 | 4,695 | 685 | 820 | 151 |
| Wages | $295,621 | $2,251,777 | $240,553 | $407,845 | $59,293 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 693 | 4,663 | 643 | 794 | 107 |
| Wages | $293,680 | $2,245,062 | $226,960 | $404,177 | $51,513 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | 6 | 35 | .... ... ..... | 10 |
| Wages | ..... | $1,300 | $12,164 | ..... | $2,100 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 18 | 26 | 7 | 26 | 34 |
| Wages | $1,941 | $5,415 | $1,429 | $3,668 | $5,680 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $54,656 | $456,175 | $35,760 | $58,794 | $19,570 |
| Rent of works | $35,244 | $44,699 | $1,585 | $29,948 | $3,186 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $6,501 | $38,244 | $9,985 | $5,053 | $1,454 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $11,813 | $354,925 | $24,190 | $22,693 | $12,430 |
| Contract work | $1,098 | $18,307 | ..... | $1,100 | $2.500 |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $372,153 | $3,322,658 | $371,593 | $816,731 | $85,075 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $350,755 | $3,201,946 | $360,536 | $810,216 | $82,444 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $21,398 | $120,712 | $11,057 | $6,515 | $2,631 |
| Total product, including repairing | $1,321,263 | $8,443,547 | $755,236 | $1,780,507 | $196,162 |

| Items. | Shipbuilding, Iron and Steel. | Ship and Boat Building, Wooden. | Iron and Steel. | Iron and Steel Nails. | Architect'l and Ornamental Ironwork. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 4 | 43 | 9 | 3 | 10 |
| Capital | $3,822,588 | $623,435 | $2,892,690 | $48,500 | $481,661 |
| Land | $103,000 | $197,750 | $39,000 | ..... | $60,600 |
| Buildings | $250,000 | $54,525 | $1,286,966 | ..... | $57,300 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $945,000 | $150,994 | $980,609 | $19,500 | $51,700 |
| Live capital | $2,524,588 | $220,166 | $586,115 | $29,000 | $312,061 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 3 | 58 | ..... | 4 | 12 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 70 | 25 | 55 | 5 | 15 |
| Total salaries | $85,122 | $20,320 | $77,147 | $4,800 | $20,808 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,939 | 676 | 2,138 | 37 | 232 |
| Wages | $1,185,832 | $331,873 | $1,029,753 | $17,050 | $247,629 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,904 | 675 | 2,101 | 17 | 229 |
| Wages | $1,178,297 | $331,707 | $1,019,428 | $12,600 | $247,149 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1 | ..... | 12 | 20 | ..... |
| Wages | $482 | ..... | $3,000 | $4,450 | ..... |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 34 | 1 | 25 | ..... | 3 |
| Wages | $7,053 | $166 | $7,325 | ..... | $480 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $110,916 | $30,649 | $508,298 | $4,960 | $8,856 |
| Rent of works | $27,875 | $5,225 | $6,080 | $3,060 | $1,894 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $12,716 | $7,651 | $22,340 | $400 | $1,202 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $67,325 | $16,793 | $479,878 | $1,500 | $3,940 |
| Contract work | $3,000 | 980 | ..... | ..... | $1,820 |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $1,497,554 | $301,010 | $6,888,916 | $36,820 | $523,509 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc. | $1,459,393 | $296,944 | $5,757,014 | $35,320 | $519,175 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $38,161 | $4,066 | $1,131,902 | $1,500 | $4,334 |
| Total product, including repairing | $3,299,491 | $862,034 | $8,739,405 | $84,000 | $867,868 |

| Items. | Liquors, Distilled. | Liquors, Malt. | Bottling. | Tobacco, Chewing, Smoking and Snuff. | Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 26 | 16 | 29 | 5 | 382 |
| Capital | $2,326,272 | $13,857,323 | $370,803 | $1,805,611 | $1,519,866 |
| Land | $185,035 | $589,246 | $71,900 | $107,034 | $171,694 |
| Buildings | $690,024 | $9,952,309 | $125,700 | $356,333 | $238,010 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $315,310 | $1,484,183 | $35,733 | $536,371 | $76,413 |
| Live capital | $1,135,903 | $1,831,585 | $137,470 | $805,873 | $1,033,749 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 19 | 9 | 30 | 8 | 436 |
| Salaried employees: | | | | | |
| Total number | 43 | 161 | 33 | 120 | 155 |
| Total salaries | $74,216 | $262,916 | $30,830 | $259,624 | $105,809 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 186 | 752 | 160 | 2,002 | 2,309 |
| Wages | $95,172 | $484,318 | $71,768 | $564,272 | $742,155 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 181 | 751 | 159 | 584 | 1,558 |
| Wages | $94,212 | $484,162 | $71,593 | $243,979 | $594,253 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,232 | 640 |
| Wages | ..... | ..... | ..... | $298,489 | $134,966 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 5 | 1 | 1 | 186 | 111 |
| Wages | $960 | $156 | 175 | $21,804 | $12,936 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $172,785 | $1,568,108 | $52,302 | $3,233,312 | $458,003 |
| Rent of works | $3,779 | $2,914 | $3,196 | $2,836 | $50,199 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $28,607 | $25,839 | $2,810 | $13,629 | $10,793 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $140,399 | $1,539,355 | $45,672 | $3,216,847 | $397,011 |
| Contract work | ..... | ..... | $624 | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $815,381 | $878,933 | $508,306 | $2,496,107 | $1,039,783 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc. | $764,425 | $805,992 | $504,784 | $2,484,983 | $1,035,362 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $50,956 | $72,941 | $3,522 | $11,124 | $4,421 |
| Total product, including repairing | $1,616,362 | $4,133,797 | $774,747 | $7,054,159 | $2,842,769 |

| Items. | Car Shops, Steam R. R. Co's. | Brass Castings and Brass Finishing. | Brassware. | Tin & Copper-smithing Sheet-Iron Working. | Bicycle and Tricycle Repairing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 19 | 7 | 3 | 319 | 71 |
| Capital | $2,877,954 | $95,098 | $60,465 | $3,218,696 | $683,913 |
| Land | $298,490 | $10,950 | ..... | $195,265 | $44,550 |
| Buildings | $1,547,939 | $10,450 | $475 | $491,431 | $115,684 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $550,609 | $29,079 | $35,213 | $643,820 | $184,402 |
| Live capital | $480,916 | $44,619 | $24,777 | $1,888,180 | $339,277 |
| Proprietors and firm members | ..... | 6 | 3 | 363 | 77 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 134 | 11 | 11 | 152 | 24 |
| Total salaries | $100,843 | $9,932 | $14,066 | $113,995 | $46,335 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 3,620 | 96 | 39 | 2,852 | 316 |
| Wages | $1,849,737 | $36,584 | $10,702 | $1,039,605 | $119,978 |
| Men, 16 years and over; | | | | | |
| Average number | 3 316 | 95 | 30 | 2,416 | 308 |
| Wages | $1,848,957 | $36,344 | $9,552 | $965,014 | $118,872 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 4 | ..... | 2 | 172 | ..... |
| Wages | $780 | ..... | $488 | $38,990 | ..... |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | 1 | 7 | 264 | 8 |
| Wages | ..... | $240 | $662 | $35,601 | $1,106 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $55,163 | $10,042 | $4,109 | $160,901 | $54,699 |
| Rent of works | ..... | $2,630 | $1,059 | $38,366 | $9,236 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $8,252 | $823 | $70 | $12,662 | $1,437 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $46,911 | $6,589 | $2,980 | $108,939 | $43,715 |
| Contract work | ..... | ..... | ..... | 934 | 311 |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $2,567,486 | $140,582 | $51,321 | $4,454,632 | $352,530 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc. | $2,539,017 | $135,891 | $49,861 | $4,409,701 | $343,830 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $28,469 | $4,691 | $1,460 | $44,931 | $8,700 |
| Total product, including repairing | $4,573,229 | $243,333 | $116,547 | $6,723,505 | $661,154 |

| Items. | Fertilizers. | Grease and Tallow. | Soap and Candles. | Slaughter'g and Meat Packing, Wholesale. | Slaughter'g Wholesale, not includ'g Meat Pack'g |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 40 | 5 | 6 | 47 | 35 |
| Capital | $7,003,376 | $48,208 | $209,232 | $1,318,917 | $229,571 |
| Land | $713,011 | $4,250 | $9,913 | $100,009 | $63,306 |
| Buildings | $965,287 | $4,016 | $30,000 | $301,500 | $101,000 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $1,108,947 | $8,015 | $27,690 | $188,660 | $30,175 |
| Live capital | $4,216,131 | $31,927 | $141,629 | $728,748 | $35,090 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 37 | 7 | 2 | 72 | 36 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 212 | ..... | 32 | 63 | 5 |
| Total salaries | $245,528 | ..... | $28,074 | $46,824 | $1,980 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,016 | 24 | 127 | 514 | 83 |
| Wages | $457,692 | $11,540 | $53,688 | $242,089 | $34,324 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,010 | 23 | 92 | 502 | 82 |
| Wages | $455,576 | $11,300 | $46,303 | $239,945 | $33,874 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 6 | ..... | 30 | 9 | 1 |
| Wages | $2,116 | ..... | $6,785 | $1,668 | 450 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | 1 | 5 | 3 | ..... |
| Wages | ..... | $240 | $600 | $476 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $354,344 | $6,793 | $19,003 | $99,239 | $9,778 |
| Rent of works | $34,846 | $1,064 | $1,970 | $12,427 | $1,330 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $35,054 | $170 | $1,124 | $7,310 | $2,820 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $284,444 | $5,559 | $15,026 | $78,002 | $5,628 |
| Contract work | ..... | ..... | $883 | $1,500 | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $3,643,846 | $69,700 | $168,628 | $5,446,717 | $1,662,362 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $3,586,984 | $68,371 | $161,906 | $5,400,542 | $1,657,152 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $56,862 | $1,329 | $6,722 | $46,175 | $5,210 |
| Total product, including repairing | $5,481,905 | $100,359 | $285,623 | $6,209,857 | $1,836,502 |

| Items. | Cotton Goods. | Woolen Goods. | Hosiery and Knit Goods. | Fur Goods. | Fancy Articles, not Elsewhere Specified. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 14 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 5 |
| Capital | $7,709,256 | $1,330,549 | $311,508 | $67,677 | $238,072 |
| Land | $515,513 | $28,630 | $3,000 | $3,333 | $25,000 |
| Buildings | $1,355,603 | $169,177 | $8,083 | $6,500 | $55,000 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $1,951,133 | $171,663 | $94,789 | $1,594 | $33,045 |
| Live capital | $3,887,207 | $961,079 | $205,636 | $56,250 | $125,027 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 7 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| Salaried employees: | | | | | |
| Total number | 84 | 25 | 28 | 6 | 16 |
| Total salaries | $133,338 | $35,625 | $14,518 | $3,700 | $15,060 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 4,727 | 875 | 682 | 48 | 324 |
| Wages | $1,186,014 | $221,215 | $119,456 | $23,500 | $69,834 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,446 | 576 | 60 | 17 | 118 |
| Wages | $509,356 | $173,152 | $23,715 | $13,430 | $40,003 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 2,165 | 204 | 526 | 31 | 192 |
| Wages | $510,001 | $38,011 | $89,754 | $10,070 | $27,831 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,116 | 97 | 96 | ..... | 14 |
| Wages | $166,657 | $10,052 | $5,987 | ..... | $2,000 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $397,016 | $54,181 | $21,981 | $7,759 | $31,688 |
| Rent of works | $8,155 | ..... | $1,300 | $4,625 | $9,651 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $34,517 | $5,940 | $851 | $1,085 | $1,795 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $354,344 | $48,241 | $16,943 | $2,049 | $20,242 |
| Contract work | ..... | ..... | $2,887 | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $3,039,396 | $667,036 | $347,250 | $72,033 | $184,342 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $2,984,314 | $653,838 | $344,083 | $71,661 | $182,358 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $55,082 | $13,198 | $3,167 | $372 | $1,984 |
| Total product, including repairing | $5,423,251 | $1,218,378 | $514,093 | $137,820 | $369,817 |

| Items. | Carriage & Wagon Materials. | Carriages and Wagons. | Carpentering. | Cooperage. | Wood, Turned and Carved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 6 | 178 | 393 | 46 | 9 |
| Capital | $188,254 | $835,342 | $1,808,663 | $414,727 | $54,025 |
| Land | $21,400 | $97,399 | $180,651 | $75,653 | $3,225 |
| Buildings | $32,324 | $173,255 | $252,723 | $92,420 | $26,000 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $32,924 | $97,466 | $221,680 | $41,995 | $15,425 |
| Live capital | $101,606 | $467,222 | $1,153,609 | $204,659 | $9,375 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 7 | 223 | 425 | 54 | 10 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 16 | 27 | 49 | 18 | 7 |
| Total salaries | $13,320 | $20,356 | $45,566 | $11,780 | $5,412 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 145 | 822 | 2,516 | 415 | 93 |
| Wages | $44,443 | $339,949 | $1,265,961 | $174,587 | $28,452 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 137 | 805 | 2,510 | 413 | 81 |
| Wages | $41,843 | $337,765 | $1,264,906 | $174,300 | $28,172 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wages | $2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 3 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 12 |
| Wages | $600 | $2,184 | $1,055 | $287 | $280 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $12,545 | $44,896 | $653,406 | $29,292 | $1,711 |
| Rent of works | $565 | $24,296 | $23,926 | $6,324 | $802 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $1,790 | $5,627 | $12,182 | $3,057 | $221 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $10,190 | $13,301 | $61,284 | $18,411 | $688 |
| Contract work | ..... | $1,672 | $566,014 | $1,500 | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $103,469 | $377,296 | $2,687,834 | $379,999 | $44,268 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $101,829 | $368,598 | $2,675,579 | $378,607 | $40,260 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $1,640 | $8,698 | $12,255 | $1,392 | $4,008 |
| Total produce, including repairing | $199,821 | $1,086,473 | $5,527,710 | $694,512 | $103,375 |

| Items. | Shirts. | Furnishing Goods for Men. | Hats, not including Fur and Wool Hats. | Umbrellas and Canes. | Gloves and Mittens. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 65 | 18 | 20 | 11 | 3 |
| Capital | $1,504,968 | $625,702 | $1,124,599 | $392,792 | $50,541 |
| Land | $15,597 | $2,000 | $60,500 | $12,000 | $100 |
| Buildings | $59,119 | $5,200 | $242,000 | $19,000 | $500 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $276,270 | $63,452 | $164,323 | $12,750 | $5,434 |
| Live capital | $1,153,982 | $555,050 | $657,776 | $349,042 | $44,507 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 100 | 26 | 32 | 23 | 5 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 166 | 105 | 67 | 84 | 8 |
| Total salaries | $142,676 | $90,925 | $92,888 | $61,110 | $6,175 |
| Wage earners and wages | | | | | |
| Average number | 3,998 | 2,033 | 1,117 | 401 | 89 |
| Wages | $788,157 | $492,280 | $335,935 | $109,772 | $14,276 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 768 | 89 | 458 | 110 | 23 |
| Wages | $233,517 | $57,880 | $199,112 | $42,416 | $5,300 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 3,114 | 1,898 | 622 | 291 | 63 |
| Wages | $543,577 | $426,217 | $131,043 | $67,356 | $8,751 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 116 | 46 | 37 | ..... | 3 |
| Wages | $11,063 | $8,183 | $5,780 | ..... | $225 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $312,747 | $58,351 | $127,367 | $20,125 | $3,936 |
| Rent of works | $47,635 | $20,374 | $16,967 | $6,815 | $850 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $3,873 | $2,136 | $4,710 | $982 | $225 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $144,968 | $35,841 | $105,690 | $12,128 | $2,861 |
| Contract work | $116,271 | ..... | ..... | $200 | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $2,576,692 | $1,060,154 | $839,146 | $747,859 | $54,098 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $2,561,621 | $1,054,195 | $832,068 | $746,716 | $54,059 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $15,071 | $5,959 | $7,078 | $1,143 | $39 |
| Total product, including repairing | $4,245,220 | $1,930,088 | $1,619,825 | $1,098,161 | $86,675 |

| Items. | Lumber and Timber Products. | Planing Mill Products, Sash, Doors and Blinds. | Mantels, Slate, Marble and Marbleized. | Marble and Stone Work. | Masonry, Brick and Stone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 367 | 53 | 4 | 38 | 106 |
| Capital | $2,622,928 | $3,534,501 | $31,820 | $743,645 | $755,681 |
| Land | $838,988 | $380,982 | $6,100 | $150,275 | $132,180 |
| Buildings | $147,049 | $365,130 | $3,100 | $62,245 | $119,800 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $787,642 | $339,712 | $520 | $178,591 | $33,475 |
| Live capital | $849,249 | $2,448,677 | $22,100 | $352,534 | $470,226 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 474 | 83 | 6 | 45 | 115 |
| Salaried employees: | | | | | |
| Total number | 73 | 97 | 2 | 55 | 35 |
| Total salaries | $38,687 | $78,261 | $1,200 | $69,016 | $41,736 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,964 | 1,323 | 18 | 1,231 | 1,297 |
| Wages | $476,776 | $542,262 | $11,924 | $569,273 | $814,531 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,718 | 1,265 | 18 | 1,224 | 1,279 |
| Wages | $456,820 | $531,099 | $11,924 | $568,123 | $810,911 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 143 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Wages | $13,778 | ..... | ..... | $300 | ..... |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 103 | 58 | ..... | 6 | 18 |
| Wages | $6,178 | $11,163 | ..... | $850 | $3,620 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $63,004 | $158,244 | $1,762 | $69,075 | $576,195 |
| Rent of works | $3,571 | $18,294 | $1,332 | $9,098 | $8,839 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $12,285 | $22,016 | $200 | $4,942 | $2,798 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $47,148 | $117,814 | $230 | $54,945 | $20,428 |
| Contract work | ..... | $120 | ..... | $90 | $544,130 |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $1,390,357 | $2,452,655 | $12,927 | $494,910 | $2,277,045 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc. | $1,390,157 | $2,440,347 | $12,900 | $478,826 | $2,275,288 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $200 | $12,308 | $27 | $16,084 | $1,757 |
| Total products, including repairing | $2,650,082 | $3,753,083 | $39,744 | $1,545,616 | $4,114,800 |

| Items. | Printing & Publishing, Book and Job. | Printing & Publishing, Newspap's, Periodicals. | Printing Materials. | Book-Binding and Blank-Book Making. | Engraving, Steel, Includ'g Plate Printing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 156 | 141 | 4 | 22 | 8 |
| Capital | $1,364,894 | $2,473,094 | $12,000 | $112,395 | $14,325 |
| Land | $25,783 | $259,263 | ..... | $7,925 | ..... |
| Buildings | $43,750 | $391,888 | ..... | $20,800 | ..... |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $697,837 | $1,028,707 | $9,500 | $48.370 | $4,075 |
| Live capital | $597,524 | $793,236 | $2,500 | $35,300 | $10,250 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 191 | 145 | 5 | 25 | 7 |
| Salaried employes | | | | | |
| Total number | 152 | 388 | 2 | 15 | 6 |
| Total salaries | $136,790 | $383,027 | $400 | $10,089 | $3,500 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,304 | 1,529 | 21 | 196 | 38 |
| Wages | $535,907 | $758,335 | $7,295 | $70,977 | $15,575 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,015 | 1,427 | 17 | 88 | 27 |
| Wages | $478,568 | $735,469 | $6,620 | $48,994 | $13,175 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 214 | 43 | 2 | 94 | 11 |
| Wages | $47,268 | $16,488 | $400 | $20,233 | $2,400 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 75 | 59 | 2 | 14 | ..... |
| Wages | $10,071 | $6,378 | $275 | $1,750 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $201,606 | $349,663 | $1,335 | $12,656 | $1,951 |
| Rent of works | $61,593 | $52,607 | $850 | $6,233 | $1,252 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $3,900 | $14,968 | $60 | $829 | $20 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $82,329 | $210,047 | $425 | $3,394 | $679 |
| Contract work | $53,784 | $72,041 | ..... | $2,200 | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $839,567 | $573,563 | $11,175 | $36,282 | $8,698 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $817,020 | $547,853 | $11,050 | $35,216 | $8,574 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $22,547 | $25,710 | $125 | $1,066 | $124 |
| Total product, including repairing | $2,252,490 | $2,618,799 | $28,000 | $173,376 | $42,400 |

| Items. | Gas, Illuminating and Heating. | Kindling Wood. | Paper and Wood Pulp. | Paperhanging. | Monuments and Tombstones. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 11 | 3 | 21 | 107 | 71 |
| Capital | $18,554,361 | $7,750 | $2,720,877 | $242,896 | $351,367 |
| Land | $1,018,185 | $250 | $127,142 | $40,115 | $54,604 |
| Buildings | $744,980 | $750 | $715,396 | $66,250 | $57,875 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $1,824,934 | $6,250 | $1,147,920 | $6,513 | $28,050 |
| Live capital | $14,966,262 | $500 | $730,419 | $130,018 | $210,838 |
| Proprietors and firm members | | 3 | 11 | 115 | 80 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 84 | 2 | 35 | 20 | 6 |
| Total Salaries | $84,757 | $909 | $58,793 | $13,408 | $6,077 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 237 | 60 | 937 | 325 | 249 |
| Wages | $136,980 | $10,950 | $326,474 | $151,284 | $118,884 |
| Men, 16 years and over | | | | | |
| Average number | 237 | 12 | 839 | 310 | 247 |
| Wages | $136,980 | $2,700 | $308,543 | $148,330 | $118,364 |
| Women, 16 years and over | | | | | |
| Average number | | 48 | 98 | 5 | |
| Wages | | $8,250 | $17,931 | $1,470 | |
| Children, under 16 years | | | | | |
| Average number | | | | 10 | 2 |
| Wages | | | | $1,484 | $520 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $268,369 | $945 | $105,571 | $24,303 | $14,995 |
| Rent of works | $6,025 | $60 | $1,983 | $14,607 | $5,256 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $121,212 | $85 | $9,621 | $2,234 | $3,441 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $141,132 | $800 | $91,830 | $7,462 | $6,068 |
| Contract work | | | $2,137 | | $230 |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $481,013 | $22,000 | $1,730,910 | $144,334 | $218,694 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $434,792 | $21,950 | $1,602,639 | $143,950 | $216,984 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $46,221 | $50 | $128,271 | $384 | $1,710 |
| Total product, including repairing | $1,796,507 | $45,200 | $2,589,540 | $455,043 | $480,081 |

| Items. | Furniture, Cabinet-Making, Upholstering. | Furniture, Factory Product. | Mattresses and Spring Beds. | Upholstering Materials. | Glass. | Glass-Cutting, Staining, and Ornamenting. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 136 | 42 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| Capital | $241,099 | $1,584,984 | $208,605 | $673,609 | $581,086 | $68,015 |
| Land | $22,193 | $88,515 | $21,200 | $14,833 | $49,618 | $3,500 |
| Buildings | $39,417 | $180,208 | $32,350 | $50,250 | $144,576 | $12,300 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $16,898 | $176,972 | $20,230 | $21,625 | $66,559 | $8,005 |
| Live capital | $162,591 | $1,139,289 | $134 825 | $586,901 | $320,333 | $44,210 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 167 | 55 | 21 | 12 | 4 | 10 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | | |
| Total number | 19 | 141 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 4 |
| Total salaries | $9,105 | $118,433 | $17,178 | $24,985 | $38,976 | $2,300 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | | |
| Average number | 213 | 1,869 | 128 | 698 | 742 | 68 |
| Wages | $102,356 | $822,540 | $47,254 | $209,860 | $339,518 | $22,995 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | | |
| Average number | 187 | 1,753 | 106 | 110 | 562 | 43 |
| Wages | $97,707 | $804,897 | $42,806 | $42,416 | $313,920 | $18,272 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | | |
| Average number | 18 | 19 | 16 | 291 | 54 | 20 |
| Wages | $3,737 | $4,450 | $3,564 | $67,356 | $8,673 | $4,150 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | | |
| Average number | 8 | 97 | 6 | ..... | 126 | 5 |
| Wages | $912 | $13,193 | $884 | ..... | $16,925 | $573 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | | |
| Total | $39,647 | $155,614 | $16,101 | $20,125 | $26,065 | $3,722 |
| Rent of works | $26,989 | $48,062 | $8,076 | $6,815 | ..... | $1,947 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $1,897 | $9,419 | $1,450 | $982 | $2,040 | $154 |
| Office rent, insurance, interest and sundry expenses not hitherto included | $10,576 | $95,763 | $6,575 | $12,128 | $24,025 | $1,621 |
| Contract work | $185 | $2,370 | ..... | $200 | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | | |
| Total | $142,408 | $1,212,226 | $150,557 | $747,859 | $151,500 | $62,953 |
| Principal mat'ls, incld'g mill suppl's, etc. | $140,969 | $1,199,151 | $149,111 | $746,716 | $103,520 | $61,844 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $1,439 | $13,075 | $1,446 | $1,143 | $47,980 | $1,109 |
| Total product, including repairing | $450,436 | $2,976,494 | $287,937 | $1,098,161 | $557,895 | $115,164 |

| Items. | Boxes, Cigar. | Boxes, Fancy and Paper. | Boxes, Wooden, Packing. | Tools, Not Elsewhere Specified. | Cutlery and Edged Tools. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 10 | 11 | 26 | 6 | 3 |
| Capital | $62,352 | $135,796 | $668,018 | $51,185 | $16,200 |
| Land | $8,200 | $8,200 | $62,850 | $1,000 | $2,200 |
| Buildings | $10,040 | $10,200 | $89,541 | $6,500 | $4,100 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $9,265 | $46,060 | $110,414 | $7,235 | $2,700 |
| Live capital | $34,847 | $71,336 | $405,213 | $36,450 | $7,200 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 10 | 13 | 36 | 6 | 3 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 3 | 32 | 30 | 2 | ..... |
| Total salaries | $2,232 | $16,268 | $25,922 | $800 | ..... |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 96 | 356 | 1,211 | 17 | 15 |
| Wages | $30,362 | $77,699 | $363,001 | $9,736 | $7,164 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 38 | 79 | 962 | 17 | 14 |
| Wages | $17,149 | $26,431 | $327,093 | $9,736 | $7,060 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 50 | 220 | 33 | ..... | ..... |
| Wages | $12,625 | $43,792 | $3,405 | ..... | ..... |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 8 | 57 | 216 | ..... | 1 |
| Wages | $588 | $7,476 | $32,503 | ..... | $104 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $1,910 | $24,975 | $64,493 | $1,894 | $842 |
| Rent of works | $290 | $9,155 | $11,335 | $697 | $516 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $301 | $909 | $4,709 | $118 | $134 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $1,319 | $13,853 | $48,449 | $1,079 | $192 |
| Contract work | ..... | $1,058 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $57,329 | $126,473 | $1,104.752 | $10,141 | $4,138 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $56,594 | $124,170 | $1,102,659 | $9,656 | $3,488 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $735 | $2,303 | $2,093 | $485 | $650 |
| Total product, including repairing | $107,864 | $296,013 | $1,847,528 | $41,491 | $16,022 |

| Items. | Awnings, Tents and Sails. | Bags, Other Than Paper. | Trunks and Valises. | Saddlery and Harness. | Window Shades. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 32 | 7 | 13 | 150 | 4 |
| Capital | $78,600 | $218,553 | $53,593 | $834,152 | $58,065 |
| Land | $400 | $3,150 | $4,333 | $57,067 | $1,000 |
| Buildings | $1,400 | $2,300 | $3,000 | $110,170 | $1,000 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $8,890 | $30,610 | $5,010 | $64,887 | $2,300 |
| Live capital | $68,000 | $182,493 | $41,250 | $602,028 | $53,765 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 41 | 9 | 17 | 170 | 3 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 8 | 8 | 7 | 60 | 9 |
| Total salaries | $2,860 | $10,820 | $3,300 | $46,240 | $9,890 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 114 | 121 | 56 | 541 | 33 |
| Wages | $53,006 | $31,582 | $22,109 | $174,802 | $14,540 |
| Men, 16 years and over | | | | | |
| Average number | 83 | 30 | 44 | 503 | 21 |
| Wages | $45,576 | $11,750 | $20,399 | $165,725 | $10,600 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 29 | 90 | ..... | 26 | 10 |
| Wages | $7,262 | $19,712 | ..... | $6,950 | $3,680 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 2 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 2 |
| Wages | $168 | $120 | $1,710 | $2,127 | 260 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $7,863 | $14,216 | $9,403 | $53,062 | $8,092 |
| Rent of works | $6,337 | $3,286 | $7,172 | $19,365 | $2,894 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $222 | $2,379 | $401 | $6,150 | $238 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $1,304 | $8,551 | $1,830 | $27,533 | $4,960 |
| Contract work | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $112,471 | $364,381 | $28,878 | $670,801 | $119,132 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $111,838 | $363,834 | $28,313 | $667,374 | $118,922 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $633 | $547 | $565 | $3,427 | $210 |
| Total product, including repairing | $227,033 | $454,095 | $84,952 | $1,156,279 | $193,300 |

| Items. | Chemicals. | Druggists' Preparat's, not Includ'g Prescript's. | Patent Medicines and Compounds. | Perfumery and Cosmetics. | Mineral and Soda Waters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 7 | 11 | 52 | 12 | 36 |
| Capital | $1,806,272 | $401,775 | $1,016,822 | $86,389 | $254,340 |
| Land | $551,000 | $13,000 | $51,200 | $4,300 | $19,584 |
| Buildings | $239,182 | $45,000 | $119,150 | $2,300 | $26,740 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $505,465 | $174,775 | $80,484 | $18,935 | $76,121 |
| Live capital | $510,625 | $169,000 | $765,988 | $60,854 | $131,895 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 3 | 15 | 54 | 10 | 35 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 33 | 220 | 119 | 16 | 15 |
| Total salaries | $51,424 | $256,044 | $177,759 | $14,440 | $13,988 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 475 | 441 | 441 | 91 | 155 |
| Wages | $246,454 | $123,574 | $136,082 | $23,545 | $55,134 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 472 | 154 | 182 | 31 | 146 |
| Wages | $245,648 | $64,175 | $86,156 | $12,435 | $53,744 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 3 | 286 | 250 | 60 | 2 |
| Wages | $806 | $59,269 | $48,906 | $11,110 | $500 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | 1 | 9 | ..... | 7 |
| Wages | ..... | $130 | $1,020 | ..... | $890 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $103,388 | $137,864 | $432,415 | $40,916 | $22,801 |
| Rent of works | $4,037 | $20,010 | $9,856 | $5,452 | $4,817 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $8,284 | $4,764 | $11,857 | $1,576 | $737 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $91,067 | $113,090 | $410,692 | $33,888 | $17,247 |
| Contract work | ..... | ..... | $10 | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $781,909 | $689,191 | $481,039 | $98,710 | $109,266 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $691,846 | $684,054 | $476,012 | $98,259 | $107,754 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $90,063 | $5,137 | $5,027 | $451 | $1,512 |
| Total product, including repairing | $1,271,410 | $1,311,844 | $1,749,655 | $228,304 | $260,868 |

| Items. | Painting, House, Sign, etc. | Paints. | Varnish. | Lime and Cement. | Roofing and Roofing Materials. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 308 | 13 | 3 | 38 | 17 |
| Capital | $372,128 | $290,222 | $48,604 | $660,006 | $401,449 |
| Land | $63,177 | $18,000 | ..... | $113,824 | $234,779 |
| Buildings | $85,293 | $28,000 | $9,000 | $190,809 | $13,788 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $36,140 | $78,760 | $9,456 | $101,465 | $38,779 |
| Live capital | $187,518 | $165,462 | $30,148 | $253,908 | $114,103 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 339 | 21 | 3 | 34 | 14 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 27 | 26 | 9 | 27 | 13 |
| Total salaries | $18,016 | $25,900 | $7,264 | $20,414 | $7,630 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 986 | 110 | 12 | 557 | 203 |
| Wages | $435,792 | $45,273 | $5,488 | $182,639 | $73,054 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 973 | 94 | 11 | 543 | 199 |
| Wages | $434,119 | $41,688 | $5,254 | $180,935 | $72,471 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Wages | ..... | $2,585 | $234 | ..... | ..... |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 13 | 7 | ..... | 14 | 4 |
| Wages | $1,673 | $1,000 | ..... | $1,704 | $583 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $39,027 | $22,172 | $3,994 | $43,606 | $8,589 |
| Rent of works | $25,166 | $5,407 | $740 | $6,184 | $2,936 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $2,655 | $1,349 | $197 | $2,880 | $619 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $9,165 | $15,416 | $3,057 | $32,612 | $5,034 |
| Contract work | $2,041 | ..... | ..... | $1,930 | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $279,083 | $265,743 | $34,734 | $226,563 | $87,793 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc. | $277,866 | $259,066 | $34,120 | $157,672 | $83,867 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $1,217 | $6,677 | $614 | $68,891 | $3,926 |
| Total product, including repairing | $1,116,966 | $442,744 | $64,521 | $549,360 | $229,565 |

| Items. | Stamped Ware. | Hardware. | Hand Stamps. | Models and Patterns. | Instruments Professional and Scientific. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 3 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Capital | $1,354,591 | $107,640 | $69,156 | $17,341 | $56,620 |
| Land | $70,000 | $15,300 | ..... | $1,666 | $5,000 |
| Buildings | $150,350 | $22,200 | ..... | $1,300 | $5,500 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $129,975 | $12,104 | $28,650 | $7,500 | $14,502 |
| Live Capital | $1,004,266 | $58,036 | $40,506 | $6,875 | $31,618 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 1 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 29 | 3 | 6 | ..... | 8 |
| Total salaries | $33,740 | $2,818 | $6,300 | ..... | $6,779 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 826 | 65 | 82 | 29 | 39 |
| Wages | $220,984 | $21,161 | $31,250 | $15,524 | $16,966 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 525 | 60 | 61 | 27 | 37 |
| Wages | $144,482 | $20,565 | $27,800 | $15,214 | $16,576 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 170 | 2 | 21 | ..... | 2 |
| Wages | $42,750 | $450 | $3,450 | ..... | $390 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 131 | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Wages | $23,752 | $146 | ..... | $310 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $41,705 | $3,220 | $9,262 | $2,421 | $6,491 |
| Rent of works | ..... | $1,465 | $5,260 | $1,610 | $2,990 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $3,945 | $415 | $177 | ..... | $500 |
| Rent of office, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $37,760 | $1,340 | $3,825 | $811 | $3,001 |
| Contract work | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $60,569 | $92,234 | $45,530 | $6,828 | $25,445 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc. | $597,400 | $84,178 | $44,426 | $5,742 | $24,875 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $4,169 | $8,056 | $1,104 | $1,086 | $570 |
| Total product, including repairing | $1,059,800 | $173,512 | $149,583 | $37,146 | $72,746 |

| Items. | Cheese, Butter, Condensed Milk, Fact'y Prod't | Coffee and Spice, Roasting and Grinding. | Flavoring Extracts. | Sausage. | Ice, Artificial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 88 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 18 |
| Capital | $235,858 | $227,400 | $38,544 | $18,966 | $649,692 |
| Land | $13,021 | $3,200 | $1,650 | $5,566 | $93,191 |
| Buildings | $48,840 | $10,300 | $4,000 | $8,850 | $100,100 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $118,635 | $40,300 | $3,007 | $1,900 | $421,425 |
| Live capital | $55,362 | $173,600 | $29,887 | $2,650 | $34,976 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 95 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 6 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 18 | 63 | 10 | ..... | 19 |
| Total Salaries | $7,312 | $107,602 | $2,900 | ..... | $14,535 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 113 | 97 | 25 | 13 | 138 |
| Wages | $33,998 | $35,087 | $8,803 | $5,862 | $74,633 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 109 | 59 | 10 | 13 | 137 |
| Wages | $33,205 | $29,082 | $5,793 | $5,862 | $74,313 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 2 | 38 | 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Wages | $602 | $6,005 | $2,350 | ..... | ..... |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 |
| Wages | $191 | ..... | $660 | ..... | $320 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $11,242 | $22,774 | $6,184 | $1,272 | $24,490 |
| Rent of works | $4,218 | $7,119 | $2,997 | ..... | $185 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $1,097 | $600 | $150 | $231 | $5,972 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $5,897 | $15,055 | $3,037 | $1,041 | $18,333 |
| Contract work | $30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $559,018 | $1,000,153 | $22,410 | $32,078 | $84,070 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $549,453 | $993,024 | $22,335 | $31,190 | $27,092 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $9,565 | $7,129 | 75 | $888 | $56,978 |
| Total product, including repairing | $695,915 | $1,271,787 | $83,844 | $45,656 | $358,668 |

| Items. | Artificial Feathers and Flowers. | Millinery and Lace Goods. | Millinery, Custom Work. | Paper Patterns. | Corsets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 6 | 11 | 235 | 3 | 4 |
| Capital | $33,065 | $186,790 | $680,327 | $510 | $50,630 |
| Land | ..... | $17,400 | $98,919 | ..... | $10,000 |
| Buildings | ..... | $16,500 | $151,750 | ..... | $20,000 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $3,045 | $25,700 | $14,705 | $50 | $4,621 |
| Live Capital | $30,020 | $127,190 | $414,953 | $460 | $16,010 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 10 | 17 | 280 | 4 | 4 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 5 | 23 | 147 | ..... | 14 |
| Total salaries | $6,520 | $14,802 | $45,940 | ..... | $3,328 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 237 | 266 | 648 | 1 | 37 |
| Wages | $36,190 | $81,088 | $178,900 | $300 | $8,870 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 12 | 53 | 7 | ..... | 3 |
| Wages | $3,800 | $21,555 | $2,439 | ..... | $1,370 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 158 | 207 | 625 | 1 | 34 |
| Wages | $24,740 | $58,749 | $173,113 | $300 | $7,500 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 67 | 6 | 16 | ..... | ..... |
| Wages | $7,650 | $784 | $2,548 | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $6,063 | $12,262 | $85,881 | $566 | $2,936 |
| Rent of works | $2,490 | $66,85 | $61,315 | $564 | $1,940 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $13 | $767 | $4,765 | ..... | $256 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $3,560 | $4,810 | $19,799 | $2 | $740 |
| Contract work | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $26,830 | $138,450 | $773,500 | $102 | $5,217 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $26,806 | $136,843 | $770,390 | $90 | $4,800 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $24 | $1,607 | $3,110 | $12 | $417 |
| Total product, including repairing | $114,520 | $297,847 | $1,411,564 | $3,185 | $28,982 |

| Items. | Boot and Shoe Cut Stock. | Boot and Shoe Uppers. | Boots and Shoes, Custom Work, Repairing. | Boots and Shoes, Factory Product. | Leather, Tan'ed, Curried and Finished. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 3 | 12 | 719 | 19 | 22 |
| Capital | $31,875 | $23,390 | $522,867 | $499,609 | $1,088,725 |
| Land | $400 | $3,700 | $127,681 | $12,500 | $60,980 |
| Buildings | $3,000 | $4,700 | $205,845 | $26,800 | $172,720 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $2,475 | $2,865 | $61,620 | $167,326 | $148,295 |
| Live capital | $26,000 | $12,125 | $127,721 | $292,983 | $706,730 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 3 | 12 | 730 | 26 | 28 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 7 | ..... | 7 | 44 | 18 |
| Total salaries | $3,800 | ..... | $2,900 | $50,236 | $17,429 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 11 | 15 | 341 | 896 | 455 |
| Wages | $4,720 | $5,295 | $126,035 | $289,194 | $156,182 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 10 | 15 | 325 | 597 | 442 |
| Wages | $4,600 | $5,295 | $123,174 | $220,030 | $152,716 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | ..... | 8 | 285 | 8 |
| Wages | ..... | ..... | $2,380 | $67,264 | $2,496 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1 | ..... | 8 | 14 | 5 |
| Wages | $120 | ..... | $481 | $1,900 | $970 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $1,370 | $1,508 | $81,062 | $38,480 | $40,860 |
| Rent of works | $650 | $1,259 | $57,208 | $8,168 | $1,531 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $320 | $56 | $6,055 | $1,351 | $4,059 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $400 | $193 | $8,211 | $28,961 | $35,270 |
| Contract work | ..... | ..... | $9,788 | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $71,660 | $25,247 | $253,076 | $676,359 | $1,411,457 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $71,410 | $25,117 | $248,436 | $671,038 | $1,402,648 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $250 | $130 | $4,640 | $5,321 | $8,809 |
| Total product, including repairing | $99,500 | $40,030 | $834,112 | $1,129,153 | $1,754,102 |

| Items. | Electrical Apparatus and Supplies. | Electrical Construct'n and Repairs. | Electro-Plating. | Enameling and Enameled Goods. | Engraving and Die-Sinking. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 6 | 25 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| Capital | $236,710 | $112,891 | $12,825 | $1,437,214 | $9,668 |
| Land | $8,000 | $5,500 | ..... | $148,192 | ..... |
| Buildings | $51,125 | ..... | ..... | $191,394 | ..... |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $54,717 | $13,166 | $5,700 | $334,779 | $5 518 |
| Live capital | $122,868 | $94,225 | $7,125 | $762,849 | $4,150 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 1 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 9 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 26 | 13 | 1 | 74 | 3 |
| Total salaries | $26,925 | $7,154 | $900 | $60,547 | $1,200 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 155 | 134 | 27 | 1,136 | 14 |
| Wages | $54,303 | $63,628 | $9,857 | $316,417 | $6,900 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 137 | 131 | 21 | 931 | 14 |
| Wages | $50,967 | $63,396 | $8,889 | $274,714 | $6,900 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 13 | ..... | ..... | 205 | ..... |
| Wages | $2,736 | ..... | ..... | $41,703 | ..... |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 5 | 3 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Wages | $600 | $232 | $968 | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $28,156 | $11,805 | $1,604 | $29,540 | $2,169 |
| Rent of works | $1,510 | $6,183 | $1,420 | $300 | $1,314 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $583 | $229 | $10 | $6,470 | $105 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $22,563 | $5,393 | $174 | $22,770 | $750 |
| Contract work | $3,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $112,464 | $167,191 | $5,444 | $769,472 | $11,409 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $110,386 | $165,363 | $4,046 | $738,738 | $11,023 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $2,078 | $1,828 | $1,398 | $30,734 | $386 |
| Total product, including repairing | $266,811 | $350,635 | $28,038 | $1,390,493 | $35,870 |

| Items. | Brick and Tile. | Pottery, Terra Cotta Fire Clay Products. | Kaolin and Other Earth Grinding. | Paving and Paving Material. | Plastering and Stucco Work. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 45 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 46 |
| Capital | $3,992,800 | $1,081,463 | $162,075 | $444,305 | $91,350 |
| Land | $1,586,110 | $64,200 | $28,650 | $38,206 | $23,050 |
| Buildings | $1,002,355 | $214,479 | $38,700 | $57,250 | $16 025 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $1,001,091 | $262,684 | $55,075 | $165,344 | $3,880 |
| Live capital | $403,244 | $540,100 | $39,650 | $183,505 | $48,395 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 50 | 15 | 8 | 25 | 49 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 57 | 47 | 6 | 15 | 4 |
| Total salaries | $52,399 | $44,243 | $3,800 | $25,216 | $3,346 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,501 | 1,082 | 78 | 478 | 187 |
| Wages | $453,143 | $384,655 | $26,136 | $169,752 | $114,981 |
| Men, 16 years and over : | | | | | |
| Average number | 1,484 | 842 | 78 | 477 | 187 |
| Wages | $450,918 | $327,958 | $26,136 | $169,547 | $114,981 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wages | ..... | $31,287 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children, under 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 17 | 160 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Wages | $2,225 | $25,410 | ..... | $205 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $51,366 | $41,580 | $8,420 | $25,083 | $7,070 |
| Rent of works | $2,763 | $8,199 | $2,953 | $4,467 | $3,767 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $10,692 | $8,590 | $902 | $1,901 | $391 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $37,911 | $21,980 | $4,565 | $10,715 | $1,512 |
| Contract work | ..... | $2,811 | ..... | $8,000 | $1,400 |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $155,934 | $196,365 | $18,475 | $157,548 | $64,058 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $42,051 | $144,042 | $13,100 | $154,316 | $63,833 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $113,883 | $52,323 | $5,375 | $3,232 | $225 |
| Total product, including repairing | $844,335 | $834,831 | $74,796 | $487,850 | $251,867 |

| Items. | Jewelry. | Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing. | Optical Goods. | Silverware. | Regalia and Society Banners and Emblems. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 9 | 188 | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| Capital | $170,121 | $267,310 | $41,569 | $221,336 | $50,215 |
| Land | ..... | $38,035 | ..... | $35,000 | $500 |
| Buildings | ..... | $69,285 | ..... | $3,000 | $900 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $11,721 | $43,993 | $5,725 | $34,400 | $18,305 |
| Live capital | $158,400 | $115,997 | $35,844 | $148,936 | $30,510 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 9 | 193 | 12 | 11 | 6 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 4 | 2 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Total salaries | $2,930 | $1,230 | $14,080 | $15,710 | $11,690 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 76 | 131 | 31 | 116 | 67 |
| Wages | $43,254 | $64,388 | $16,616 | $67,479 | $20,605 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 71 | 119 | 30 | 112 | 19 |
| Wages | $42,276 | $63,099 | $16,376 | $66,729 | $10,000 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 28 |
| Wages | $750 | ..... | $240 | $400 | $7,780 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 2 | 12 | ..... | 3 | 20 |
| Wages | $228 | $1,289 | ..... | $350 | $2,825 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Tools | $8,770 | $30,294 | $11,294 | $17,789 | $12,842 |
| Rent of works | $4,978 | $21,519 | $8,668 | $7,150 | $3,000 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $900 | $2,090 | $166 | $2,026 | $424 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $2,892 | $6,260 | $2,460 | $6,613 | $9,418 |
| Contract work | ..... | $425 | ..... | $2,000 | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $108,002 | $73,728 | $29,556 | $76,828 | $56,251 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $106,734 | $71,727 | $28,666 | $75,229 | $55,590 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $1,268 | $2,001 | $890 | $1,599 | $661 |
| Total product, including repairing | $212,450 | $319,239 | $98,465 | $200,172 | $122,690 |

| Items. | Baskets and Rattan and Willow'are. | Brooms and Brushes. | Carpets, Rag. | Toys and Games. | Stencils and Brands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 30 | 42 | 21 | 3 | 3 |
| Capital | $81,729 | $338,421 | $45,450 | $11,505 | $8,725 |
| Land | $10,300 | $14,775 | $2,058 | ..... | ..... |
| Buildings | $16,400 | $48,100 | $3,600 | ..... | ..... |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $12,034 | $58,423 | $13,726 | $3,505 | $5,250 |
| Live Capital | $42,995 | $217,123 | $26,066 | $8,000 | $3,475 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 31 | 53 | 28 | 6 | 3 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | 7 | 21 | 4 | ..... | 1 |
| Total salaries | $4,400 | $18,570 | $3,000 | ..... | $600 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 134 | 435 | 119 | 98 | 6 |
| Wages | $31,396 | $135,899 | $30,966 | $10,786 | $2,386 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 110 | 362 | 100 | 24 | 5 |
| Wages | $28,996 | $119,345 | $27,824 | $3,666 | $2,286 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 22 | 55 | 18 | 45 | ..... |
| Wages | $2,000 | $13,965 | $2,986 | $4,320 | ..... |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | 2 | 18 | 1 | 29 | 1 |
| Wages | $400 | $2,589 | $156 | $2,800 | $100 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $12,249 | $17,762 | $7,424 | $1,819 | $1,239 |
| Rent of works | $3,131 | $7,609 | $3,689 | $492 | $1,020 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $323 | $1,439 | $270 | ..... | 12 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $1,295 | $8,714 | $3,465 | $1,327 | $207 |
| Contract work | $7,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $76,166 | $329,976 | $81,989 | $10,695 | $2,591 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc. | $75,555 | $328,168 | $80,493 | $10,675 | $2,513 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $611 | $1,808 | $1,496 | $20 | $78 |
| Total product, including repairing | $154,719 | $613,973 | $164,934 | $48,507 | $11,842 |

| Items. | Blueing. | Blacking. | Dyeing and Cleaning. | Photography. | China Decorating. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 3 | 3 | 58 | 74 | 5 |
| Capital | $890 | $12,501 | $162,315 | $133,428 | $14,715 |
| Land | ..... | ..... | $32,650 | $2,830 | $1,000 |
| Buildings | ..... | ..... | $68,038 | $15,090 | $1,500 |
| Machinery, tools and implements | $255 | $1,417 | $35,332 | $63,325 | $1,195 |
| Live capital | $635 | $11,084 | $26,295 | $52,183 | $11,020 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 3 | 3 | 61 | 82 | 5 |
| Salaried employes: | | | | | |
| Total number | ..... | 6 | 22 | 8 | 5 |
| Total salaries | ..... | $9,794 | $8,260 | $2,630 | $3,801 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | |
| Average number | 5 | 12 | 146 | 104 | 18 |
| Wages | $1,000 | $2,982 | $56,406 | $46,560 | $5,218 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 4 | 3 | 88 | 79 | 6 |
| Wages | $850 | $1,270 | $39,228 | $40,385 | $2,690 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | |
| Average number | 1 | 3 | 52 | 23 | 11 |
| Wages | $150 | $750 | $16,380 | $5,933 | $2,424 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Wages | ..... | $962 | 798 | $242 | $104 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | |
| Total | $406 | $1,087 | $33,543 | $28,127 | $1,196 |
| Rent of works | $329 | $840 | $9,233 | $22,572 | $828 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | ..... | 58 | $1,830 | $466 | $141 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $77 | $189 | $10,780 | $4,789 | $227 |
| Contract work | ..... | ..... | $11,700 | 300 | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Total | $3,227 | $15,084 | $18,422 | $61,768 | $13,251 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc | $3,219 | $14,841 | $14,186 | $60,145 | $12,809 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $8 | $243 | $4,236 | $1,623 | $442 |
| Total product, including repairing | $7,320 | $30,682 | $179,693 | $236,021 | $35,556 |

| Items. | Musical Inst'm'ts, Organs & Materials. | Musical Inst'm'ts, Pianos & Materials. | Sewing Machine Repairing | Pumps, not including St'm Pumps. | Lithographing and Engraving. | Lock and Gunsmithing. | Looking Glass and Picture Frames. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 5 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 59 | 32 |
| Capital | $68,100 | $1,184,650 | $23,815 | $17,780 | $490,415 | $64,418 | $316,195 |
| Land | $6,000 | $91,342 | $4,900 | $15 | ..... | $11,562 | $56,775 |
| Buildings | $19,000 | $166,000 | $7,400 | $100 | ..... | $13,400 | $53,000 |
| Machinery, tool and implements | $9,650 | $76,635 | $4,365 | $2,075 | $197,321 | $10,580 | $29,422 |
| Live capital | $33,450 | $850,673 | $7,150 | $15,590 | $293,094 | $28,876 | $176,998 |
| Proprieters and firm members | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 59 | 37 |
| Salaried Employees: | | | | | | | |
| Total number | 10 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 43 |
| Total salaries | $5,462 | $41,980 | $3,500 | $168 | $22,540 | $1,092 | $39,156 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | | | | | |
| Average number | 76 | 447 | 22 | 11 | 281 | 62 | 300 |
| Wages | $40,608 | $222,748 | $13,242 | $3,836 | $ 127,801 | $27,977 | $110,383 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | | | | | |
| Average number | 76 | 444 | 22 | 11 | 203 | 58 | 276 |
| Wages | $40,608 | $222,410 | $13,242 | $3,836 | $112,497 | $27,297 | $107,477 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 1 | 21 |
| Wages | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $12,244 | $416 | $2,300 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | | | | | |
| Average number | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 3 | 3 |
| Wages | ..... | $338 | ..... | ..... | $3,060 | $264 | $606 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Total | $4,829 | $83,697 | $1,628 | $2,481 | $51,326 | $9,679 | $40,296 |
| Rent of works | $1,150 | $450 | $1,200 | $1,120 | $9,960 | $5,610 | $18,698 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $454 | $12,280 | $126 | $45 | $735 | $380 | $2,040 |
| Office rent, insurance, interest and sundry expenses not hitherto included | $2,975 | $70,967 | $302 | 1,316 | $35,783 | $3,689 | $19,558 |
| Contract work | $250 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $4,848 | ..... | ..... |
| Materials used: | | | | | | | |
| Total | $45,251 | $358,630 | $20,959 | $9,774 | $180,682 | $29,041 | $232,411 |
| Principal materials, mill supplies, etc. | $44,540 | $354,618 | $20,672 | $9,764 | $178,856 | $27,748 | $228,983 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $711 | $4,012 | $287 | $10 | $1,826 | $1,293 | $3,428 |
| Total product, including repairing | $114,916 | $827,371 | $53,247 | $27,650 | $499,851 | $115,104 | $542,226 |

| Items. | All Other Industries, 123 in Number. |
|---|---|
| Number of establishments | *123 |
| Capital | $8,709,237 |
| Land | $473,275 |
| Buildings | $967,290 |
| Machinery, tools, implements. | $2,049,829 |
| Live capital | $5,218,843 |
| Proprietors and firm members. | 111 |
| Salaried employes: | |
| Total number. | 365 |
| Total salaries. | $406,523 |
| Wage earners and wages: | |
| Average number | 3,934 |
| Wages | $1,556,136 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | |
| Average number. | 3,280 |
| Wages | $1,427,252 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | |
| Average number. | 517 |
| Wages | $107,879 |
| Children, under 16 years: | |
| Average number. | 137 |
| Wages | $21,005 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | |
| Total | $557,771 |
| Rent of works | $47,026 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $77,457 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $389,343 |
| Contract work | $43,945 |
| Materials used: | |
| Total | $29,646,886 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies, etc. | $29,416,634 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $230,252 |
| Total product, including re- | |

Comprising:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural implements | 2 | Jewelry & instrument cases | 1 |
| Artificial limbs | 2 | Labels and tags | 2 |
| Axle grease | 1 | Lamps and reflectors | 1 |
| Babbitt metal and solder | 2 | Lard, refined | 1 |
| Bags, paper | 2 | Lead bar, pipe and sheet | 1 |
| Beltings and hose, linen | 2 | Leather goods | 1 |
| Bridges | 1 | Malt | 1 |
| Buttons | 2 | Millstones | 1 |
| Card cutting and designing | 1 | Mirrors | 2 |
| Carriages and sleds, children's | 2 | Mucilage and paste | 2 |
| Cars, steam, not including operation of R. R. Co.'s | 1 | Musical instruments and materials not specified | 2 |
| Charcoal | 1 | Needles and pins | 1 |
| Cleaning and polishing preparations | 2 | Nets and seines | 2 |
| Cloth sponging, refinishing | 2 | Oakum | 1 |
| Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods | 1 | Paper hangings | 1 |
| Copper smelting & refining | 1 | Pens, gold | 1 |
| Cordage and twine | 1 | Petroleum, refining | 1 |
| Cordials and syrups | 1 | Photographic materials | 1 |
| Cork cutting | 1 | Photo-lithographing and photo-engraving | 2 |
| Cotton waste | 1 | Pipes, tobacco | 2 |
| Drug grinding | 2 | Plate and Brittania ware | 2 |
| Dyeing & finishing textiles | 2 | Printing and publishing music | 1 |
| Engraving, wood | 1 | Refrigerators | 1 |
| Files | 2 | Rubber and elastic goods | 2 |
| Firearms | 1 | Safes and vaults | 1 |
| Fire extinguishers, chem | 1 | Saws | 2 |
| Fire works | 2 | Scales and balances | 1 |
| Galvanizing | 2 | Showcases | 1 |
| Gas and lamp fixtures | 2 | Silk and silk goods | 2 |
| Gas machines and meters | 2 | Silversmithing | 1 |
| Glue | 1 | Starch | 1 |
| Gold and silver, leaf and foil | 2 | Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified | 2 |
| Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from ore | 1 | Steam packing | 1 |
| Hair work | 2 | Stereo. and electrotyping | 2 |
| Hammocks | 1 | Sugar and molasses refining | 2 |
| Hand knit goods | 2 | Surgical appliances | 2 |
| Horseshoes, factory product | 1 | Tin and terne plate | 2 |
| Housefurnishing goods | 2 | Tobacco, stemming, etc | 2 |
| Ink, printing | 1 | Typefounding | 1 |
| Ink, writing | 2 | Washing machines and clothes wringers | 1 |
| Iron and steel forgings | 1 | Watch cases | 1 |
| | | Whips | 1 |

TABLE No. 6.

AVERAGE WAGES PER ANNUM OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN MARYLAND, 1899.

*Total Average Wages Paid to Total Number of Wage Earners, as Computed by Returns Made by the Twelfth Census of Average Number Employed During the Year and Total Wages Paid.*

| Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. | Total Average Number of Wage Earners. | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Total Number of All Wage Earners. | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Men. | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Women. | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Children. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artificial feathers and flowers | 237 | $153 | $317 | $151 | $114 |
| Awnings, tents and sails | 114 | 465 | 513 | 250 | 84 |
| Bags, other than paper | 121 | 261 | 392 | 219 | 120 |
| Baking and yeast powders | 106 | 319 | 482 | 156 | ..... |
| Baskets, and rattan and willow-ware | 134 | 234 | 264 | 90 | 200 |
| Bicycles and tricycles, repairing | 316 | 380 | 386 | ..... | 138 |
| Blacking | 12 | 248 | 423 | 250 | 160 |
| Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting | 711 | 416 | 424 | ..... | 108 |
| Blueing | 5 | 200 | 212 | 150 | ..... |
| Bookbinding and blank-book making | 196 | 362 | 556 | 219 | 125 |
| Boot and shoe, cut stock | 11 | 429 | 460 | ..... | 120 |
| Boot and shoe uppers | 15 | 353 | 353 | ..... | ..... |
| Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing | 341 | 366 | 379 | 297 | 60 |
| Boots and shoes, factory product | 896 | 323 | 369 | 236 | 135 |
| Bottling | 160 | 448 | 450 | ..... | 175 |
| Boxes, cigar | 96 | 316 | 451 | 252 | 73 |
| Boxes, fancy and paper | 356 | 218 | 335 | 199 | 131 |
| Boxes, wooden packing | 1,211 | 300 | 340 | 103 | 150 |
| Brass castings and brass finishing | 96 | 384 | 392 | ..... | 240 |
| Brassware | 39 | 275 | 318 | 244 | 95 |
| Bread and other bakery products | 1,624 | 372 | 415 | 171 | 159 |
| Brick and tile | 1,501 | 302 | 303 | ..... | 130 |
| Brooms and brushes | 435 | 313 | 330 | 254 | 143 |
| Carpentering | 2,516 | 503 | 504 | ..... | 176 |
| Carpets, rag | 119 | 260 | 278 | 166 | 156 |
| Carriage and wagon material | 145 | 307 | 305 | 400 | 200 |

AVERAGE WAGES PER ANNUM OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—Continued.

| Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. | Total Average Number of Wage Earners. | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Total Number of All Wage Earners | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Men. | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Women | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carriages and wagons | 822 | $413 | $420 | ..... | $128 |
| Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies | 3,620 | 511 | 558 | $195 | ..... |
| Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product | 113 | 300 | 304 | 301 | 95 |
| China, decorating | 18 | 290 | 448 | 220 | 104 |
| Chemicals | 475 | 519 | 520 | 238 | ..... |
| Clothing, men's custom work and repairing | 1,534 | 484 | 553 | 271 | 165 |
| Clothing, men's, factory product | 9,725 | 327 | 488 | 229 | 111 |
| Clothing, buttonholes, factory product | 39 | 292 | 400 | 228 | 98 |
| Clothing, women's, dressmaking | 1,263 | 241 | 574 | 220 | 126 |
| Clothing, women's, factory product | 2,175 | 258 | 548 | 196 | 117 |
| Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding | 97 | 361 | 492 | 158 | ..... |
| Confectionery | 1,030 | 299 | 369 | 190 | 177 |
| Cooperage | 415 | 421 | 422 | ..... | 143 |
| Corsets | 37 | 239 | 457 | 221 | ..... |
| Cotton goods | 4,727 | 251 | 352 | 335 | 140 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | 15 | 477 | 504 | ..... | 104 |
| Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions | 441 | 280 | 417 | 207 | 130 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 146 | 386 | 446 | 315 | 133 |
| Electrical apparatus and supplies | 155 | 350 | 372 | 210 | 120 |
| Electrical construction and repairs | 134 | 475 | 484 | ..... | 77 |
| Electro-plating | 27 | 365 | 423 | ..... | 191 |
| Enameling and enameled goods | 1,136 | 279 | 295 | 203 | ..... |
| Engraving and dye-sinking | 14 | 436 | 436 | ..... | ..... |
| Engraving, steel, including plate-printing | 38 | 409 | 488 | 218 | ..... |
| Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified | 324 | 215 | 339 | 119 | 143 |
| Fertilizers | 1,016 | 450 | 451 | 353 | ..... |
| Fish, canning and preserving | 442 | 144 | 178 | 126 | 71 |
| Flavoring extracts | 25 | 352 | 579 | 195 | 220 |
| Flouring and grist mill products | 541 | 424 | 429 | 177 | 111 |
| Food preparations | 104 | 319 | 440 | 191 | 152 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foundry and machine shop products | 4,695 | $480 | $481 | $216 | $208 |
| Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving | 7,505 | 184 | 250 | 150 | 93 |
| Fur goods | 48 | 489 | 790 | 325 | ..... |
| Furnishing goods, men's | 2,033 | 242 | 650 | 225 | 177 |
| Furniture, cabinet-making, repairing, upholstering | 213 | 485 | 522 | 208 | 114 |
| Furniture, factory product | 1,869 | 440 | 459 | 234 | 136 |
| Gas—Illuminating and heating | 237 | 577 | 577 | ..... | ..... |
| Glass | 742 | 458 | 559 | 161 | 134 |
| Glass—Cutting, staining and ornamenting | 68 | 338 | 425 | 208 | 115 |
| Gloves and mittens | 89 | 160 | 230 | 139 | 75 |
| Grease and tallow | 24 | 480 | 491 | ..... | 240 |
| Hand stamps | 82 | 381 | 456 | 164 | ..... |
| Hardware | 65 | 326 | 343 | 225 | 49 |
| Hats and caps, not including fur and wool hats | 1,117 | 300 | 435 | 211 | 156 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 682 | 160 | 395 | 171 | 63 |
| Ice—Artificial | 138 | 540 | 542 | ..... | 320 |
| Instruments—Professional and scientific | 39 | 435 | 448 | 195 | ..... |
| Iron and steel | 2,138 | 481 | 485 | 250 | 293 |
| Iron and steel nails and spikes, including wire nails | 37 | 460 | 741 | 222 | ..... |
| Iron work—Architectural and ornamental | 232 | 1,067 | 1,079 | ..... | 160 |
| Jewelry | 76 | 569 | 595 | 250 | 114 |
| Kaolin and other earth grinding | 78 | 335 | 335 | ..... | ..... |
| Kindling wood | 60 | 183 | 225 | 172 | ..... |
| Leather—Tan, curried and finished | 455 | 343 | 345 | 312 | 194 |
| Lime and cement | 557 | 328 | 333 | ..... | 122 |
| Liquors—Distilled | 186 | 511 | 520 | ..... | 192 |
| Liquors—Malt | 752 | 644 | 644 | ..... | 156 |
| Lithographing and engraving | 281 | 452 | 559 | 245 | 109 |
| Lock and gun smithing | 62 | 451 | 471 | 416 | 88 |
| Looking-glass and picture frames | 300 | 367 | 389 | 109 | 202 |
| Lumber and timber products | 1,964 | 242 | 266 | 96 | 60 |
| Lumber, planing-mill products, including sash, doors and blinds | 1,323 | 410 | 420 | ..... | 192 |
| Mantels, slate, marble and marbleized | 18 | 662 | 662 | ..... | ..... |

AVERAGE WAGES PER ANNUM OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—Concluded.

| Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. | Total Average Number of Wage Earners. | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Total Number of All Wage Earners. | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Men. | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Women. | Average Wages Per Annum Paid to Children. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marble and stone work | 1,231 | $462 | $464 | $300 | $142 |
| Masonry, brick and stone | 1,297 | 628 | 634 | ..... | 201 |
| Mattresses and spring beds | 128 | 369 | 404 | 223 | 147 |
| Millinery and lace goods | 266 | 305 | 407 | 284 | 131 |
| Millinery—Custom work | 648 | 274 | 348 | 277 | 159 |
| Mineral and soda waters | 155 | 362 | 368 | 250 | 127 |
| Models and patterns | 29 | 535 | 563 | ..... | 155 |
| Monuments and tombstones | 249 | 477 | 479 | ..... | 260 |
| Musical instruments, organs and materials | 76 | 482 | 482 | ..... | ..... |
| Musical instruments—Pianos and materials | 447 | 476 | 501 | ..... | 112 |
| Oil, not elsewhere specified | 20 | 353 | 353 | ..... | ..... |
| Oysters—Canning and preserving | 1,444 | 263 | 347 | 184 | 162 |
| Optical goods | 31 | 536 | 546 | 240 | ..... |
| Painting—House, sign, etc | 986 | 442 | 446 | ..... | 129 |
| Paints | 110 | 412 | 443 | 285 | 143 |
| Paper and wood pulp | 937 | 348 | 368 | 182 | ..... |
| Paper hanging | 325 | 465 | 478 | 294 | 148 |
| Paper patterns | 1 | 300 | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| Patent medicines and compounds | 441 | 309 | 473 | 196 | 113 |
| Paving and paving materials | 478 | 355 | 355 | ..... | 205 |
| Perfumery and cosmetics | 91 | 259 | 401 | 185 | ..... |
| Photography | 104 | 448 | 511 | 258 | 121 |
| Pickles, preserves and sauces | 77 | 298 | 308 | 284 | 82 |
| Plastering and stucco work | 187 | 614 | 614 | ..... | ..... |
| Plumbers' supplies | 685 | 351 | 353 | 347 | 204 |
| Plumbing, gas and steam fitting | 820 | 497 | 509 | ..... | 141 |
| Pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products | 1,082 | 356 | 389 | 391 | 159 |
| Printing and publishing—Book and job | 1,304 | 411 | 471 | 221 | 134 |
| Printing and publishing—Newspapers and Periodicals | 1,529 | 489 | 515 | 383 | 108 |
| Printing materials | 21 | 347 | 413 | 200 | 137 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pumps, not including steam pumps | 11 | $349 | $349 | ..... | ..... |
| Regalia and society banners and emblems | 67 | 308 | 526 | $278 | $141 |
| Roofing and roofing materials | 203 | 360 | 364 | ..... | 146 |
| Saddlery and harness | 541 | 323 | 329 | 267 | 177 |
| Sausage | 13 | 450 | 450 | ..... | ..... |
| Sewing machine, repairing | 22 | 602 | 602 | ..... | ..... |
| Ship and boat building, wooden | 676 | 491 | 491 | ..... | 166 |
| Shipbuilding, iron and steel | 1,939 | 612 | 618 | 482 | 207 |
| Shirts | 3,998 | 197 | 304 | 174 | 95 |
| Silverware | 116 | 582 | 596 | 400 | 116 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale | 514 | 452 | 657 | 185 | 159 |
| Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing | 83 | 414 | 413 | 450 | ..... |
| Soap and candles | 127 | 423 | 503 | 226 | 120 |
| Stamped ware | 826 | 255 | 275 | 251 | 181 |
| Stencils and brands | 6 | 398 | 457 | ..... | 100 |
| Tinsmithing, coppersmithing & sheet iron working | 2,852 | 361 | 399 | 227 | 135 |
| Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff | 2,002 | 281 | 418 | 242 | 117 |
| Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes | 2,309 | 321 | 381 | 211 | 117 |
| Tools, not elsewhere specified | 17 | 573 | 573 | ..... | ..... |
| Toys and games | 98 | 110 | 153 | 96 | 97 |
| Trunks and valises | 56 | 395 | 464 | ..... | 143 |
| Umbrellas and canes | 401 | 273 | 386 | 231 | ..... |
| Upholstering materials | 698 | 301 | 386 | 231 | ..... |
| Varnish | 12 | 454 | 478 | 234 | ..... |
| Vinegar and cider | 30 | 487 | 505 | 234 | ..... |
| Watch, clock and jewelry repairing | 131 | 492 | 530 | ..... | 107 |
| Window shades | 33 | 441 | 505 | 368 | 130 |
| Wire work, including wire rope and cable | 151 | 393 | 481 | 210 | 167 |
| Wood, turned and carved | 93 | 306 | 348 | ..... | 23 |
| Woolen goods | 875 | 252 | 301 | 186 | 104 |
| All other industries, 123 in number | 3,934 | 396 | 435 | 209 | 153 |

TABLE No. 7

*Number of Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries in Baltimore, with Average Number of Wage Earners, Not Including Salaried Officials, with Total Amount of Wages Paid Out for the Year 1900.*

| Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. | Baltimore Exclusively. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Establishments. | Average Number of Wage Earners and Total Wages. | |
| | | Total. | |
| | | Average Number. | Wages. |
| All industries | 6,361 | 79,084 | $29,304,520 |
| Artificial feathers and flowers | 5 | 237 | $36,190 |
| Awnings, tents and sails | 21 | 97 | 47,316 |
| Bags, other than paper | 6 | 120 | 31,382 |
| Baking and yeast powders | 7 | 106 | 33,854 |
| Baskets and rattan and willow-ware | 26 | 35 | 12,930 |
| Bicycle and tricycle repairing | 41 | 49 | 16,280 |
| Blacking | 3 | 12 | 2,982 |
| Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting | 206 | 352 | 183,142 |
| Blueing | 3 | 5 | 1,000 |
| Bookbinding and blank-book making | 21 | 195 | 70,802 |
| Boot and shoe-cut stock | 3 | 11 | 4,720 |
| Boot and shoe uppers | 12 | 15 | 5,295 |
| Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing | 612 | 318 | 118,395 |
| Boots and shoes, factory product | 18 | 846 | 269,959 |
| Bottling | 17 | 134 | 63,153 |
| Boxes, cigar | 6 | 89 | 27,932 |
| Boxes, fancy and paper | 11 | 356 | 77,699 |
| Boxes, wooden packing | 16 | 929 | 294,398 |
| Brass castings and brass finishing | 6 | 66 | 27,844 |
| Bread and other bakery products | 389 | 1,460 | 553,164 |
| Brooms and brushes | 37 | 359 | 112,882 |
| Carpentering | 319 | 2,227 | 1,159,109 |
| Carpets, rag | 13 | 113 | 29,596 |
| Carriages and wagons | 92 | 553 | 242,666 |
| Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies | 6 | 2,438 | 1,267,920 |
| Cheese, butter and condensed milk, factory product | 6 | 11 | 3,325 |
| Chemicals | 5 | 375 | 205,929 |
| China, decorating | 4 | 7 | 1,624 |
| Clothing, men's custom work and repairing | 350 | 1,287 | 659,918 |
| Clothing, men's factory product | 137 | 9,690 | 3,174,172 |

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

| Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. | Baltimore Exclusively. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Establishments. | Average Number of Wage Earners and Total Wages. | |
| | | Total. | |
| | | Average Number. | Wages. |
| Clothing, men's factory product, button holes | 8 | 39 | $11,384 |
| Clothing, women's dressmaking | 570 | 1,240 | 300,696 |
| Clothing, women's factory product | 58 | 1,879 | 505,475 |
| Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding | 11 | 97 | 35,087 |
| Confectionery | 113 | 991 | 297,055 |
| Cooperage | 36 | 340 | 153,617 |
| Corsets | 4 | 37 | 8,870 |
| Cutlery and edge tools | 3 | 15 | 7,164 |
| Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions | 10 | 439 | 122,799 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 53 | 115 | 46,010 |
| Electrical apparatus and supplies | 5 | 64 | 29,603 |
| Electrical construction and repairs | 25 | 134 | 63,628 |
| Electro-plating | 6 | 27 | 9,857 |
| Enameling and enameled goods | 4 | 1,136 | 316,417 |
| Engraving and die-sinking | 7 | 14 | 6,900 |
| Engraving, steel, including plate printing | 8 | 38 | 15,575 |
| Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified | 5 | 324 | 69,834 |
| Fertilizers | 17 | 705 | 320,388 |
| Flavoring extracts | 12 | 25 | 8,803 |
| Flouring and grist mill products | 4 | 131 | 69,140 |
| Food preparations | 16 | 101 | 32,546 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | 74 | 3,375 | 1,805,271 |
| Fruits and vegetablss, canning and preserving | 23 | 4,360 | 905,397 |
| Fur goods | 11 | 48 | 23,500 |
| Furnishing goods, men's | 16 | 1,891 | 456,052 |
| Furniture, cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering | 114 | 189 | 95,320 |
| Furniture, factory product | 36 | 1,627 | 745,364 |
| Glass | 3 | 266 | 139,384 |
| Glass, cutting, staining and ornamenting | 8 | 42 | 16,895 |
| Grease and tallow | 4 | 21 | 10,022 |
| Hand stamps | 3 | 82 | 31,250 |
| Hardware | 9 | 60 | 19,511 |
| Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats | 20 | 1,117 | 335,935 |
| Ice, artificial | 5 | 63 | 44,191 |
| Instruments, professional and scientific | 7 | 39 | 16,966 |
| Iron and steel nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails | 3 | 37 | 17,050 |
| Ironwork, architectural and ornamental | 9 | 229 | 246,829 |
| Jewelry | 9 | 76 | 43,254 |
| Leather, tanned, curried and finished | 10 | 142 | 58,716 |
| Lime and cement | 6 | 70 | 27,477 |

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

| Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. | Baltimore Exclusively. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Establishments. | Average Number of Wage Earners and Total Wages. | |
| | | Total. | |
| | | Average Number. | Wages. |
| Liquors, distilled | 7 | 83 | $ 49 708 |
| Liquors, malt | 12 | 538 | 351,062 |
| Lithographing and engraving | 6 | 281 | 127,801 |
| Lock and gunsmithing | 57 | 62 | 27,977 |
| Looking-glass and picture frames | 27 | 296 | 109,078 |
| Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds | 22 | 739 | 353,206 |
| Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized | 4 | 18 | 11,924 |
| Marble and stone work | 29 | 828 | 437,252 |
| Masonry, brick and stone | 96 | 1,230 | 782 509 |
| Mattresses and spring beds | 18 | 112 | 43 928 |
| Millinery and lace goods | 11 | 266 | 81,088 |
| Millinery, custom work | 127 | 522 | 152,724 |
| Mineral and soda waters | 24 | 135 | 48,816 |
| Models and patterns | 7 | 29 | 15,524 |
| Monuments and tombstones | 39 | 187 | 94,927 |
| Musical instruments, organs and materials | 4 | 21 | 13,108 |
| Musical instruments, pianos and materials | 4 | 447 | 222,748 |
| Oil, not elsewhere specified | 7 | 20 | 7,038 |
| Optical goods | 9 | 31 | 16,616 |
| Oysters, canning and preserving | 15 | 1,416 | 376,591 |
| Painting, house, sign, etc | 272 | 909 | 411,119 |
| Paints | 12 | 110 | 45,273 |
| Paper hanging | 104 | 309 | 145,530 |
| Paper patterns | 3 | 1 | 300 |
| Patent medicines and compounds | 48 | 435 | 134,530 |
| Paving and paving materials | 21 | 384 | 139,252 |
| Perfumery and cosmetics | 10 | 90 | 23,245 |
| Photography | 47 | 88 | 41,890 |
| Pickles, preserves, and sauces | 23 | 74 | 22,569 |
| Plastering and stuccowork | 37 | 170 | 109,421 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 3 | 662 | 234,053 |
| Plumbing, gas and steam fitting | 218 | 756 | 381,929 |
| Pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products | 9 | 501 | 199,177 |
| Printing and publishing, book and job | 142 | 1,178 | 505,903 |
| Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals | 40 | 1,158 | 625,135 |
| Printing materials | 4 | 21 | 7,295 |
| Pumps, not including steam pumps | 3 | 8 | 3,166 |
| Regalia and society banners and emblems | 6 | 67 | 20,605 |
| Roofing and roofing materials | 8 | 55 | 27,052 |
| Saddlery and harness | 78 | 481 | 156,942 |
| Sausage | 4 | 10 | 4,662 |
| Sewing machine repairing | 11 | 22 | 13,242 |
| Ship and boat building, wooden | 14 | 413 | 233,532 |
| Shipbuilding, iron and steel | 3 | 982 | 521,224 |

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

| Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. | Baltimore Exclusively. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Establishments. | Average Number of Wage Earners and Total Wages | |
| | | Total. | |
| | | Average Number. | Wages. |
| Shirts | 34 | 2,475 | $528,750 |
| Silverware | 5 | 116 | 67,479 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale | 40 | 437 | 204,094 |
| Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing | 33 | 71 | 29,804 |
| Soap and candles | 5 | 126 | 53,388 |
| Stamped ware | 3 | 826 | 220,984 |
| Stencils and brands | 3 | 6 | 2,386 |
| Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working | 218 | 2,227 | 738,605 |
| Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff | 5 | 2,002 | 564,272 |
| Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes | 316 | 2,023 | 664,578 |
| Tools, not elsewhere specified | 5 | 10 | 6,036 |
| Trunks and valises | 13 | 56 | 22,109 |
| Umbrellas and canes | 10 | 398 | 109,172 |
| Upholstering materials | 4 | 686 | 206,060 |
| Varnish | 3 | 12 | 5,488 |
| Vinegar and cider | 4 | 27 | 13,973 |
| Watch, clock, and jewelry repairing | 130 | 96 | 53,233 |
| Window shades | 4 | 33 | 14,540 |
| Wirework, including wire rope and cable | 12 | 150 | 59,180 |
| Wood, turned and carved | 7 | 23 | 8,952 |
| All other industries | 119 | 7,022 | 2,195,956 |

# THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY.

In September last the Bureau completed its investigations into the Clothing Manufacturing Industry so far as volume of trade and "sweat-shop" conditions were concerned, and immediately issued a bulletin on the subject. The bulletin has been eagerly sought for by all classes of citizens, and the edition was nearly exhausted shortly after publication.

Since the issuance of this bulletin we have revised the total figures in some particulars, but practically the facts remain unchanged.

The total production of men's and women's clothing in Baltimore city, both by custom work and factory production, amounts to the enormous total of $24,501,686 as against $19,362,355 in 1890, an increase of over 25 per cent. This is irrespective of the manufacture of any children's clothing. If we should add to these figures the production of our factories of shirts and overalls of every kind we should have a total of $28,746,906, against $20,554,273 in 1890, or a total increase in ten years of over 33⅓ per cent., making this manufacturing industry easily the greatest in the State, especially when we consider the number of men employed and capital invested. The total production of the Shirt Industry in Maryland is reported by the census reports of 1900, taken for the year 1899 as $4,245,220. Through the courtesy of Mr. S. N. D. North, Chief Statistician for Manufactures of the United States Census office, and in connection with the replies to the schedules and letters sent out from this office to the manufacturers of clothing in this city, we are enabled to present a resume of the total product, number of establishments, employes, wages and capital invested in this one of the greatest industries of the State. The figures given herewith are for the year 1899.

Baltimore manufacturers may well be proud of the progress they have made and the position that Baltimore clothing holds in the markets of the country. This success has been at the expense of hard labor and careful attention to the details of business.

Of course, until the twelfth census is fully issued, or the official figures are given out, we will not be able to ascertain exactly what relation Baltimore holds to other cities in the rank of its clothing manufacture, but even if not first, it is easily second in the race for pre-eminence in its total of men's clothing production.

## MEN'S CLOTHING—FACTORY MADE.

In the following table it will be found that in the ready-made clothing industry there are 9,725 men, women and children employed on the average in the factories and shops, not including the sweat-shops, of which 5,202 are women 16 years of age and over; 594 are children under 16 years of age, and 3,929 men. The total wages paid out being $3,179-069, showing an average yearly earning for men in the factories and shops of a trifle over $849; for women $229, and for children $110. Of course these figures for the wage earners do not include salaried employes of other kinds, being confined solely to the factory and shop. There are 759 salaried employes at an average salary of $930 per annum.

| Items. | Men's Clothing, Factory Product. | Buttonholes, Men's Clothing, Factory Product. |
|---|---|---|
| Total product of Baltimore for 1899 | $17,327,825 | $26,382 |
| Number of establishments | 139 | 8 |
| Capital invested | $8,458,116 | $7,295 |
| Land | $135,700 | $400 |
| Buildings | $356,200 | $1,300 |
| Machinery, tools, and implements | $419,434 | $4,915 |
| Live capital | $7,546,782 | $680 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 253 | 9 |
| Salaried employes: | | |
| Total number | 766 | ..... |
| Total salaries | $719,535 | ..... |
| Wage earners and wages: | | |
| Average number | 9,725 | 39 |
| Wages | $3,179,069 | $11,384 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | |
| Average number | 3,929 | 16 |
| Wages | $1,921,588 | $6,406 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | |
| Average number | 5,202 | 21 |
| Wages | $1,191,837 | $4,782 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | |
| Average number | 594 | 2 |
| Wages | $65,644 | $196 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | |
| Total | $1,502,539 | $1,687 |
| Rent of works | $166,588 | $1,134 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $32,465 | $33 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $511,617 | $520 |
| Contract work | $791,860 | |
| Materials used: | | |
| Total | $10,241,708 | $4,874 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies and freight | $10,215,252 | $4,478 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $26,456 | 396 |

## CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING, AND WOMEN'S CLOTHING.

Of course, the above table refers particularly to the manufacture of clothing for men, and in no sense comprises the total clothing industry of the city.

The following table shows the total figures for men's clothing by custom work and repairing, also women's clothing, both by factory product and dress making, for 1899.

The total number of salaried men employed on custom work is 187, and their total salaries $112,205, or an average of $600 per annum each. The average earnings of men employed on custom work is a little over $553 per annum, while that of women and children is $271 and $116, respectively.

The second table shows that 17 salaried employes in dressmaking establishments each earn about $648 per annum, while 76 men in the same establishments earn an annual wage of $574; 1,174 women earn an average of $220 per year, and 13 children earn an average of a little over $126 per annum.

These figures are higher than the amounts earned in the factories by the same class of help, except in comparison with the salaried employees.

In the factories manufacturing women's clothing 150 salaried employes make an average salary of $847 per annum, while 392 men each earn wages amounting to $548 per year; 1,453 women each earn $196 annually, and 41 children earn an average of $117 a year for their labor.

It will be seen by these figures that the wage earners on custom work and dress making are much better off than those employed on factory product. While it is equally demonstrable by the tables that manufacturing in the factories can be done at considerable less expense than by the family. However, it is claimed that there is a wide difference in the quality of the product, and we have no doubt this is a fact. The following table contains items never before made public, and are interesting as showing the low rate of earnings to the workers and the growth of the industry:

| Items. | Men's Clothing, Custom Work and Repairing. | Women's Clothing, Dress-making. | Women's Clothing, Factory Product. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total product, including repairing. | $3,354,684 | $1,107,219 | $2,685,576 |
| Number of establishments | 408 | 583 | 61 |
| Capital | $1,681,280 | $327,052 | $841,345 |
| Land | $87,408 | $51,300 | $3,000 |
| Buildings | $152,228 | $97,925 | $12,500 |
| Machinery, tools, implements | $51,297 | $47,630 | $91,052 |
| Live capital | $1,390,347 | $130,197 | $734,793 |
| Proprietors and firm members | 474 | 616 | 100 |
| Salaried employes: | | | |
| Total number | 187 | 17 | 151 |
| Total salaries | $112,205 | $11,022 | $127,941 |
| Wage earners and wages: | | | |
| Average number | 1,534 | 1,263 | $2,175 |
| Wages | $742,559 | $303,994 | $562,710 |
| Men, 16 years and over: | | | |
| Average number | 1,176 | 76 | $392 |
| Wages | $650,757 | $43,654 | $214,974 |
| Women, 16 years and over: | | | |
| Average number | 324 | 1,174 | $1,742 |
| Wages | $87,848 | $258,692 | $342,937 |
| Children, under 16 years: | | | |
| Average number | 34 | 13 | 41 |
| Wages | $3,954 | $1,648 | $4,799 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: | | | |
| Total | $458,526 | $65,923 | $162,851 |
| Rent of works | $110,410 | $52,846 | $46,032 |
| Taxes, not including internal revenue | $10,881 | $2,766 | $2,340 |
| Rent of offices, insurance, interest, and all sundry expenses not hitherto included | $67,302 | $9,999 | $78,829 |
| Contract work | $269,933 | $312 | $35,650 |
| Materials used: | | | |
| Total | $1,339,764 | $306,715 | $1,373,980 |
| Principal materials, including mill supplies and freight | $1,328,642 | $299,427 | $1,366,451 |
| Fuel, including rent of power and heat | $11,122 | $7,288 | $7,529 |

# THE SWEATSHOP EVIL.

The word "sweatshop" probably originated in New York, where life on the East Side in the huge tenements is not only one continual "sweat," but where the great mass of foreign workers huddle together in rooms at enormous rents.

Webster defines the "sweater" as follows: "An employer who oppresses his workmen by paying them low wages," or "to get something advantageous, as money, property or labor from any one by exaction or oppression—as to sweat laborers."

The Century Dictionary says: "A sweater is a 'grinding employer or middleman between the employer and the workman; one who sweats his workpeople; especially one who employs working tailors at the lowest wages.' "

It is clear from these definitions that the word "sweatshop" means a shop where such sweaters work their employes, and by oppression, unfit surroundings, exactions, tasks, etc., "sweat" them out of the profit from which the "sweater" lives or grows wealthy."

It is now ancient history that the great influx into this country of Russian, Polish, Lithuanian and Bohemian peoples, oppressed and down-trodden in their own countries, revolutionized production, and brought about, with the aid of improved machinery, a great reduction in the wages of the work-people and a radical change in the system of production. This is especially so with reference to the clothing industry. With those changes the present report, however, has not to deal, other than to call attention to the same in their connection with the growth of "sweatshops." Prior to this period nearly all clothing was custom-made or made in the homes, where such work by the women of the family supplemented the earnings of the father or other male member of the family, who was the mainstay of the household. This foreign element was not composed of mechanics, nor would they again go to the country to devote their labors to the slower, but surer and more healthful occupation of the farmer. These immigrants wanted to get into trade, where their natural energies would have full play, and their long training in the school of oppression, which had sharpened their wits, would bring them quick and large returns. Those who had preceded them had met with success in these lines, and were not slow to avail of the labors of the later comers, and to use the sewing machine and follow the baster required little teaching. The wages then offered to the newcomers seemed large to them, as they did not know the cost of living in this country, and had

been used to a different standard of living at home, where meat once a week and black bread and onions often constituted a meal, and where the taxgatherer came more frequently and more inquisitorially than is dreamed of in the philosophy of the most radical personal-property taxer in this country.

The result was the herding of these people in sections of the large cities because of economy and natural desire to keep together. The manufacturer would not give his work out to them as individuals. A responsible man was selected by the manufacturer, and the work given to him by contract for so much per piece. That is, a price was agreed on for a coat, a pair of pants, and a vest; he in turn to make his profit by employing the workers at a less price per garment than he received from the manufacturer. This contractor hired a room in some third-story tenement, rented or bought three or four sewing machines, and then gathered together men, women and children, agreeing to give them a certain price for each garment they made, which is always as low as he can possibly get them to work for. The workers have no other recourse than to take the work, for in many cases the manufacturer will not employ him or her directly. The contractor then proceeds to "sweat" all the profit possible out of the garment makers. The rooms in which they work, as a rule, are as hot in summer as a steam room in a Turkish bath-house, and in winter, with closed windows, unsanitary conditions, and low wages, the "sweating" process is complete in more ways than one. Hence the name "sweatshop."

In later years the labor organizations have succeeded in educating many of these workers up to an understanding of the difference between the standard of living in this country and the old country. They have been apt scholars. The result is that the long hours of toil have been reduced to at least ten or eleven per day, and in many cases weekly employment has been substituted for piece work. But the contractors have largely profited in the past at the expense of the worker. The organization of the garment makers into unions has resulted in the adoption of a label to indicate "fair wages and proper conditions" for the workers. But it has been slow work getting the manufacturers to adopt the same. Of course the solution of the "sweatshop" question involves the question of wages and cost of manufacture, but the paramount question to the general public is one of health. No one now doubts that disease is often spread through the clothing manufactured in these "sweatshops," nor does any one doubt that many of the "sweatshop" workers become impregnated with the germs of disease in the close and foul-smelling rooms, where men and women are huddled together, plying the needle and machine in an endeavor to keep body and soul together.

Baltimore has been particularly fortunate in escaping much

of the evil of the "sweatshop" in the manufacture of clothing. Not that we have no "sweatshops," but rather because we have had no large tenements in which to carry the "sweatshop" on, as is the case in New York and other large cities. We have too many "sweatshops" as it is, as a glance at the appended tables will show. But the work in Baltimore has been spread over a wider area, and the unsanitary conditions have been carried into the small home or house of ordinary size—not enough to warrant any congratulations on our part, but enough to warrant us in saying that the "sweatshop" nuisance here is not as great as in some other places. What is needed in Baltimore is a rigid inspection five or six times a year, the power to enforce cleanliness, and the prohibition of employment of men and women in private houses, where people are domiciled.

In the previous reports of this Bureau efforts have been made from time to time to show the condition that existed among the toilers in the "sweatshops," or tailor shops of the city. A number of inspections have been made, and word pictures of the deplorable condition existing in the houses and homes of these people published. There has undoubtedly been some exaggeration as to these conditions, but they are so bad that even these slight exaggerations are overlooked when the general conditions surrounding these people are contemplated.

It was determined by the Department at the commencement of this year that if it were possible to give a thorough and detailed statement of the conditions found to exist among the "sweatshop" employes it should be done, with the recommendation for such legislation as may be deemed necessary, after consultation with the manufacturers, Dr. Bosley, the health commissioner of Baltimore city, and his assistant, Dr. C. H. Jones, both of whom gave their invaluable aid and assistance to the Department in making the investigation.

The Police Department, through the commissioners, was requested to secure a list of the "sweatshops" on each policeman's beat and return the same to the Health Department. Through the prompt furnishing of this list this Department was enabled to prosecute its work with dispatch. The inspection was assisted by Mr. C. M. Broadwater, the inspector of "sweatshops" in the Health Department, and several of the health wardens from time to time joining with the representatives of this Bureau.

In the last Annual Report 108 places were reported as visited, and the general details of the inspection disclosed very unsatisfactory conditions. This year the following recapitulation shows in brief the extent of the work. It should be

remembered that all of the places visited would not come within the meaning of the word "sweatshop," though containing many of the essential evils of the same; therefore the details are given, so as to enable the reader to differentiate. Several of the establishments visited manufactured caps and ladies' cloaks and men's shirts, but they in some particular could be classed with clothing "sweatshops."

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of locations visited | 247 |
| Number of rooms visited, used for carrying on work | 404 |
| Total number of rooms in houses where shops are located | 2,118 |
| Number of persons living in the houses visited, other than employes | 2,161 |
| Total number of persons living and working in the houses visited. | 4,652 |
| Total number of persons employed in the 404 workshops | 2,393 |
| Of which there were females | 821 |
| Of which there were males | 1,572 |
| Boys 15 years of age or under employed in the shops visited | 89 |
| Girls 15 years of age or under employed in the shops visited | 235 |
| Total number of families living in the locations visited | 424 |
| Number of rooms used as workshops where there is less than 400 cubic feet of space to each person, as required by law | 144 |

Of course it is understood that this may not include every "sweatshop" in the city, but fully approximates four-fifths of the entire number, the other fifth being scattered or lost sight of by frequent change of location. These shops make over one-half of the clothing turned out in this city, while a large part of the remainder is made by private families or individuals, who work at home.

## The Present Law.

The present law, Chapter 302, Acts 1894 and 1896, provide as follows:

149 A. If any individual or body corporate engaged in the manufacture or sale of clothing or any other article whereby disease may be transmitted, shall, with reasonable means of knowledge, by purchase, contract or otherwise, directly or indirectly, cause or permit any garments, or such other articles as aforesaid, to be manufactured or made up, in whole or in part, or any work to be done thereupon within this State and in a place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, such individual or corporation, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each garment manufactured, made up or worked upon.

149 B. If any individual or the officer of any corporation shall so as aforesaid cause or permit any garment or other articles in the next preceding section mentioned to be manufactured, made up or worked upon in a place under such circumstances involving danger to the public health, with the

knowledge that it will or may be thus dealt with, he shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year, and may be further fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

149 C. Any room or apartment, which shall not contain at least 400 cubic feet of clear space for each person habitually laboring in or occupying the same, or wherein the thermometer shall habitually stand, during the hours of labor, at or above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, before the first day of May or after the first day of October of any year, or wherein any person suffering from a contagious, infectious or otherwise dangerous disease or malady, shall sleep, labor or remain, or wherein, if of less superficial area than 500 square feet, any artificial light shall be habitually used between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P. M., or from which the debris of manufacture and all other dirt or rubbish shall not be removed at least once in every twenty-four hours, or which shall be pronounced ill-ventilated or otherwise unhealthy by any officer or board having legal authority so to do, shall be deemed a place involving danger to the public health, as mentioned in the next two preceding sections of this article.

149 D. If any association or society, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall furnish, through its officers or agents, evidence sufficient to secure the conviction of any person criminally prosecuted under the three next preceding sections of this article, the said association or society shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed upon such person so convicted with its assistance, such fines to be paid to the treasurer or other officer, with corresponding powers of the said society or association.

It will be seen by the above that provision is made for "at least 400 cubic feet of clear space for each person habitually laboring in or occupying the" room used as a shop.

The defect in the above law is that no account is taken of the furniture, machines and implements of manufacture that may be used in the room, and it is a question whether in measuring the rooms for space to each person, the space occupied by such furniture and implements should be deducted. If this space were deducted, the violations of the law would be almost universal. As it is, it will be seen by the report which follows, that without considering the furniture in the rooms, over one-fourth of the 404 rooms inspected contained less than the 400 cubic feet of space for each person as required by the law, or, in plain figures, 144 of the 404 rooms inspected were being occupied in violation of the law. It is evident, therefore, that some action should be had by the Legislature which will enable the proper officers to enforce the law as it was really intended.

Another defect in the law is that it seems to be aimed at the manufacturer of clothing, when to cure the evil it should be aimed at the contractor or middle man, who stands between the manufacturer and the toiler.

It is the opinion of this Department that at least two things would remedy much of the evil of the "sweatshop" nuisance, viz: Frequent inspection by proper officers under this Department, with power to call in the health wardens, and a clear construction of law, so that the penalty can be enforced against the contractor or occupant of the house.

Soap and water and labor seems to be the main requirements for cleanly conditions in the "sweatshops" of the city, for while the crowded condition and lack of air space are great evils, the accumulation of dirt on the floors and walls and the general dirty conditions of the habitat makes the "sweatshop" a great menace to the health of the people.

## WHAT THE TABLES SHOW.

The Department, it will be seen by the tables that follow, visited 247 different locations within a period of two months. This period was during the summer, when doors and windows were generally open, and while it was warm and unhealthy in these places at this time, we can only wonder how horrible it must be in the winter time, when the inclemency of the weather, or the cold, forces the closing of the windows and doors, and compels the workers to breathe the vitiated atmosphere therein.

At 247 locations visited, the visitors found 404 rooms used as workshops, in which there were 2,393 persons employed, giving an average of a little over five persons to each room, not counting furniture, sewing machines, stoves, pressing machines, buttonhole machines, etc. Of these 2,393 employed in the shops there were 821 females and 1,572 males.

An effort was made to find out the number of boys and girls under 15 years of age included in these figures, but the statements made by the people themselves must be taken *cum grano salis*, as in many cases when the boys and girls were asked their age, the contractor, or "boss," as he is called, would interfere and say sixteen or seventeen years, when the child asked looked much younger. However, the questions of the visitors elicited the fact that there were at least 89 boys and 235 girls fifteen years of age and under employed in the shops.

In the 247 locations visited there were found 424 families, with a total of 2,161 persons, an average of a little over five persons to each family; these constitute only a little less than one-half of the total number of people in the 247 locations, as the table below shows the total number of persons living and working in the 247 houses to be 4,652, or a fraction over

eighteen persons to a house, or a fraction over two persons to every room in the houses visited for living, sleeping and working purposes. This, of course, includes every kind of room in the house, from the cellar to the bath rooms, garrets and hall rooms, the latter in many cases being used as work rooms or sleeping apartments.

Fully 90 per cent. of those employed in the houses visited were natives of Russia or direct descendants of such, known as Russian or Polish Hebrews, while the other 10 per cent. included Lithuanians, Bohemians, Germans and Americans.

It is worthy of note at this time to call attention to the fact that negroes are gradually working their way into the industry, and for the first time in the history of our records we find negro girls, women and boys running sewing machines or making clothing alongside of the white persons in the "sweatshops."

Of the rooms visited, 251 were found dirty; 10 filthy; 103 in a fair condition; 1 damp; 3 crowded, and 6 not reported. These figures might be passed over as speaking for themselves, but it is well to call attention to the large majority of rooms found in a dirty condition, thus showing that cleanliness is one of the first necessities for the "sweatshops." The 10 filthy ones were so dirty that it was thought best to classify them in this way, while 103 reported fair does not fully indicate the condition of the rooms, except as relative to the conditions existing in the other rooms reported on, that is to say that the 103 marked fair would not even be considered clean in an ordinary household, but are only fair in comparison to the 251 reported dirty and 10 filthy. Frequent inspection of these places and the authority to order the use of brooms, scrubbing brushes, soap and water would do much to remedy this evil of dirt.

There were 249 privies reported on. It is to be noticed that these 249 closets are to furnish accommodations for 4, 652 people in 247 locations, a practical impossibility if the decencies of life are to be only partly observed. In many cases there are no separate closets for men and women, and in other cases there are no closets whatever on the premises. We leave the inference to be drawn from these facts to the reader and the health authorities, who can tell of the evil flowing from this condition more readily than this Bureau. One hundred and eleven reported full and dirty indicates that the owners of the property give little attention to the condition thereof and care very little about anything connected with their property other than the receipt of the rent.

The Health Department, since this investigation was made, has been busy notifying owners of such property of the requirements of the law, and we have no doubt that a part of this

nuisance at least has been abated. A number of the closets reported defective are in a bad condition and need cleaning. This is another indication of the need for the use of the scrubbing brush and constant inspection.

In seeking to report the sanitary condition of these establishments, considerable trouble presents itself. It is the aim of the Department to be conservative in its statements, and when we find a room clean that is being used as a workshop and the living rooms adjoining in a crowded and dirty condition, it is hardly fair to say the sanitary condition of the workshop are good. It is enough to call attention to the fact that 233 of the 404 workrooms inspected are in an unsanitary condition, graduating from fair to very bad, and the conditions are unsafe to the occupants of the houses and the community generally. The total reported on were 392 out of the 404 inspected.

It is against the law to use gasoline in any room where more than four persons are employed, and many ways are availed of to evade this law. In a number of cases the gasoline stove will be put in the hall; in other cases the presser using the gasoline stove will work in an adjoining room by himself, and still others doing pressing work will be put in the basement and the gasoline stove used there; however, 96 cases are reported where gasoline is used in various places; gas in 67; coal oil in 2 and coal in 91. The condition of these various rooms in the winter time, when the windows are closed and the same means of heat are employed, can easily be understood as increasing the unsanitary condition of the premises.

Of late years the manufacturers of clothing have taken much more interest in the conditions under which their contractors work than ever before. No doubt this has been brought about by the proposal of drastic legislation and the violent opposition of the labor organizations to the present conditions. As a consequence, the contractors have been urged by their employers, the manufacturers, to move from the localities in East Baltimore, so generally occupied by them in the past, and to some extent scatter throughout the city.

Many of the larger manufacturers of fine goods are endeavoring to do away with "sweatshop" work by establishing factories in their own buildings, under their own supervision, and adopting what is known as the "Rochester system" of making clothing. This consists of sub-dividing the work among a number of girls and women, letting each one do a small part at piece prices, with experienced men and examiners to watch and direct the work. In these factories cleanly conditions exist, ample conveniences for work and air space, with regular hours, and a change of location to home as soon as the day's work is done.

LOCATION OF SHOPS BY DISTRICTS.

The following table shows the location of the "sweatshops" by districts, and proves that as yet East Baltimore, south of Baltimore street, contains the largest number of what is commonly known as "sweatshops." In that district there are reported 120 locations containing 205 rooms used as workshops. North of Baltimore street and east of Charles contains the next largest number, it having 84 locations, containing 133 workshops; while south of Baltimore street and west of Charles street, or Southwest Baltimore, contains 42 locations, with 65 shops.

*Location of Sweatshops by Streets and Districts.*

| STREETS. | Number of locations visited on streets named. | Number of rooms used as workshops in locations on streets named. |
|---|---|---|
| South of Baltimore street, east of Charles street. | | |
| Albemarle | 13 | 24 |
| South High | 18 | 28 |
| South Exeter | 8 | 14 |
| South Central Avenue | 2 | 3 |
| South Eden | 8 | 16 |
| South Spring | 1 | 1 |
| South Caroline | 3 | 7 |
| South Bond | 4 | 4 |
| South Broadway | 4 | 4 |
| East Baltimore Street | 5 | 11 |
| Plowman | 1 | 1 |
| Watson | 3 | 8 |
| East Lombard | 15 | 19 |
| Granby | 6 | 11 |
| Stiles | 2 | 4 |
| Fawn | 6 | 9 |
| Philpot Alley | 2 | 4 |
| East Pratt | 9 | 22 |
| Gough | 4 | 9 |
| Bank | 1 | 1 |
| Eastern Avenue | 1 | 1 |
| Canton Avenue | 2 | 2 |
| Thames | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 120 | 205 |
| North of Baltimore, east of Charles street. | | |
| North Gay | 7 | 12 |
| North Frederick | 1 | 1 |
| Low | 2 | 4 |
| Harrison | 1 | 2 |
| North Front | 3 | 4 |
| North High | 12 | 19 |
| North Exeter | 11 | 19 |
| Rogers Avenue | 5 | 8 |
| Aisquith | 3 | 6 |
| North Eden | 1 | 2 |
| North Bond | 2 | 2 |
| North Collington Avenue | 5 | 7 |
| North Chapel | 1 | 1 |
| Fairmount Avenue | 1 | 1 |
| East Fayette | 14 | 19 |
| East Lexington | 4 | 6 |
| Orleans | 2 | 2 |
| McElderry | 6 | 9 |
| Forrest | 1 | 3 |
| Federal | 1 | 4 |
| Oliver | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 84 | 133 |

*Location of Sweatshops by Streets and Districts*—Continued.

| STREETS. | Number of locations visited on streets named. | Number of rooms used as workshops in locations on streets named. |
|---|---|---|
| South of Baltimore, west of Charles street. | | |
| West Baltimore | 1 | 1 |
| West Lombard | 6 | 11 |
| West German | 1 | 2 |
| West Camden | 2 | 4 |
| West Pratt | 2 | 4 |
| Columbia Avenue | 1 | 1 |
| Conway | 7 | 13 |
| Ramsay | 1 | 1 |
| Dover | 1 | 1 |
| York | 1 | 1 |
| Christian | 3 | 5 |
| Frederick Avenue | 1 | 2 |
| Lemon | 1 | 2 |
| South Charles | 3 | 4 |
| Light | 1 | 1 |
| Hanover | 3 | 4 |
| South Sharp | 2 | 3 |
| South Pulaski | 4 | 4 |
| Eagle | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 42 | 65 |
| West Lexington | 2 | 2 |

The indications are that these establishments will continue to scatter throughout the city, and it is a question of serious moment to property owners. Wherever this class of people settle property is apt to deteriorate. This ought to be another good reason why the shops should be located in manufacturing districts entirely. In other words, some steps should be taken to force the manufacturer of goods into manufacturing establishments in business localities, so as to keep the homes and residences free from the dirt, influences and unsanitary conditions of these shops.

*Recapitulation of Conditions.*

| Rooms Reported. | Number. | Privies Reported. | Number. | Sanitary conditions generally. | Number. | Fuel Used. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dirty | 251 | Full and dirty | 111 | Fair | 98 | Gasoline | 96 |
| Filthy | 10 | O. K. | 103 | Bad | 102 | Gas | 67 |
| Fair | 103 | Defective | 12 | Poor | 120 | Coal oil | 2 |
| Clean | 27 | In cellar and bad | 1 | Very bad | 7 | Coal | 91 |
| Damp | 1 | Need cleaning | 4 | Ordinary | 47 | | |
| Crowded | 3 | In bad condition | 18 | Not good | 6 | | |
| Not reported | 6 | | | Good | 12 | | |
| | | | | Not reported | 12 | | |
| Total | 401 | Total | 249 | Total | 404 | Total | 256 |

# DETAILS

—OF—

# INSPECTION OF SWEATSHOPS.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION.

| 1901. Date of Inspection. | Location of Shop. | Number of Employes. Male. | Female. | Total Number of Employes. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Boys. | Girls. | Number of Rooms in the House. | No. of Families in the House. | No. of Persons Living in the House other than Employes. | Total No. of Persons Living & Working in the House. | Floor on which Work is Done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 10 | Lombard & Albemarle Sts | 7 | *3 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 2d Front |
| " | 28 Albemarle St | 5 | .... | 9 | 1 | .... | 17 | 4 | 27 | 36 | 3d Front |
| " | 28 " " | .... | 4 | | .... | 2 | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 16 " " | 3 | 2 | 5 | .... | 2 | 14 | 4 | 25 | 30 | 2d Front |
| " | 6 " " | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 1st Front |
| " | 240 " " | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | 7 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 3d Back |
| " | a 207 " " | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1st Front |
| " | 205 " " | 3 | 4 | 7 | .... | .... | 8 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 3d Back |
| " | b 202 Albemarle St | 2 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 28 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 3d Front<br>4th Back<br>4th Back |
| " | c 116 Albemarle St | 3 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 7 | 25 | 49 | 1st Back<br>1st Front<br>3d Back<br>3d Middle<br>3d Front<br>3d Front |
| " | 114 Albemarle St | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3d Back |
| " | 123 " " | 5 | 4 | 9 | .... | .... | 7 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 3d Front |
| " | 121 Albemarle St | 5 | .... | 13 | .... | 5 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 23 | 2d Back<br>2d Front<br>3d Hall |
| " | 111 Albemarle St | .... | 5 | 12 | .... | 2 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 3d Front<br>3d Back<br>2d Back |
| June 11 | 242 S. High St | 4 | 2 | 8 | .... | .... | 9 | 2 | 12 | 20 | 2d Front<br>2d Back |
| " | 313 S. High St | 2 | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | 11 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 3d Front |
| " | 313 " " | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3d Back |
| " | 232 " " | 3 | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | 11 | 3 | 16 | 21 | 2d Front |
| June 12 | 222 " " | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 8 | 3 | 8 | 9 | Cellar |
| " | d 209 " " | 3 | 4 | 10 | .... | .... | 10 | 2 | 11 | 21 | 2d Front<br>2d Back |
| June 13 | S.W. High & Lombard Sts | 5 | 3 | 8 | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | 11 | 19 | 2d Front |
| " | N.W. " " " | 3 | 4 | 7 | .... | .... | 15 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 3d Front |
| " | N.W. " " " | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | .... | 15 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 2d Front |
| " | 34 S. High St | 2 | 5 | 7 | .... | .... | 8 | 2 | 10 | 17 | 2d Front |
| June 14 | 32 " " | 6 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 19 | 3d Front |
| " | 30 " " | 7 | 8 | 15 | .... | .... | 8 | 3 | 12 | 27 | 3d Back |
| " | 16 " " | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 3d Front<br>3d Back<br>Cellar |
| " | 10 " " | 10 | 7 | 17 | .... | .... | 10 | 2 | 9 | 26 | 3d Floor |
| " | 7 " " | 5 | 2 | 11 | .... | .... | 13 | 3 | 33 | 59 | 3d Front<br>3d Back<br>4th Front |
| " | e 5 " " | 5 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 3d Front<br>3d Back |
| " | 2 " " | 5 | 4 | 9 | .... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 17 | 3d Back |
| June 18 | f 316 " " | 5 | 2 | 11 | .... | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 22 | 3d Front<br>3d Back |
| Aug. 9 | 36 " " | 3 | 1 | 4 | .... | .... | 10 | 2 | 10 | 14 | Basem'nt |
| June 10 | 210 " " | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 18 | 20 | 1st Front |
| June 17 | 14 S. Exeter St | 8<br>2<br>1 | 2 | 13 | .... | .... | 8 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 2d Front<br>3d Front<br>3d Back |

*a* In this small room there is a tin shop and tailor shop; room is crowded with tinware, old material and clothing.
*b* Persons work, eat and sleep in same rooms; has fire escape
* Negro girls work with the white persons.
*c* First front devoted to living purposes.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION.

| Size of Room in which Work is Carried on. Feet. | No. of Cubic Feet of Air Space to Each Person in Workroom. | Condition of Workroom. | Furniture in Room Not Considered when Measuring for Air Space. | Kind of Fuel Used. | Condition of Privies. | Sanitary Conditions Generally. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26x15x9 | 351 | Fair | 9 Machines, 3 Tables, 10 Chairs | Gas | O. K. | Fair |
| 14x17x8 | 380 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 4 Tables | Coal | Full | Fair |
| 12½x14x7½ | 328 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 1 Table, 2 Barrels | Coal | Full | Poor |
| 11x19x9 | 376 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 2 Tables, 4 Chairs. | Gasoline | O. K. | Poor |
| 11x24x9 | 339 | Clean | 2 Machines, 3 Tables, 10 Chairs | Gas | O. K. | Fair |
| ..... .. | 780 | Clean | 2 Machines, 1 Table, 3 Chairs | Coal | Full | Fair |
| ..... | 612 | Filthy | 4 Mchs., Tinners' Tools, Bench | Charcoal | Need Cleaning | Poor |
| 22x28x9 | 792 | Fair | 4 Tables, 2 Machines | Coal & Gas | Need Cleaning | Fair |
| 9x16x10 | 720 | Dirty | 2 Beds, 2 Tables, 1 Stove | Gasoline | Full | Ordinary |
| 8x13x8 | 416 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 4 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 8x13x8 | 416 | Dirty | Washtub, 2 Tables, 2 Chairs | Gasoline | | Fair |
| 13½x14½x10 | 489 | Fair | 4 Machines, Sofa, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | One closet for all these people. | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Living Rooms | ..... | | ..... |
| 15x26x8 | 243 | Fair | 4 Machines, 4 Tables, 12 Chairs | Gas | | Fair |
| 14x15x8 | 840 | Fair | 4 Tables | Gas | | Fair |
| 19x15x9 | 513 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 7 Chairs, 1 Table | ..... | | Ordinary |
| 17x14x9 | 1071 | Dirty | 1 Table, 2 Chairs | Coal | | Ordinary |
| 12x12x8 | 1152 | Clean | 1 Machine, 1 Washtub, 2 Chairs | Gasoline | ..... | Ordinary |
| 18x24x8 | 384 | Fair | 8 Tables, 4 Machines, 6 Chairs | Coal | ..... | Ordinary |
| 15x14x8 | 336 | Dirty | 6 Machines, 1 Table, 10 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 15x14x8 | 840 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 3 Tables, 6 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 6x6x8 | 288 | Dirty | 1 Table | Gasoline | O. K. | Bad |
| 13x13x8 | 270 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 1 Table, 5 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 14x13x8 | 291 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 4 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 12x12x8 | 576 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 1 Table, 2 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 14x18½x8 | 399 | Fair | 2 Tables, 7 Machines, 6 Chairs | Gasoline | Fair | Fair |
| 18x11x8 | 840 | Fair | 1 Machine, 1 Table, 1 Chair | ..... | Fair | Fair |
| 12x14x6 | 458 | Fair | 2 Machines, 1 Table, 3 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Fair |
| 12x12x6 | 864 | Dirty | 1 Table, 2 Trunks, 1 Chair | Gasoline | ..... | Poor |
| 16x18x8 | 547 | Fair | 2 Tables, 7 Chairs, 2 Machines, Bird Cage, 3½x3½ feet | Gasoline | O. K. | Fair |
| 12x14.6x6 | 1044 | Bad | 1 Chair, 1 Machine | Gas | Full | Poor |
| 10x21x10 | 300 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 4 Tables, 3 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Poor |
| 11.7x13x10 | 501 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 1 Table, 1 Box | ..... | Full | Poor |
| 14½x36x8 | 675 | Fair | 4 Machines, 7 Tables, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Fair |
| 13x22½x7 | 368 | Fair | 5 Machines, 4 Tables, 9 Chairs | Gas | Full | Fair |
| 13x12x7 | 312 | Fair | 2 Machines, 2 Tables, 2 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Fair |
| 15x32x8 | 640 | Fair | 5 Machines, 3 Tables, 10 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Fair |
| 16x32x8 | 394 | Fair | 3 Machines, 6 Tables, 10 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Fair |
| 14x40x9½ | 386 | Fair | 4 Machines, 5 Tables, 15 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Good |
| 9x12x7 | 378 | Dirty | 1 Machine, 2 Chairs | ..... | ..... | Poor |
| 9x12x7 | 756 | Dirty | 1 Machine, 2 Chairs | ..... | ..... | Poor |
| ..... | ..... | Damp | 1 Table, 1 Chair, Sofa | Gasoline | Fair | Poor |
| 50x20x9 | 523 | Dirty | 7 Machines, 6 Tables, 16 Chairs | Coal | Fair | Fair |
| 19½x17x12 | 568 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 2 Machines, 7 Chairs | Coal | Bad | Poor |
| 19x17x12 | 649 | Fair | 2 Tables, Ton Coal, 4 Chairs | Coal | Bad | Poor |
| 38.6x20x12 | 710 | Dirty | 10 Tables, 14 Chairs, 3 Machines | Coal | Bad | Fair |
| 18x26x9½ | 555 | Dirty | 2 Tables, 1 Big Shelf, 3 Machines | Gas | Bad and need cleaning. | Poor |
| 34x13.6x8 | 459 | ..... | 12 Chairs, 5 Tables, 2 Machines | Gas | | |
| 26x15x8½ | 273 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 4 Machines, 12 Chairs | Gas | O. K. | Poor |
| 15x13x9 | 250 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 3 Machines, 5 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Poor |
| 13x15x9 | 438 | Filthy | 4 Tables, Crib, 2 Chairs | Coal | ..... ..... | Poor |
| 13x14x6 | 273 | Fair | 5 Mchs., 6 Chairs, Refrigerator | ..... | O. K. | Fair |
| 15x14x9 | 945 | Fair | 1 Machine, 3 Tables, 2 Chairs | Gasoline | Defective | Fair |
| 16x22x10 | 352 | Dirty | 6 Machines, 5 Tables, 9 Chairs | Gas | Full. Needs cleaning | Bad |
| 10x13x7 | 455 | Fair | 3 Machines, 2 Chairs, 1 Box | ..... | | |
| 16x9x7 | 1008 | Dirty | 1 Machine, 1 Bed, 1 Chair | Gasoline | | |

*d* There is a scarcity of water in this row of houses.

*e* Conditions about this house are horrible. In the cellar is a bakery; on the ground floor is a Turkish bathhouse, close and smelling, with the privies adjacent thereto, and there are no separate accommodations for the females in the closets or elsewhere.

*f* One closet for all people. Cigar Factory on second floor.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| 1901. Date of Inspection. | Location of Shop. | Number of Employes. Male. | Number of Employes. Female. | Total Number of Employes. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Boys. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Girls. | Number of Rooms in the House. | No. of Families in the House. | No. of Persons Living in the House other than Employes. | Total No. of Persons Living & Working in the House. | Floor on which Work is Done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 17 | 19 S. Exeter St. | 3 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 2d Front |
| " | 22 " " | 3 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 2d Back |
| " | 25 " " | 6 | 2 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 2d Front |
| " | 27 " " | 1 | 3 | | 1 | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | | 3 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 2d Back |
| " | a 24 " " | 11 | 4 | 20 | 2 | ..... | 29 | 7 | 38 | 58 | 3d Back |
| | | 4 | .... | | | | | | | | 3d Middle |
| | | 1 | ... | | | | | | | | 1st Back |
| " | 123 " " | 2 | .... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2 | 13 | 18 | 2d Back |
| " | | 3 | .... | | 3 | ..... | | | | | 1st Front |
| " | 126 " " | 5 | ..... | 5 | .... .. | ..... | 11 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 3d Front |
| July 26 | 101 N. Exeter St. | 3 | 2 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 2d Front |
| " | 126 " " | 12 | 7 | 19 | ..... | 3 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 39 | 3d Back |
| " | 130 " " | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 3d Front |
| " | 147 " " | 3 | 4 | 12 | *1 | ... .... | 8 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 3d Front |
| " | | 2 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Middle |
| " | | 2 | 1 | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | b 157 " " | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 2 | 6 | 9 | Cellar |
| " | 244 " " | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 21 | 3d Front |
| " | | 1 | .... | | ..... | ... | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 265 " " | 2 | .... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 3d Front |
| " | | 7 | .... | | 1 | ..... | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | | .... | 3 | | ..... | 2 | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | 262 " " | 3 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... ... | 9 | 2 | 13 | 17 | 3d Front |
| " | 276 " " | 5 | 3 | 11 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 22 | 3d Front |
| " | | 1 | 2 | | ..... | 2 | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 274 " " | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... ... | ..... | 9 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 3d Front |
| " | | 1 | .... | | | | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 275 " " | 8 | 8 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 27 | 2d Front |
| " | | 2 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Middle |
| July 30 | c 8 N. Eden St. | 4 | 2 | 9 | ..... | ..... .. | 8 | 2 | 13 | 22 | 3d Front |
| | | 3 | .... | | | | | | | | 3d Back |
| July 8 | d 134 S. Eden St. | 10 | .... | 32 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | 3 | 35 | 2d Back |
| | | 10 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Front |
| | | ... | 8 | | ..... | 1 | | | | | 3d Front |
| | | 1 | 3 | | ..... | 2 | | | | | 3d Middle |
| | | .... | 5 | | ..... | 1 | | | | | 2d Middle |
| " | 27 " " | 7 | 4 | 19 | ..... | 3 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 26 | 3d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Middle |
| | | 2 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | 256 " " | 3 | .... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 3d Front |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 246 " " | 9 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 27 | 3d Back |
| " | e 240 " " | 2 | 4 | 11 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 22 | 3d Front |
| | | 5 | .... | | 1 | ..... | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 224 " " | 8 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 23 | 2d Back |
| " | f 218 " " | 10 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 22 | 3d Back |
| " | 216 " " | 6 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 32 | 3d Front |
| July 16 | 212 S. Caroline St. | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... .. | 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3d Front |
| " | 230 " " " | 5 | ... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 3d Front |
| | | 2 | . . | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 3d Back |
| | | .... | 3 | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | g Caroline St., near Pratt | 15 | 7 | 26 | ..... | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 2d Front |
| | | .... | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 3d Front |
| | | 4 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 3d Front |

* Negro boy.

*a* In this room people work, sleep and eat. The conditions in the other rooms are fair, but general conditions of the building very bad.

*b* Yard very dirty; gasoline in dangerous place.

*c* Conditions here are filthy and dirty.

*d* One closet for all persons. The halls and whole building filled with clothing, list and dirt. Fire escape.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| Size of Room in which Work is Carried on. Feet. | No. of Cubic Feet of Air Space to Each Person in Workroom. | Condition of Workroom. | Furniture in Room Not Considered when Measuring for Air Space. | Kind of Fuel Used. | Condition of Privies. | Sanitary Conditions Generally. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16x13.6x9 | 388 | Fair | 4 Machines, 3 Tables, 7 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Fair |
| 16.6x11x8 | 362 | Fair | 2 Machines, 2 Tables, 5 Chairs | Gasoline | Filthy | Ordinary |
| 29x13x10 | 471 | Dirty | 7 Tables, 2 Machines, 11 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Bad |
| 12x10x9 | 270 | Fair | 2 Tables, 1 Bureau, 1 Sofa, 3 Chs. | ..... | O. K. | Ordinary |
| 19x9x8 | 273 | Fair | 3 Machines, 2 Tables, 7 Chairs | Oil Stove | Full | Ordinary |
| 41x136x10 | ..... | Fair | 4 Tables, 6 Machines, 14 Chairs | Coal | Full | Bad |
| 25x13x10 | 812 | Fair | 4 Tables, 2 Stoves, 5 Chairs | Gasoline | | Bad |
| 12x13x9 | 1404 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 2 Chairs, Stove, Trunk, Bed, Clothing | Coal | | Very Bad |
| 11x10x8 | 440 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 4 Chairs | ..... | Full | Bad |
| 10x12x10 | 400 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 4 Chs., 1 Sofa, Bureau | ..... | | Bad |
| 17x16x8 | 435 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 2 Tables 5 Chairs | Gas | Full | Fair |
| 14x12x8 | 268 | Fair | 3 Machines, 3 Tables, 6 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Bad |
| 50x13x10 | 342 | Dirty | 12 Tables, 4 Machines, 15 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Fair |
| 31x13x9 | 725 | Clean | 2 Machines, 4 Tables, 5 Chairs | Gas | Full | Fair |
| 21x11x9 | 297 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 3 Machines, 8 Chairs | | | Poor |
| 15x8x7½ | 450 | Fair | 3 Tables | Gasoline | O. K. | Poor |
| 13x8x7½ | 260 | Fair | 2 Machines, 1 Table, Box, 5 Chs. | | | Poor |
| 31x12x6½ | 806 | Dirty | 2 Tables, 2 Boxes, 1 Machine, 4 Chairs, Clothing | Gasoline | O. K. | Damp & Poor |
| 15x18x9 | 486 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 4 Tables, 6 Chairs | Coal | Full | Bad |
| 10x5x8 | 400 | Dirty | 1 Table, Trunk, Clothing | ..... | | Bad |
| 17x10.6x9 | 803 | Clean | 2 Chairs, 1 Horse, 2 Tables | Gasoline | | Ordinary |
| 35x12x9 | 540 | Dirty | 9 Machines, 3 Tables, 9 Chairs | Coal | Dirty | Bad |
| 9x12x10 | 360 | Clean | 4 Chs., Gas Heater, Horse, Table | ..... | | Bad |
| 15x15x8 | 450 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 7 Chairs, 5 Machines | Gas | O. K. | Fair |
| 15x19x8 | 285 | Filthy | 5 Tables, 3 Machines, 7 Chairs | ..... | Full | Bad |
| 14x13x8 | 485 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 1 Machine, Cooler | Coal | | Bad |
| 12x10x8 | 320 | Dirty | 2 Machines, Table, 6 Chairs | ..... | | Poor |
| 12x15x8 | 1440 | Fair | 1 Table, 1 Chair, Trunk, etc. | Gasoline | Full | Poor |
| 32x17x9 | 306 | Dirty | 6 Machines, 9 Tables, 23 Chairs | ..... | | Bad |
| 12x16x10 | 960 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 3 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Poor |
| 13x13x7½ | 211 | Dirty | 8 Machines, 7 Chairs, Table | ..... | | Poor |
| 13x11x7½ | 357 | Dirty | 1 Mch., 2 Tables, 1 Horse, 2 Chrs | Gas | O. K. | Poor |
| 37x12x8 | 355 | Dirty | 8 Tables, 3 Machines, 1 Chair | Coal | | Poor |
| 20½x16x10 | 328 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 5 Machines, 9 Chairs | ..... | Full | Bad |
| 16x11x10 | 220 | Dirty | Wardrobe, Piano, 2 Tables, 9 Chrs | ..... | | Bad |
| 16x10x10 | 533 | Dirty | 2 Tables, 4 Chairs | ..... | | Bad |
| 15x12x9 | 324 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 5 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 23x15x10 | 313 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 3 Tables, 8 Chairs | ..... | Full | Bad |
| 12x15x9 | 1620 | Dirty | 3 Tables, Trunk, Chair | ..... | | |
| 12½x12x8 | 675 | Dirty | 3 Big Tables, 1 horse, 1 Box | Gas | | |
| 12x14x9 | 504 | Fair | 4 Machines, 3 Horses, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Poor |
| 14x11x9 | 693 | Fair | 2 Tables, 1 Chair | ..... | | |
| 44x13x9 | 367 | Dirty | 8 Tables, 3 Machines, 2 Racks | Coal | O. K. | Poor |
| 13x12½x8 | 216 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 1 Table, 4 Chairs | Gas | Full | Bad |
| 13x12½x8 | 260 | Dirty | 4 Mchs., 4 Chrs., 1 Table, 1 Horse | ..... | | Poor |
| 44x15x11 | 484 | Fair | 10 Tables, 3 Machines, 13 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Ordinary |
| 49x15x11 | 539 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 11 Tables, 14 Chairs | Coal | Full | Ordinary |
| 36x14x8 | 403 | Dirty | 8 Tables, 11 Chairs, 2 Machines | Coal | Full | Poor |
| 18x15x7 | 472 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 2 Tables, 7 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Fair |
| 15x14x8 | 336 | Dirty | 5 Mchs., 2 Tables, 6 Chairs, Stove | ..... | | Poor |
| 15x14x8 | 840 | Dirty | 1 Mch, 2 Tables, 1 Chair, Horse | Gasoline | O. K. | Poor |
| 12x13x10 | 520 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 4 Chairs | ..... | | Ordinary |
| 16x20x11 | 160 | Clean | 13 Machines, 4 Tables, 19 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 19x20x11 | ..... | Clean | Lots of Material and Furniture | ..... | Full | Fair |
| 20x19x11 | 1045 | Fair | 4 Tables, 3 Pressing Mchs., Stove | Coal | | |

*e* One closet for all persons. Bad conditions generally.

*f* A political club occupied five rooms on first floor, leaving only eight rooms for factory and living purposes.

*g* This is a cap-making establishment. While a new building, it is unnecessarily crowded in some parts, and third front unused.

## DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| 1901. Date of Inspection. | Location of Shop. | Number of Employes. Male. | Number of Employes. Female. | Total Number of Employes. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Boys. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Girls. | Number of Rooms in the House. | No. of Families in the House. | No. of Persons Living in the House other than Employes. | Total No. of Persons Living & Working in the House. | Floor on which Work is Done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 8 | *a* 219 S. Central Ave. | 9 | 6 | 15 | .... .... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 2d Front |
| " | *b* 217 " " " | 8 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 2d Front |
| | | 2 | .... | | 1 | .. .. | | | | | 2d Back |
| June 17 | 811 Plowman St. | 4 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 3d Front |
| June 19 | 1148 Philpot Alley | 4 | 1 | 5 | ..... | .. ... | 6 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 3d Front |
| " | 1146 " " | 4 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | .... | ... | | | | | 2d Back |
| | | 3 | 2 | | ..... | 2 | | | | | 1st Front |
| " | 1132 Stiles St. | 3 | 2 | 5 | ..... | .... | 8 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 2d Back |
| | | 1 | 0 | | ..... | .... | | | | | 1st Back |
| " | 1114 " " | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | 1 | | .... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| July 18 | 900 Fawn St | 7 | 3 | 10 | .... .. | 1 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 2d Back |
| " | 903 " " | 7 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 3 | 15 | 23 | 3d Front |
| " | 905 " " | 11 | 6 | 17 | *1 | ..... | 10 | 2 | 14 | 31 | 2d Back |
| " | 909 " " | 10 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 34 | 3d Back |
| | | 3 | .... | | 1 | ..... | | | | | 3d Front |
| " | 913 " " | 4 | 2 | 7 | ..... | 1 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 17 | 3d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | | | | | | | 3d Middle |
| " | 915 " " | 6 | 3 | 14 | ..... ... | ..... | 10 | 3 | 20 | 34 | 3d Front |
| | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 1214 Gough St. | 2 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 3d Back |
| | | 1 | .... | | | | | | | | 3d Front |
| " | *c* 1304 " " | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 2d Front |
| " | 1405 " " | 3 | .... | 13 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 3d Front |
| | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | 3d Front |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2d Back |
| | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 2d Middle |
| " | 1430 " " | 8 | 6 | 15 | ... .. | ..... | 12 | 3 | 9 | 24 | 3d Back |
| | | 1 | .... | | | | | | | | 1st Back |
| June 10 | 832 Granby St. | 6 | 4 | 17 | 1 | ..... .. | 8 | 2 | 10 | 27 | 2d Front |
| Aug. 8 | 832 Granby St. | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1st Front |
| June 19 | 1014 " " | 4 | 3 | 9 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 22 | 3d Front |
| | | 2 | .. | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 1054 " " | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3d Front |
| " | 1070 " " | 2 | 1 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 3d Front |
| " | 1145 " " | 4 | .... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 3d Front |
| | | .... | 3 | | | | | | | | 3d Back |
| | | 4 | .... | | | | | | | | 3d Front |
| " | 1143 " " | 2 | .. | 8 | ... .... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 3d Back |
| | | .... | 2 | | | | | | | | 2d Back |
| | | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2d Front |
| June 17 | 1007 Watson St. | 1 | .... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 2d Back |
| | | 2 | .... | | ..... | .... | | | | | 3d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | .. .. | ..... | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 1009 " " | 4 | 3 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | | | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | 1015 " " | 3 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 3d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | | | | | | | 3d Back |
| July 1 | 738 E. Lombard St. | 7 | 4 | 11 | ..... . | 2 | .... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 3d Front |
| " | 740 " " " | 3 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 1st Front |
| " | *d* 1011 " " " | 15 | 7 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 44 | 3d Back |
| | | 3 | 6 | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 3d Front |
| " | *e* 1026 " " " | 3 | 4 | 7 | ... .. | 4 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 23 | 2d Back Bldg. |

*a* These people live on third floor, but eat in room where work is done.
*b* Over blacksmith shop. One privy for all people.
*c* Gasoline used by presser in Basement.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| Size of Room in which Work is Carried on. ) Foot. | No. of Cubic Feet of Air Space to Each Person in Workroom. | Condition of Workroom. | Furniture in Room Not Considered when Measuring for Air Space. | Kind of Fuel Used. | Condition of Privies. | Sanitary Conditions Generally. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35x16x10 | 373 | Dirty | 8 Tables, 4 Machines, 12 Chairs | Coal | Full | Bad |
| 17x17x10 | 262 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 3 Mchs., Bench, 5 Chrs. | ..... | Full | Poor |
| 17x17x10 | 1445 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 1 Lounge, 3 Chairs | Coal | | |
| 14x22x9 | 462 | Dirty | 4 Mchs., 2 Tbls., 9 Chs., 2 Horses | Gasoline | O. K. | Fair |
| 11.6x11x8 | 202 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 1 Table, 5 Chairs | ..... ... .... | Full | Bad |
| 11x12x7 | 184 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 2 Tables, 3 Chairs | Gasoline | | |
| 12x8x7 | 672 | Dirty | 2 Tbls., W'drobe, Bureau, Trunk | Gasoline | Full | Poor |
| 12x11x9 | 594 | Fair | Sofa, Table, Buffet, 1 Chair | ..... | | |
| 11x11x8 | 242 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 2 Tables, 7 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 9x12x8 | 864 | Dirty | Stove, Table, Cooking Utensils, 5 Chairs ..... .. ..... | Gasoline | O. K. | Very Bad |
| 12x11x7 | 132 | Dirty | 2 Machs., 2 Tbls., Bureau, 5 Chs. | Gasoline | Full and dirty. | Very Bad |
| 10x12x7 | 420 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 1 Table, 2 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 13x40x11 | 572 | Dirty | 10 Tables, 7 Machines, 13 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Bad |
| 16x21x10 | 420 | Dirty | 2 Tbls., 6 Machs., 8 Horses, 7 Chs. | Gas | Full | Bad |
| 52x11x9 | 303 | Dirty | 10 Tables, 5 Machines, 15 Chairs | Coal | Full | Poor |
| 46x13x9 | 269 | Fair | 11 Machines, 4 Tables, 1 Box, 5 Horses, 21 Chairs..... ..... | ..... | O. K. | Fair |
| 17x16x9 | 816 | Fair | 2 Tbls., 4 Chs., 5 Horses, 2 Machs. | Coal | | |
| 14x14x8 | 261 | Fair | 3 Tables, 2 Machines, 2 Chairs | Coal | Full and dirty | Ordinary |
| 13x12x8 | 1248 | Fair | 3 Tables | ..... | | |
| 16x19x9 | 304 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 4 Machines, 10 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Poor |
| 16x13x9 | 374 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 4 Chairs | Coal | | |
| 10x13x9 | 292 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 2 Tables, 6 Chairs | ..... | Full and dirty | Poor |
| 13x13x9 | 1521 | Dirty | 2 Tbls., 2 Horses, 1 Mch., 1 Chair | Gasoline | | |
| 11x13x8 | 286 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 2 Machines, 6 Chairs | ..... | Dirty | Poor |
| 8x12x8 | 256 | Fair | 4 Machines, 5 Chairs | ..... ..... | | |
| 10x13x8 | 260 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 5 Chairs | ... ..... | | |
| 13x12x7 | 364 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 2 Boxes | Gasoline | O. K. | Poor |
| 14x12x8 | 448 | Dirty | 1 Table, 3 Chairs, Stove and Cooking Utensils..... | Coal | | |
| 14x34x10 | 340 | Dirty | 9 Tables, 4 Machines, 9 Chairs | Coal | | |
| 10x14x11 | 1540 | Clean | 2 Tables, 2 Stoves, 2 Machines, Cupboard ..... ..... | Gasoline | Full | Bad |
| 20x24x9 | 432 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 4 Tables | Coal | O. K. | Fair |
| 17x18x9 | 393 | Clean | 4 Mchs., 3 Tables, 8 Chrs., Motor | ..... | ..... | Fair |
| 18x15.6x8 | 318 | Fair | 2 Machines, 2 Tables, 12 Chairs | ..... .. . | O. K. | Good |
| 12x16x8 | 768 | Fair | 2 Tables, 2 Chairs, Clothing | Gas | ..... ..... .. | Fair |
| 17x15x8 | 291 | Dirty | 6 Mchs., 8 Chrs., 5 Horses, Table | ..... | O. K. | Fair |
| 17x14x9 | 714 | Dirty | 3 Mchs., 5 Chrs., C'king Utensils | ..... | O. K. | Fair |
| 12.6x13x7 | 284 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 1 Table, 3 Chairs | ..... | Full | Bad |
| 13x9x7 | 273 | Fair | 1 Machine, 1 Table, 7 Chairs | ..... | | Ordinary |
| 12.6x13x7 | 284 | Filthy | 7 Machines, 4 Chairs, 1 Table | ..... | | |
| 13x9x7 | 404 | Filthy | 1 Mch., 2 Tables, 1 Chair, Stove | Gasoline | Full | Bad |
| 12x12x8 | 576 | Dirty | 1 Bed, Sofa, 1 Table, 2 Chairs | ..... ..... | | |
| 14x13x9 | 273 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 1 Table, 8 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 14x9x9 | 1134 | Dirty | 3 Tables | Gasoline | Full | Poor |
| 15x8x7 | 420 | ..... | 4 Machines, 2 Chairs, 2 Horses | Gasoline | | |
| 15x8x7 | 840 | Dirty | 3 Tables, Lot of Clothing | Gasoline | | |
| 14.6x14x9 | 304 | Clean | 4 Machines, 2 Tables, 6 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Fair |
| 13.6x9x9 | 1093 | Clean | 2 Long Tables, 1 Stove | ..... | | |
| 12x19x8 | 394 | Dirty | 4 Mchs, 1 Table, 2 Horses, 8 Chrs | ..... . | Full | Bad |
| 56x15x11 | 840 | Dirty | 6 Mchs., 5 Tbls., Boxes, 2 Horses | Gas | In cellar. Bad | Not Good |
| 26x11.6x10 | 598 | Clean | 2 Tables, 1 Horse, 2 Mchs., 4 Chs. | Gasoline | O. K. | Poor |
| 59x16x12 | 515 | Dirty | 11 Tables, 8 Machines, 21 Chairs | C'l & Gas | Full | Bad |
| 14x18x7 | 220 | Dirty | 7 Tables | ..... | | |
| 18.6x14x8 | 296 | Dirty | 2 Tables, 4 Machines, 8 Chairs | ..... | Full | Bad |

*d* Only one closet for all these people.
*e* In the front building of this house the sixteen people eat and sleep and single persons work. One closet serves for all in back and front building.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| 1901. Date of Inspection. | Location of Shop. | Number of Employes. Male. | Female. | Total Number of Employes. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Boys. | Girls. | Number of Rooms in the House. | No. of Families in the House. | No. of Persons Living in the House other than Employes. | Total No. of Persons Living & Working in the House. | Floor on which Work is Done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1 | *a* 1127 E. Lombard St. | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 3d Front |
| " | 1126 " " " | 5 | 2 | 7 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 21 | 3d Front |
| " | 1151 " " " | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 3 | 16 | 17 | 3d Front |
| " | 1175 " " " | 3<br>1 | 2 | 6 | .....<br>..... | 2 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 3d Front<br>3d Back |
| " | *b* 1179 " " " | 3<br>... | 2<br>2 | 7 | ..<br>..... | 1<br>2 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 3d Back<br>3d Front |
| " | 1150 " " " | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2d Front |
| " | 1140 " " " | 3 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 3d Front |
| " | 1404 " " " | 3 | 3 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 3 | 17 | 23 | 2d Front |
| " | 1505 " " " | 2<br>1 | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 2d Front<br>2d Back |
| July 18 | *c* 914 " " " | 5 | 4 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 2 | 13 | 22 | 3d Front |
| July 26 | 1128 " " " | 5 | 3 | 8 | ..... | 2 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 22 | 3d Front |
| June 24 | 707 W. Lombard St. | 5<br>2 | 1<br>1 | 9 | .....<br>..... | 1<br>1 | 14 | 3 | 20 | 29 | 2d Front<br>2d Back |
| " | 702 " " " | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| " | 619 " " " | 8 | 2 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 3d Front |
| " | 407 " " " | 12<br>4<br>2<br>... | ...<br>...<br>...<br>4 | 22 | .....<br>.....<br>...<br>.. | .....<br>.....<br>.....<br>4 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 3d Front<br>3d Middle<br>3d Back<br>2d Middle |
| " | 319 " " " | 5<br>3 | ...<br>... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 3 | 13 | 21 | 3d Middle<br>3d Back |
| July 31 | 1943 " " " | 9 | 2 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1st Front |
| June 12 | 900 E. Pratt St. | 3<br>1<br>1 | ...<br>...<br>... | 5 | Used for manufacturing purposes only | | | | | | 2d Back<br>2d Front<br>2d Front |
| June 19 | *d* 1011 " " | 2<br>3<br>1<br>4<br>2<br>2<br>4 | ...<br>1<br>1<br>2<br>2<br>...<br>... | 22 | .....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.. ..<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... | ...<br>1<br>.....<br>2<br>2<br>.....<br>..... | 25 | 3 | 26 | 48 | Basem'nt<br>2d Back<br>3d Back<br>3d Middle<br>3d Front<br>2d Back |
| July 16 | 825 " " | 3<br>3 | 2<br>2 | 10 | 1<br>..... | ..... | 6 | .... | ..... | 10 | 2d Front<br>3d Front |
| " | *e* 914 " " | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ... .... | 12 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 3d Back |
| " | *f* 916 " " | 8<br>1<br>10<br>10 | 4<br>5<br>2<br>13 | 12<br>6<br>12<br>23 | .....<br>.....<br>.....<br>3 | .....<br>.....<br>....<br>2 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 68 | 2d Front<br>2d Back<br>3d Back<br>3d Front |
| " | 1111 " " | 6 | 1 | 7 | .... | ..... | 12 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 3d Front |
| " | *g* 1407 " " | 4<br>5 | 2<br>4 | 15 | 1<br>..... | 2<br>2 | 13 | 3 | 20 | 35 | 2d Back<br>3d Back |
| " | 1121 " " | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 3 | 18 | 23 | 2d Back<br>B'ld'g |
| July 18 | 1108 " " | 14<br>1 | 7<br>7 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | 9 | 38 | 3d Back<br>3d Front |
| July 31 | 15 W. Pratt St. | 15 | 3 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 4 | .... | ..... | 18 | 3d Front |
| June 24 | *h* 503 " " | 8<br>...<br>5 | 1<br>4<br>... | 18 | 2<br>.....<br>.. | 1<br>4<br>..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 2d Front<br>2d Middle<br>2d Back |
| July 19 | 628 South Broadway. | 4 | ... .. | 4 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 3d Front |
| " | 630 " " | 3 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 2d Front |
| " | *i* 704 " " | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... .... | 10 | 3 | 13 | 17 | 2d Front |

*a* Wellhole in the cellar, and the cellar dirty and in bad condition.
*b* Two small rooms connect, in which people eat, sleep and work in filthy conditions.
*c* Manufacturers who sell product direct to dealers.
*d* In ten of the rooms, individuals work, eat and sleep. The whole house is in a filthy and unsanitary condition.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| Size of Room in which Work is Carried on. Feet. | No. of Cubic Feet of Air Space to Each Person in Workroom. | Condition of Workroom. | Furniture in Room Not Considered when Measuring for Air Space. | Kind of Fuel Used. | Condition of Privies. | Sanitary Conditions Generally. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17x8x7½ | 510 | Dirty | 1 Machine, 2 Chairs, 1 Table | Coal | O. K. | Bad |
| 26x14x8 | 416 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 2 Machines, 11 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Bad |
| 12x12x7 | 1008 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 2 Tables, 4 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Bad |
| 12½x9x8 | 180 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 1 Table, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Bad |
| 12x7x8 | 672 | Dirty | ..... | ..... | | |
| 11x13x8 | 228 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 1 Table, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Bad |
| 12.6x13x8 | 650 | Dirty | 2 Beds, 5 Chrs., 2 Tbls., W'drobe | ..... ..... | | |
| 18x13x8 | 936 | Filthy | 3 Tbls., 2 Boxes, 2 Mchs., 6 Chrs. | Gasoline | Full | Very Bad |
| 14.6x12x8 | 348 | Fair | 4 Tables, 2 Machines, 5 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Poor |
| 20x14x9 | 420 | Dirty | 2 Tables, 4 Machines, 8 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Poor |
| 12x13x8 | 624 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 1 Table, 3 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Poor |
| 10x13x8 | 1040 | Dirty | Table, 1 Chair, Bed Cloth'g, etc. | ..... ..... | | |
| 18x16x9 | 288 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 14 Chairs, 3 Tables | Gasoline | Full | Bad |
| 24x14x8 | 336 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 2 Machines, 11 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Not Good |
| 21x19x11 | 731 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 3 Machines, 6 Chairs | Coal | Full | Ordinary |
| 19x14x11 | 975 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 4 Chairs, Stove | ..... | | |
| 20x19x11 | 2090 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Good |
| 21x39x11 | 900 | Dirty | 7 Tables, 12 Chairs, 4 Machines | Coal | Full | Ordinary |
| 29x16x9 | 348 | Fair | 6 Tables, 4 Machines, 12 Chairs | ..... ..... | | Poor |
| 14x20x9 | 630 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 1 Machine, Coal | Coal | O. K. | |
| 14x9x9 | 567 | Dirty | 2 Tables, 1 Pressing Machine | ..... | | Fair |
| 14x11x9 | 346 | Fair | 3 Tables, 5 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 28x12x9 | 604 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 1 Machine, 4 Chairs | Coal | Full | Poor |
| 15x12x9 | 540 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 2 Long Tables | ..... | | |
| 45x15x8 | 500 | Clean | 7 Tables, 3 Machines, 12 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Fair |
| 10.6x16x10 | 560 | Fair | 2 Machines, 3 Chairs | ..... .... | Full | Good |
| 11.9x18x10 | 2100 | Fair | 1 Long Table, Goods | ..... .... | | Fair |
| 7x13x10 | 910 | Fair | 1 Table, 1 Stove | Gas | | Fair |
| ..... | ..... | Filthy | ..... | Coal | | |
| 27x12x9 | 729 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 2 Chairs | Gasoline | | |
| 12x12x9 | 648 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 2 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Bad |
| 19x12x9 | 342 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 2 Tables, 6 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 16.6x14x12 | 693 | Dirty | Bed, 2 Machines, 2 Tables | ..... | | |
| 11x12x9 | 297 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | | |
| 10x18x9 | 324 | Fair | 3 Tables, 3 Chairs, Stock | ..... | | Fair |
| 13x17x9 | 397 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 2 Tables, 3 Chairs and Clothing | ..... .... | Full and in Bad Condition. | Bad |
| 18x16x10 | 960 | Dirty | 3 Machines, Bed, 3 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Bad |
| 21x18x10 | 315 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 4 Machines, 4 Chairs | Gas | | |
| 16x18x10 | 480 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 5 Chairs, Clothing | ..... .... | | |
| 37x15x9 | 416 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 2 Tables, 12 Chairs | Coal | Full | Bad |
| 18x37x10 | 289 | Dirty | 25 Chairs, 12 Tables, 2 Machines and Clothing | ..... .... .... | | |
| 17x20x9 | 437 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 5 Tables, 1 Chair | Coal | Dirty and Full | Bad |
| 23x18x8 | 552 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 5 Machines, 9 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Not Good |
| 23x19x8 | 388 | Dirty | 6 Tables, 5 Machines, 18 Chairs | Gasoline | | Bad |
| 21x16x7 | 470 | Dirty | 5 Mchs., 1 Table, 1 Box, 6 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Not Good |
| 57x14x10½ | 399 | Dirty | 12 Tbls., 9 Mchs., 14 Chs., 2 Horses | Coal | Full | Fair |
| 19x21x9 | 448 | Clean | 8 Tbls., 1 Bin, 2 Horses, 12 Chrs. | ..... .... | | |
| 56x23x9 | 644 | Fair | 12 Tbls., 1 Bin, 4 Mchs., 20 Chrs. | Coal | O. K. | Fair |
| 20x15x10 | 333 | Dirty | 4 Mchs., 4 Tbls., Stove, 9 Chairs | Coal | Full and in a Filthy Condition. | Bad |
| 11x15x10 | 412 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 4 Chairs, Rubbish | ..... ..... | | |
| 13.6x15x10 | 405 | Dirty | 2 Tables, 1 Machine, 3 Chairs | .... ..... | | |
| 19x14x10 | 665 | Dirty | 3 Tbls., 2 Mchs., Stove, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Not Good |
| 19x14x10 | 886 | Clean | 2 Tables, 2 Machines, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Fair |
| 18x15x9 | 607 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 4 Mchs., 4 Chrs., Barrel | Gasoline | Full | Bad |

*e* People work, sleep and eat in same room.
*f* One closet for all people in house, divided by partition for girls.
*g* House crowded and dirty. One closet for all persons.
*h* This is a part of the Old Three Tuns Hotel, and is a very bad shop to work in.
*i* Saloon on first floor.

## DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| 1901 Date of Inspection. | Location of Shop. | Number of Employes. Male. | Number of Employes. Female. | Total Number of Employes. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Boys. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Girls. | Number of Rooms in the House. | No. of Families in the House. | No. of Persons Living in the House other than Employes. | Total No. of Persons Living & Working in the House. | Floor on which Work is Done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 19 | 716 S. Broadway | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 3 | 14 | 16 | 2d Front |
| " | 1738 Thames St | 3 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 2d Front |
| " | 1635 " | 11 | 3 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 8 | 37 | 51 | 2d Front |
| " | 1605 Canton Ave | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 2d Middle |
| " | 1605 " | 2 | ..... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Middle |
| " | 1415 Eastern Ave | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 2d Front |
| " | *a* 1219 Bank St | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 3d Front |
| " | 129 S. Spring St | 10 | 7 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 | 6 | 23 | 3d Front |
| " | 732 S. Bond St | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 3 | 12 | 14 | 2d Front |
| " | 532 " " | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1st Front |
| " | 527 " " | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 2d Front |
| " | 405 " " | 3 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 2d Front |
| July 30 | *b* 117 N. Bond St | 6 | 3 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 2 | 14 | 24 | 3d Front |
| " | 117 " " | 1 | | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 3d Back |
| July 10 | 1822 N. Collington Ave | 7 | 2 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 3 | 12 | Basem'nt |
| " | *c* 1826 " " | 9 | 1 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 5 | 15 | Basem'nt |
| " | *c* 1828 " " | 10 | ... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 8 | 17 | Basem'nt |
| " | 1830 " " | 6 | 2 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 7 | 20 | Basem'nt |
| " | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1st Front |
| " | 1846 " " | 10 | 2 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 1st Back |
| " | | 2 | ..... | | | | | | | | Basem'nt |
| June 21 | 22 N. High St | 4 | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | 5 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 1st Front |
| " | 104 " " " | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1st Front |
| " | *d* 114 " " " | 5 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1st Back |
| " | 115 " " " | 2 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 3d Front |
| " | | ... | 2 | | ..... | 2 | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 116 " " " | 5 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 21 | 2d Back |
| " | | 3 | 2 | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Middle |
| " | 118 " " " | 3 | 2 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 16 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 3d Back |
| " | 119 " " " | 1 | ... | 22 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 5 | 14 | 36 | 2d Back |
| | | | | | ... | 2 | | | | | 2d Back B'ld'g |
| | | 6 | 6 | | ..... | 6 | | | | | 3d Back B'ld'g |
| " | 215 " " " | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 3d Front |
| | | 3 | ... | | ... | ... | | | | | 1st Back |
| " | 217 " " " | 4 | 2 | 13 | ..... | 2 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 28 | 3d Front |
| | | 4 | ... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 228 " " " | 3 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 2d Front |
| " | 230 " " " | 4 | 3 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2d Front |
| " | 312 " " " | 3 | 1 | 5 | ... .. | ..... | 9 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | ... | | | | | | | | 3d Back |
| July 30 | 130 N. Front St | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 6 | 27 | 29 | Basem'nt |
| " | 209 " " " | 6 | 3 | 14 | ..... | 2 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 25 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | 4 | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| July 26 | 326 " " " | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 1st Front |
| July 23 | *e* 615 E. Fayette St | 11 | 4 | 15 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 3d Front |
| " | *f* 706 " " | 11 | 10 | 21 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 3d Front |
| " | 902 " " | 2 | 1 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3d Front |
| " | 914 " " | 6 | 7 | 13 | ..... | 4 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 29 | 3d Front |
| " | 1006 " " | 9 | 3 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 2 | 9 | 21 | 3d Front |
| " | 1005 " " | 10 | 8 | 18 | ..... | 2 | 12 | 3 | 27 | 45 | 3d Back |

*a* Sleep and work in same room.
*b* Both houses or shops run by same party.
*c* Crowded conditions, and particularly bad.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| Size of Room in which Work is Carried on. Feet. | No. of Cubic Feet of Air Space to Each Person in Workroom. | Condition of Workroom. | Furniture in Room Not Considered when Measuring for Air Space. | Kind of Fuel Used. | Condition of Privies. | Sanitary Conditions Generally. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19x12x10 | 1140 | Fair | 2 Machines, 2 Tables, 1 Horse | Gasoline | O. K. | Fair |
| 9x20x9 | 324 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 3 Tables, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Bad |
| 23x22x11 | 398 | Fair | 3 Machines, 7 Tables, 10 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Not Good |
| 12x13x8 | 1248 | Fair | Bed, Table, Machine, 2 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Fair |
| 11x15x7½ | 619 | Fair | 3 Machines, 3 Benches, 3 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 19x19x10 | 1203 | Dirty | 2 Tbls., 2 Mchs., 5 Chrs., 1 Horse | Gasoline | Full and Dirty | Bad |
| 15x12x7 | 630 | Dirty | 2 Tbls., 2 Mchs., Stove, 3 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Bad |
| 30x17x9 | 270 | Dirty | 11 Tables, 4 Machines, 15 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Bad |
| 15x12x9 | 810 | Clean | 2 Machines, 3 Tables, 5 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Fair |
| 28x11x7 | 431 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 4 Tables, Sofa, 1 Sideboard, 7 Chairs | Coal | Full and Dirty | Bad |
| 18x12x9 | 972 | Clean | 2 Mchs., 4 Tbls., 5 Chrs., Lounge | Gasoline | Full | Ordinary |
| 19x15x9 | 641 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 3 Tables, 3 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Poor |
| 16x14x8 | 200 | Dirty | 5 Mchs., 2 Tbls., 14 Chrs., Bench | ..... | O. K. | Poor |
| 15x12x8 | 1440 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 1 Horse, 2 Chairs | Gas | | Poor |
| 40x14x6 | 373 | Fair | 5 Tables, 2 Machines, 7 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Fair |
| 41x13x7 | 373 | Fair | 5 Tables, 2 Machines, 12 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Good |
| 41x13x7 | 373 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 2 Machines, Stove | ..... | O. K. | Ordinary |
| 40x13x7 | 455 | Fair | 3 Machines, 6 Tables, 7 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Good |
| 16x9x9 | 259 | Fair | 2 Tables, 2 Machines, 4 Chairs | Gas | | |
| 37x12x11 | 407 | Fair | 2 Tables, 3 Machines, 7 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Good |
| 18x12x8 | 864 | Fair | 2 Tables | Coal | | |
| 12x14x10 | 420 | Filthy | 1 Machine, 3 Tables, 2 Chairs, Trunk, Household Utensils | Coal | Full | Bad |
| 11x12x9 | 294 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 3 Chairs, 2 Machines | ..... | O. K. | Bad |
| 12x12x9 | 216 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 9 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Bad |
| 15x9x9 | 405 | Dirty | 2 Tables, 3 Machines, 5 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Bad |
| 14x10x8½ | 595 | Dirty | 1 Horse, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | | |
| 16x13x8½ | 252 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 2 Tables, 10 Chairs | Gas | Full | Bad |
| 16x13x8½ | 353 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 1 Machine, 4 Chairs | Gas | | Poor |
| 34x13x8 | 707 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 4 Machines, 12 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Ordinary |
| 42x16x9 | 672 | Dirty | 8 Machines, 6 Tables, 16 Chairs, Electric Motor | Gasoline | Dirty & Full | Bad |
| 23x13x7 | 2093 | Fair | 1 Machine, 3 Tables, 2 Chairs | Gasoline | | |
| 16x42x8 | 446 | Dirty | 8 Tbls., 2 Boxes, 4 Mchs., 12 Chs. | Coal | | |
| 15x15x8 | 600 | Dirty | 3 Tbls., 2 Mchs., 6 Chrs., Bureau | Gasoline | Full | Poor |
| 15x11x10 | 550 | Dirty | 3 Mchs., 2 Tbls., 5 Chairs, Horse | Gasoline | | |
| 15x15x8 | 300 | Filthy | 4 Machines, Stove, 2 Tables, 1 Buttonhole Machine, 6 Chairs | Gas | Full | Bad |
| 15x10x7½ | 281 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 5 Chairs | Gas | | |
| 20x16x11 | 704 | Fair | 5 Mchs., 1 Motor, 3 Tbls., 6 Chrs. | ..... | Full | Ordinary |
| 15x22x11 | 475 | Fair | 4 Tables, 4 Machines, 10 Chairs | Gas | O. K. | Fair |
| 14x13x10 | 455 | Dirty | 6 Chairs, 3 Tables, 3 Machines | Gas | O. K. | Poor |
| 14x13x10 | 1820 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 2 Chairs, Stove | Gas | | |
| 15x15x7 | 787 | Dirty | 2 Tables, 2 Machines, 4 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Bad |
| 15x18x9 | 270 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 4 Tables, 15 Chairs | Gas | Defective | Poor |
| 15x13x9 | 351 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 6 Chairs, Stove | Gas | | |
| 11x16x9 | 528 | Dirty | 2 Tables, Stove, 1 Machine, Lounge, Stove, 4 Chairs | Gas | Full | Poor |
| 31x26x7½ | 403 | Fair | 8 Tables, 3 Machines, 10 Chairs | Coal | Defective | Not Good |
| 67x29x10 | 925 | Dirty | 14 Tables, 5 Machines, 17 Chairs | Coal | Dirty | Ordinary |
| 15x17x9 | 765 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 2 Machines, Horse | Gas | Full | Ordinary |
| 24x29x10 | 535 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 16 Chairs, 4 Machines | Gasoline | Full and Dirty | Bad |
| 62x17x9 | 790 | Fair | 10 Tables, 14 Chairs, 5 Machines | Gas | Full | Ordinary |
| 40x13x9 | 260 | Dirty | 10 Tbls., 15 Chs., 4 Mchs., 2 Racks | Coal | O. K. | Poor |

*d* The front and back buildings are separated by outhouse. There is a soap factory on first floor of back building. Sanditary conditions bad, and only two closets for all people adjoining.

*e* Paint shop on second floor.

*f* Factory building. We do not count others working in the building not in tailor shop.

## DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| 1901. Date of Inspection. | Location of Shop. | Number of Employes. Male. | Number of Employes. Female. | Total Number of Employes. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Boys. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Girls. | Number of Rooms in the House. | No. of Families in the House. | No. of Persons Living in the House other than Employes. | Total No. of Persons Living & Working in the House. | Floor on which Work is Done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 23 | 1009 E. Fayette St. | 12 | 6 | 22 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 1 | 4 | 26 | 3d Front |
| " | | .... | 4 | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | 1013 " " | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 3d Front |
| " | 1251 " " | 3 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 3d Front |
| | | 1 | 1 | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 3d Back |
| Aug. 1 | Fayette and Chapel | 4 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2d Front |
| " | 1433 E. Fayette St. | 4 | .... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 2d Back |
| | | .... | 1 | | | | | | | | 1st Back |
| July 30 | 1408 " " | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | 1507 " " | 3 | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 3d Front |
| | | 1 | 1 | | ..... | 1 | | | | | 3d Back |
| Aug. 9 | 1027 " " | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 2 | 14 | 17 | 2d Back |
| July 30 | 1417 Fairmount Ave. | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 2d Front |
| Aug. 1 | 224 N. Chapel St. | 2 | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 2d Back |
| July 26 | 217 N. Gay St. | 5 | 6 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 3d Front |
| | | 2 | 3 | | ..... | 3 | | | | | 4th Front |
| | | 6 | 7 | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Front |
| " | *a* 223 " " " | 11 | 9 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 39 | 3d Front |
| " | *b* 301 " " " | 8 | 15 | 26 | 1 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 3d Front |
| | | 3 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 309 " " " | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 3d Front |
| " | *c* 339 " " " | 5 | .... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 3d Front |
| | | 3 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 3d Back |
| | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | ..... | | | | | 2d Front |
| " | 343 " " " | 3 | 3 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 3 | 14 | 20 | 3d Front |
| July 28 | 502 " " " | 2 | 6 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 2d Front |
| July 26 | 807 Low St. | 3 | 3 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | 12 | 18 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | | | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | 809 " " | 2 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | | | | | | | 2d Middle |
| " | *d* 231 N. Frederick St. | 10 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 3d Front |
| June 21 | *e* 4 and 6 Harrison St. | 4 | 1 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | 1 | ..... | | | | | 3d Front |
| | | 12 | 22 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 5th Back |
| Aug. 9 | *f* Baltimore St. and Market Space | 4 | .... | 97 | ..... | ..... | 10 | See Note | See Note | 97 | 5th Mid'le |
| | | 21 | 7 | | 4 | ..... | | | | | 4th Front |
| | | 18 | 5 | | 4 | 2 | | | | | 4th Back |
| | | 6 | 2 | | 1 | ..... | | | | | 4th Rear |
| | | 4 | .... | 4 | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| June 28 | 518 Aisquith St. | 5 | 3 | 8 | ..... | 3 | 17 | 2 | 12 | 27 | 2d Middle |
| | | .... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 2 | | | | | 2d Middle |
| " | *g* 609 " " | 9 | 8 | 19 | ..... | 6 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 35 | 2d Front |
| | | 2 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| July 26 | *h* 452 " " | 6 | 6 | 12 | ..... | 3 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 24 | 2d Back Bldg. |
| July 23 | 10 Rogers Ave. | 3 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | | | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | 14 " " | .... | 9 | 26 | ..... | 3 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 41 | 1st Front |
| | | 12 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Front |
| | | 4 | 1 | | 1 | ..... | | | | | 2d Middle |
| " | 247 " " | 3 | 2 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 2d Front |
| " | 271 " " | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 11 | 14 | 2d Front |

*a* No persons live in this house. Used for manufacturing only. The shop on the fourth floor of this building is not working and in disorder. The first floor is used as a wholesale liquor store, and the second floor unoccupied.

*b* Part of house unoccupied.

*c* There is only one closet here for men and women.

*d* There is a lamp store on first floor.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| Size of Room in which Work is Carried on. Feet. | No. of Cubic Feet of Air Space to Each Person in Workroom. | Condition of Workroom. | Furniture in Room Not Considered when Measuring for Air Space. | Kind of Fuel Used. | Condition of Privies. | Sanitary Conditions Generally. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34x19x9 | 323 | Dirty | 9 Tables, 17 Chairs, 6 Machines | Coal | Full | Fair |
| 12x19x10 | 570 | Clean | 3 Tbls., Lounge, 5 Chairs, Stove | ..... | | |
| 19x13x7 | 345 | Dirty | 1 Table, 6 Machines, 6 Chairs | ..... | Full | Poor |
| 17x12x7½ | 382 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 3 Machines, 4 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Poor |
| 15x12x7½ | 675 | Fair | 3 Tables, 3 Chrs., Stove, Lounge | Gas | | Poor |
| 19x24x7½ | 570 | Clean | 6 Tables, 5 Machines, 8 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Fair |
| 18x11x8 | 396 | Fair | 4 Machines, 7 Chairs, 2 Tables | ..... | O. K. | Good |
| 18x8x8 | 1152 | Fair | 1 Table, 2 Chairs | Gas | | Good |
| 13x13x8 | 338 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 2 Machines, 6 Chairs | ..... | Full | Poor |
| 12x11x8 | 968 | Fair | 3 Tables | Gasoline | | Fair |
| 16x14x7 | 313 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 3 Tables, 7 Chairs | ..... | Full | Poor |
| 14x12x7 | 588 | Dirty | 3 Tables, Furnace | Coal | | Poor |
| 13½x18x8 | 648 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 4 Chairs, 1 Table | ..... | O. K. | Fair |
| 11x13x7½ | 357 | Fair | 3 Machines, 1 Table | Gasoline | Full | Fair |
| 22x10x7½ | 412 | Fair | 4 Machines, 4 Tables, 6 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Fair |
| 35x37x19½ | 1471 | Dirty | 12 Tbls.,25 Chs., 5 Mchs.,12 Horses | Coal | Dirty | Fair |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | ..... ..... |
| 60x21x10 | 969 | Dirty | 12 Tables, 4 Machines, 14 Chairs, Ton Coal, Stove | Gas & Coal | Dirty | Poor |
| 60x25x10 | 750 | Dirty | 15 Tables, 32 Chairs, 6 Machines, Desk, Racks, etc. | Coal | Defective | Poor |
| 50x22x9 | 430 | Dirty | 5 Mchs., 14 Tbls., 38 Chrs., Box | ..... | Defective | Poor |
| 12x12x9 | 432 | Dirty | 3 Tables, Stove, Rubbish | Coal | ..... ..... | |
| 31x22x9 | 1534 | Dirty | 6 Mchs., 4 Tables, 5 Chairs, Stove | Gas | Full | Ordinary |
| 17x19x9 | 581 | Dirty | 6 Machines, 1 Table, 6 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 17x15x8 | 680 | Dirty | 1 Machine, 4 Tables, 3 Horses | Gas | O. K. | Poor |
| 17x19x10 | 807 | Dirty | 6 Tables, 2 Machines, 1 Horse | ..... | | |
| 18x17x10 | 510 | Fair | 5 Tables, 2 Machines, 9 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Fair |
| 25x17x10 | 531 | Fair | 4 Machines, 5 Tables, 12 Chairs | Gas | Full | Fair |
| 17x15x9 | 459 | Fair | 2 Machines, 4 Tables, 6 Chairs | ..... | Full | Poor |
| 15x14x9 | 1890 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 2 Machines, 2 Chairs | Coal | | |
| 11x14x9 | 346 | Dirty | 3 Mchs., 3 Tables, 1 Box, 1 Chair | ..... | O. K. | Poor |
| 8x10x8 | 640 | Dirty | 3 Tables, Bed, 3 Chairs | Gas | | |
| 34x27x9 | 413 | Dirty | 13 Tbls., 23 Chrs., 3 Mchs., Stove | Gas | Defective | Poor |
| 14x21x11 | 646 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 1 Machine, 5 Chairs | Gas | None | Ordinary |
| 27x19x11 | 806 | Dirty | 6 Machines, 5 Tables, 8 Chairs | Coal | | |
| 16½x65x8 | 252 | Dirty | 15 Tables, 27 Chairs, Stove | Gas | | Poor |
| 17x20x8½ | 722 | Dirty | 6 Tables, 2 Boxes | Gas | Both dirty & flush; two for all. | Bad |
| 23x57x12 | 569 | Crow'd | 11 Tables, 19 Machines, 27 Chairs | Gas | | Poor |
| 22½x53x12 | 922 | Dirty | 11 Machines, 9 Tables, 22 Chairs | Gas | | Ordinary |
| 16x46x12 | 1104 | Clean | 5 Tables, 3 Machines, 5 Chairs | Gas | | Fair |
| 13x18x10 | 585 | Dirty | 6 Tables, 2 Horses, 6 Chairs | Coal | | |
| 16x15x10 | 300 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 4 Tables, 8 Chairs | ..... | Full and Bad Condition. | Bad |
| 14x11½x10 | 536 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 3 Chairs, 2 Horses | ..... ..... | | |
| 19x19x11 | 233 | Fair | 7 Tables, 5 Machines, 18 Chairs | Coal | | |
| 24x19x11 | 2508 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 2 old Machines | ..... | Full | Poor |
| 13x50x9 | 487 | Fair | 8 Tables, 3 Machines, 12 Chairs | Coal | Full | Bad |
| 18x13x8 | 468 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 2 Tables, 5 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Poor |
| 12x13x7½ | 1170 | Dirty | 1 Horse, 1 Table, 1 Machine | | | |
| 15x14x9 | 210 | Dirty | 2 Tbls., 13 Chrs., Piles of Goods | ..... | | |
| 46x14x9 | 483 | Dirty | 6 Tbls., 12 Mchs., 22 Chs., 4 Horses | Coal | Full | Poor |
| 14x14x7 | 274 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 3 Tables, 5 Chairs | Gasoline | | |
| 12x16x9 | 345 | Dirty | 3 Tbls., 2 Mchs., 6 Chrs., Basket | Gas | Full | Poor |
| 13x16x8 | 554 | Fair | 2 Tables, 4 Machines, 1 Bed | Gas | O. K. | Fair |

*e* Building used only for manufacturing. Dressing-room for women made with curtain. One closet for all. There are a number of men employed on the first and second floor not counted here.

*f* Engine on fourth floor to drive machines. Closet on this floor nailed up. A clothing store occupies first three floors.

*g* Ten Italians live on first floor, and roast peanuts. One privy serves all the people. General conditions very bad.

*h* One shop on third floor not working at present. Stable underneath on first floor.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| 1901. Date of Inspection. | Location of Shop. | Number of Employes. Male. | Number of Employes. Female. | Total Number of Employes. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Boys. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Girls. | Number of Rooms in the House. | No. of Families in the House. | No. of Persons Living in the House other than Employes. | Total No. of Persons Living & Working in the House. | Floor on which Work is Done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 23 | 277 Rogers Ave | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2d Front |
| July 26 | *2111 Oliver St | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| June 28 | 388 Forrest St | 3<br>2<br>3 | 4<br>....<br>.... | 11 | .....<br>.....<br>..... | 2<br>.....<br>..... | 9 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 2d Front<br>2d Back<br>1st Front |
| July 26 | 2017 Federal St | 3<br>1<br>3<br>.... | 7<br>....<br>4<br>1 | 19 | .....<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... | .....<br>.....<br>2<br>..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 1st Front<br>1st Back<br>2d Front<br>2d Back |
| June 24 | 601 W. Baltimore St | 2 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2d Middle |
| July 30 | 720 E. Baltimore St | 1<br>1 | ....<br>1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2 | 15 | 18 | 3d Front<br>3d Middle |
| " | a 818 " " " | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 3d Back |
| " | 1208 " " " | 12 | 8 | 20 | ..... | 2 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 26 | 3d Front |
| " | 1624 " " " | 5<br>1 | 8<br>.... | 14 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 3d Back<br>2d Back |
| July 10 | b 661 W. Lexington St | 10 | 3 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 8 | 21 | 2d Front |
| June 24 | 420 " " " | 2 | 12 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 3d Front |
| July 23 | 1216 E. Lexington St | 8<br>.... | 5<br>2 | 15 | .....<br>..... | 2<br>..... | 10 | 2 | 10 | 25 | 3d Back<br>3d Front |
| " | *1214 " " " | 4<br>1 | 4<br>2 | 11 | .....<br>..... | 4<br>..... | 10 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 3d Front<br>2d Middle |
| " | *1200 " " " | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 2d Front |
| July 26 | 1123 " " " | 4 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 3d Front |
| " | 2025 Orleans St | 4 | 13 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 23 | 1st Front |
| June 28 | c 1124 " " | 2 | 3 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 2d Front |
| " | a 1119 McElderry St | 4 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 2d Front |
| " | 1140 " " | 5<br>3 | 1<br>3 | 12 | .....<br>..... | 1<br>3 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 24 | 2d Front<br>2d Front |
| " | 1162 " " | 6 | 4 | 10 | ..... | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 2d Front |
| " | 1212 " " | 4<br>2<br>.... | 3<br>....<br>2 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 3d Front<br>3d Back<br>2d Front |
| " | 1232 " " | 9 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 3d Front |
| " | 1234 " " | 7 | 7 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 8 | 22 | 3d Front |
| July 31 | d 22 W. Camden St | 12 | 3 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 3d Front |
| " | 230 " " " | 14<br>10<br>2 | ....<br>2<br>.... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 2d Front<br>3d Front<br>3d Back |
| June 24 | c 642 W. German St | 6<br>3 | ....<br>1 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 3d Front<br>3d Back |
| " | 521 Columbia Ave | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 3d Front |
| " | 424 Conway St | 5<br>1 | ....<br>.... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | 14 | 20 | 1st Front<br>1st Back |
| " | 433 " " | 3<br>6 | ....<br>.... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 1st Back<br>1st Front |
| July 31 | 209 " " | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1st Front |
| " | 217 " " | 2<br>3<br>2 | ....<br>1<br>.... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 2 | 14 | 22 | 1st Mid.<br>1st Front<br>3d Back |

* This place is now shut down. It is the best factory in the city, but told that could not get work at profitable prices.

*a* Crowded condition.

*b* Manufacturer of Shirts. No persons live in house. Not a "sweat shop" in any sense.

* In these shops negro girls and boys work with the white people.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| Size of Room in which Work is Carried on. Feet. | No. of Cubic Feet of Air Space to Each Person in Workroom. | Condition of Workroom. | Furniture in Room Not Considered when Measuring for Air Space. | Kind of Fuel Used. | Condition of Privies. | Sanitary Conditions Generally. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 x15 x9 | 585 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 3 Chairs, 3 Tables | Gasoline | O. K. | Poor |
| 30 x50 x10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Good |
| 15x19x9 | 366 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 4 Machines, 10 Chairs | ..... | ..... | Poor |
| 12x9x8 | 432 | Fair | 3 Tables, 2 Horses | Gasoline | O. K. | |
| 19x11x9 | 940 | Dirty | 2 Tbls., 2 Mchs., 2 Chrs., 1 Horse | Gasoline | | |
| 21x29x9 | 548 | Dirty | Gas Engine, 2 Tables, 10 Machines, 7 Chairs | ..... | Full and in bad location. | |
| 6x8x9 | 432 | Fair | 1 Table, Stove, 3 Chairs | Gas | | Fair |
| 18x21x9 | 486 | Fair | 3 Tables, 3 Machines, 5 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 8x10x8 | 640 | Fair | 2 Tables, 2 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 17x13½x11 | 631 | Fair | 4 Tables, 2 Machines, 3 Chairs | Gas | ..... | Fair |
| 22x18x10 | 3960 | Fair | 2 Tables, 9 Boxes, 2 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Fair |
| 15x16x10 | 1200 | Fair | 4 Machines, 1 Table, 3 Chairs | Gas | | |
| 16x10x8 | 256 | Dirty | 3 Mchs., 2 Tbls., 7 Chairs, Horse | Gas | Defective | Bad |
| 38x19x9 | 324 | Fair | 4 Machines, 12 Tables, 22 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Fair |
| 13x33x8 | 264 | Fair | 5 Machines, 6 Tables, 16 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Fair |
| 12x10x7½ | 900 | ..... | 2 Tables, 1 Horse, 1 Chair | Gas | | Ordinary |
| 41x24x12 | 908 | Fair | 7 Tbls., 3 Mchs., 13 Chs., 1 Stove | Coal | O. K. | Good |
| 58.6x19x12 | 952 | Clean | Desk, 2 Long Tables, 22 Mchs., Gas Engine, 22 Chairs..... | Gas | ..... | Good |
| 14x18x9 | 548 | Dirty | 6 Tables, 1 Pressing Machine, 9 Machines, 20 Chairs | Gas | O. K. | Fair |
| 21x16x8 | 1344 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 1 Dresser, 1 Desk | ..... | ..... | Fair |
| 15x16x9 | 270 | Fair | 5 Machines, 2 Tables, 9 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Fair |
| 17x15x9 | 765 | Fair | 5 Machines, 6 Chairs | Gasoline | | |
| 18x13x9 | 526 | Dirty | 3 Tables. 2 Machines, 7 Chairs | Gas | O. K. | Ordinary |
| 12x14x7½ | 252 | Dirty | 4 Mchs., 1 Table, 8 Chrs., Horse | ..... | O. K. | Bad |
| 31x18x10 | 328 | Clean | 5 Tables, 7 Machines, 19 Chairs | Gas | O. K. | Fair |
| 16x13x10 | 416 | Dirty | 4 Mchs., 2 Tables, 6 Chairs, Sofa | Coal Oil | Defective | Poor |
| 13x14x8 | 291 | Dirty | 4 Machines, 1 Table, 5 Chairs | Gasoline | Full | Bad |
| 26x13x8 | 450 | Filthy | 6 Tables, 2 Machines, 5 Chairs | Gas | Full | Bad |
| 26x13x8 | 450 | Dirty | 6 Tables, 2 Machines, 6 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 26x15x8 | 312 | Clean | 7 Tables, 2 Machines, 11 Chairs | Gas | O. K. | Fair |
| 14x17x9 | 306 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 3 Tables, 8 Chairs | Gas | | |
| 17x9x9 | 688 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 1 Chair | ..... | Full | Ordinary |
| 16x15x9 | 1080 | Dirty | Bed, Sofa, Baby Carriage, 2 Tables, Stove, 3 Chairs | ..... | | |
| 31x15x9 | 270 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 7 Tables, 16 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Poor |
| 52x15x8½ | 473 | Dirty | 10 Tables, 4 Machines, 16 Chairs | Coal | Defective | Poor |
| 66x18x12 | 950 | Fair | 13 Tables, 4 Machines, 12 Chairs | Coal | O. K. | Good |
| 20x31x10 | 1550 | Fair | 3 Tables, 3 Machines, 3 Chairs | Coal | | Fair |
| 31x18x9 | 418 | Dirty | 8 Tables, 3 Machines, 9 Chairs | ..... | Defective | Ordinary |
| 23x21x8 | 1932 | Dirty | 5 Tables, Water Closet | Coal | | Poor |
| 17x15½x9 | 395 | Fair | 2 Machines, 1 Table, 3 Chairs | Gasoline | Defective | Fair |
| 11x17x8 | 374 | Fair | 3 Tables, 1 Machine | Gas | Full | Fair |
| 17x14x9 | 535 | Dirty | 1 Table, Box, 6 Chairs | Gas | | Poor |
| 17x16½x11 | 617 | Dirty | 3 Tbls., 1 Horse, 3 Mchs., 6 Chrs. | Gas | O. K. | Ordinary |
| 17x16½x11 | 3085 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 1 Machine, 2 Boxes | ..... | | |
| 17x16x11 | 997 | Dirty | 6 Tables, 6 Chairs | Coal | Full | Ordinary |
| 17x16x11 | 498 | Dirty | 3 Big Tables, 2 Machines | ..... | | |
| 13x31x10 | 2015 | Dirty | 3 Tables, Sideboard, Lounge, Stove, 8 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Poor |
| 19x12x8 | 912 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 7 Chairs, 2 Stoves, Sideboard, 1 Horse | Gasoline | | |
| 18x16x9 | 648 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 5 Chairs, 1 Horse | ..... | Full | Bad |
| 16x12x8 | 768 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 1 Table, 4 Chairs | ..... | | |

*c* Cellar in bad condition.

*d* People live and sleep two in a room. Filthy.

*e* This is a business place. Other people work on lower floors.

*f* Chinese laundry on first floor.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Concluded.

| 1901. Date of Inspection. | Location of Shop. | Number of Employes. Male. | Female. | Total Number of Employes. | Number of Employes Fifteen Years of Age or Under. Boys. | Girls. | Number of Rooms in the House. | No. of Families in the House. | No. of Persons Living in the House other than Employes. | Total No. of Persons Living & Working in the House. | Floor on which Work is Done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 31 | 221 Conway St. | 4 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 11 | 19 | 1st Front |
| " | " | 3 | .... | | | | | | | | 1st Back |
| " | 203 " " | 6 | .... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 3 | 22 | 31 | 3d Front |
| " | " | 3 | .... | | | | | | | | 3d Back |
| " | 205 " " | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 2d Middle |
| " | 2118 Ramsay St. | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2d Front |
| " | *a* 418 Dover St. | 10 | 3 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 2d Front |
| Aug. 1 | 41 York St. | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 2d Front |
| Aug. 1 | 420 S. Charles St. | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 12 | 2d Front |
| " | 726 " " | 6 | 3 | 11 | ..... | 2 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 1st Front |
| " | | 2 | .... | | | | | | | | 1st Mid. |
| " | *b* 724 " " | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 1st Back |
| " | 726 Light St. | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1st Front |
| " | 802 Hanover St. | 4 | 1 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 2 | 9 | 18 | 2d Back |
| | | | | | | | | | | | B'ld'g |
| | | 4 | .... | | 1 | ..... | | | | | 1st Back |
| | | | | | | | | | | | B'ld'g |
| " | *c* 709 " " | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 2 | 14 | 17 | 1st Front |
| " | 702 " " | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 1st Front |
| July 31 | 214 S. Sharp St. | 7 | .... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 2d Front |
| | | 2 | 1 | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| Aug. 1 | 530 " " | 4 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 1st Front |
| July 31 | 2019 Christian St. | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2d Front |
| " | 2020 " " | 4 | .... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 2d Eront |
| | | 1 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | 1916 " " | 3 | .... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2d Front |
| | | 1 | .... | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 2d Back |
| " | 2019 Frederick Ave. | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 1st Front |
| | | 1 | 3 | | ..... | ..... | | | | | 1st Back |
| " | *d* Lemon St. & Price Alley | 5 | 5 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 1st Front |
| | | 11 | .... | 11 | 1 | ..... | | | | | 2d Front |
| " | 411 S. Pulaski St. | 3 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2d Front |
| " | 421 " " | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 2d Back |
| " | 429 " " | 3 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 2d Front |
| " | 507 " " | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 2d Front |
| " | 2022 Eagle St. | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2d Middle |
| | Total | 1572 | 821 | 2393 | 89 | 235 | 2118 | 424 | 2161 | 4652 | ..... |

*a* Wagon shop on first floor. One closet for all.
*b* Eat, cook and work in one room. Old furniture store in front room. Horrible conditions.

# DETAILS OF INSPECTION—Continued.

| Size of Room in which Work is Carried on. Feet. | No. of Cubic Feet of Air Space to Each Person in Workroom. | Condition of Workroom. | Furniture in Room Not Considered when Measuring for Air Space. | Kind of Fuel Used. | Condition of Privies. | Sanitary Conditions Generally. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13x13x10 | 338 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 2 Tables, 2 Chairs | ..... | Full | Poor |
| 14x13x10 | 606 | Dirty | 1 Tables, 2 Chairs, Stove | Coal | | |
| 15x21x9 | 472 | Dirty | 6 Machines, 6 Chairs | ..... | Full | Fair |
| 15x18x9 | 810 | Dirty | 5 Tables, 1 Machine, 3 Chairs | Coal | | Poor |
| 13x18x7½ | 438 | Clean | 2 Mchs., 3 Chrs., 1 Table, 1 Crib | ..... | Full | Ordinary |
| 14x10x9 | 420 | Dirty | 3 Tables, 6 Chairs, 1 Horse | ..... | O. K. | Fair |
| 39x28x11 | 924 | Dirty | 7 Tables, 4 Machines, 19 Chairs, Coal Bin, Stove | Coal | O. K. | Poor |
| 13x11x7 | 331 | Dirty | 3 Machines, 1 Table, 4 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Poor |
| 15x18x10 | 900 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 1 Machine, 6 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Ordinary |
| 26x13x11 | 413 | Crowd | 6 Machines, 10 Chairs, 2 Tables | ..... | O. K. | Bad |
| 9x11x7½ | 371 | Dirty | 3 Tables | Coal | | |
| 15x13x9½ | 617 | Dirty | Sideb'd, Refrigerator, 3 Tables, 2 Machines, 6 Chairs, Stove | Gasoline | Full | Very Bad |
| 35x13x7½ | 853 | Fair | 3 Machines, 5 Tables, 6 Chairs | Gasoline | O. K. | Fair |
| 18x19x7½ | 513 | Dirty | 6 Machines, 2 Tables, 6 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Ordinary |
| 31x15x7½ | 871 | Crowd | Desk, 6 Tables, Stock | Gas | | Poor |
| 20x10x11 | 733 | Dirty | 3 Mchs., 3 Tbls., 3 Chairs, Boxes | Gasoline | Full | Poor |
| 27x8x9 | 388 | Dirty | 6 Mchs., 1 Table, 7 Chrs., Horse | ..... | O. K. | |
| 21x14½x11 | 477 | Dirty | 2 Machines, 5 Tables, 5 Chairs | ..... | O. K. | Poor |
| 14x13x11 | 667 | Dirty | 4 Tables, 2 Chairs | Coal | | |
| 10x21x12 | 420 | Clean | 3 Mchs., 9 Chairs, Desk, Table | Gasoline | O. K. | Fair |
| 14x11x9 | 462 | Dirty | 3 Mchs., 1 Tbl., 5 Chrs., 1 Horse | ..... | O. K. | Ordinary |
| 11x12x8 | 264 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 5 Chairs, Shelf | ..... | O. K. | Poor |
| 11x13x7 | 1001 | Fair | 3 Tables, 1 Machine | ..... | | Ordinary |
| 11x12x9 | 396 | Fair | 3 Mchs., 1 Table, Horse, 3 Chrs. | ..... | Full | |
| 11x12x8 | 1056 | Fair | Table, 1 Machine, 1 Chair | ..... | | Fair |
| 13x16x9 | 468 | Fair | 5 Tables, 5 Chairs, 1 Horse | Gasoline | Defective | |
| 17x13x9 | 497 | Fair | 5 Machines, 5 Chairs, 2 Tables | ..... | | Ordinary |
| 46x16x11 | 809 | Fair | 1 Machine, 6 Tables, Gas Engine, 4 Horses | Coal | Full | Fair |
| 36x16x9 | 471 | Dirty | 13 Mchs., 11 Chrs., 3 Tbls., Horse | ..... | | |
| 11x12x8 | 264 | Fair | 4 Machines, 1 Table, 4 Chairs | ..... | Full | Fair |
| 11x13x8 | 572 | Fair | 3 Machines, 1 Table, 2 Chairs, Bathtub | ..... | Full | Ordinary |
| 11x13x8 | 381 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 5 Chairs, Bench | ..... | Full | Ordinary |
| 12x13x8 | 312 | Dirty | 5 Machines, 6 Chairs | ..... | Full | Poor |
| 12x12x8 | 1152 | Clean | 2 Tables, 2 Machines, 2 Chairs | ..... | Full | Fair |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*c* Very crowded. Cap Factory. Pipe in yard bursted.
*d* Building used for manufacturing only.

## WAGES PAID TO "SWEATSHOP" WORKERS.

Whenever the existence of "sweatshops" in a community is brought to public attention, many of the manufacturers and others interested in the subject will say that it is the fault of the toilers themselves; that they are in the habit of herding together, and are naturally dirty in their habits; that these dirty habits are the result of long years of experience in the old countries, where dirt and poverty was their lot under monarchical and oppressive government. Perhaps much of this is true. But a glance at the tables below, numbered respectively 1 to 4, will convince the most skeptical that the earnings of these people do not, as a rule, permit them to live in very expensive style in localities where rents are very high, nor do these wages leave much time to the women folk to devote to cleaning house or caring for the baby, when it is remembered that ofttimes every one in a family able to wield a needle or even pull a basting thread must devote their best efforts to earning bread.

When we see clothing marked down to half-price or even very low prices; when we see stores making "sacrifice" sales at "sacrifice" prices, the purchaser should remember that the merchant is not the only man making a "sacrifice" for the benefit of his pocket, and that in this age of trust competition and combination human life is cheaper than human covering.

The facts as gathered in inspecting the "sweatshops" by this Department are not entirely convincing as to wages earned by the operators, basters, finishers and pressers in clothing manufacture. The information gathered is limited. It is hard to get the facts. However, we present the figures given us by the contractors themselves, and in some cases verified by the workmen. They are sufficient to warrant the statement that the contractor grows wealthy in a number of years by "sweating" the worker out of enough to pay all expenses and save for the future, while the toiler goes on in his hum-drum existence of "stitch, stitch, stitch," in "Dirt, dirt, dirt."

Work in the "sweatshops" is carried on in many different ways. In some shops all work by the piece, in others by the week. The latter system was brought about by the strenuous efforts of the labor organizations a few years ago to abolish the "task" system. Though only partially successful a great deal of good was accomplished. In making trousers nearly all work by the piece, but in making coats and vests many work by the week, and in some cases by the piece and team system. With the limited means and time at our disposal the Department can only furnish examples of these shops, giving prices paid for all three garments to the various workers, as

well as the price paid to the contractor by the manufacturer, the difference between what the contractor pays per garment and what he receives being the contractor's profit, after paying room rent and for heat. Of course he furnishes the sewing machines, and must invest a little money in them and chairs and tables.

In considering table No. 1, as well as the other tables—Nos. 2, 3 and 4—it should be borne in mind that the work must always be done to the satisfaction of the contractor, who often lets the work go in, and then tells his employes "The House" (meaning the manufacturer) refused to pay full price for it because of some fault in the work, and thus he cuts down the price. Then again, the contractor seldom lets his men know the real price the manufacturer pays. Thus he calls a coat a 70-cent coat, when as a matter of fact he gets 75 or 80 or 85 cents for making same, but pays his men and women at the 70-cent rate, making his profit larger. All of them do not do this, but some have been known to do it. We have designated the workers in the table as they are designated in the shop, an operator, baster and finisher, as a rule, constituting a team of workers. They are as often female as male, though nearly all finishers and fellers are female.

Table No. 1 shows prices paid to contractor and his prices to employes by the piece-work system for making coats. As the workers only make five days in the week, and work about eight months in the year steady, it will be seen that the wages as given earned in table No. 5 are close to the average, from the best to the poorest labor. For instance, an operator making 55 coats a week, a good average, would earn, at 20 cents each, $11.00; a baster would earn $15.40 at 28 cents a coat, part of which would go to his helper, if he had one; the finisher would earn $6.40 cents at 8 cents a coat, and the presser about $12.60, at 9 cents a coat, in one week. This would be fair wages, if it could be earned steadily all the year round, but without exception we have yet to find a "sweatshop" worker who worked a whole year. These piece wages, too, are nearly verified by table No. 2, showing the weekly wages paid for the same work.

TABLE No. 1—COAT MAKING.

PIECE WORK.

| SHOPS. | Manufacturer's Price to Contractor per Coat. | Prices the Contractor Pays Employes Who Make the Coats. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Machine Operator. | Baster. | Finisher. | Presser. | Fellers. | Putting on Buttons. | Making Buttonholes. | Total Cost to Contractor. |
| Shop No. 1 | 70 cts. | 20 cts. | 28 cts. | 8 cts. | 9 cts. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 cts. |
| | $1 10 | 26½ " | 37½ " | 12 " | 12½ " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88½ " |
| | 1 25 | 31 " | 44 " | 14 " | 15 " | ..... | ..... | ..... | $1 04 |
| Shop No. 2 | 1 00 | 25 " | 20 " | 10 " | 15 " | ..... | ..... | 1⅛ cts. | 71⅛ cts. |
| | 1 75* | 40 " | 35 " | 15 " | 20 " | ..... | ..... | 15 " | $1 25 |
| Shop No. 3 | 2 00* | 40 " | 37 " | 10 " | 17 " | 9 cts. | 5 cts. | 4 " | 1 22 |
| Shop No. 4 | 1 15 | 25 " | 20 " | 8 " | 12 " | 7 " | 2½ " | 3 " | 77½ cts. |
| | 90 cts. and $1.00. | 23 " | 32*a* " | 9 " | 10 " | ..... .... | 2½ " | 3 " | 79½ " |

*These are Overcoats.

*a* Fifteen cents of this goes to the Baster's Helper.

These men and women report that in one week of five days they complete the following number of coats: Sack or Cutaway Style—Operators, 55; Basters, 55; Finishers, 80; Pressers, 140. Making Overcoats they complete: Operators, 45; Basters, 48; Finishers, 65; Pressers, 96.

TABLE No. 2—COAT MAKING.

WEEK WORK.

| SHOPS. | Manufacturer's Price per Coat to Contractor. | Average Weekly Wages Paid by Contractor to | | | | Piece Price Paid by Contractor to Presser. | Price Paid by Contractor for Machine Buttonholes per Hundred. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Machine Operator. | Baster. | Finisher. | Fell Hands. | | |
| Shop No. 1, | 55 cents.. | $12 00 | $10 00 | $7 25 | $5 75 | 9 cents | 60 cents |
| | 60 " .. | | | | | | |
| | 65 " .. | | | | | | |
| Shop No. 2, | 60 " .. | 9 75 | 7 80 | 5 60 | 5 10 | 9 cents | 60 cents |
| | 75 " .. | | | | | | |
| | 80 " .. | | | | | | |
| Shop No. 3... | 60 " .... | 12 00 | 15 00 | 7 00 | ..... | 8 cents | 60 cents |
| Shop No. 4, | 55 " .. | 10 50 | 11 00 | 6 00 | ..... | ..... | 60 cents |
| | 60 " .. | | | | | | |
| Shop No. 5, | 60 " .. | 10 00 | 10 00 | 6 00 | 5 00 | 8½ cents | 60 cents |
| | 70 " .. | | | | | | |
| Shop No. 6, | $1.00..... | 15 00 | 9 00 | 4 50 | ..... | $10 50 | ..... ..... |
| | $2, Overcoats. | | | | | | |

Table No. 3 gives the prices paid in six different shops for making trousers, the work all being done by the piece. Very few shops make trousers by week work. Wages made by pants-makers vary largely, according to quality. It will be seen by the table of prices that if the statements made by the workers are true, an operator on the machine making pants can earn in a day about $1.80; a finisher about 90 cents to a dollar; a presser about $2.00, part of which sometimes goes to the under-presser; sergers about $1.00. Of

course this is based on the statements of what they do each day by the contractor, as well as worker.

TABLE No. 3—PANTS MAKING.

PIECE WORK.

| SHOPS. | Price paid by the Manufacturer to the Contractor per pair. | Prices paid by the Contractor for each pair of pants to the workers of different kind. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Machine Operator. | Finisher. | Presser. | Under Presser. | Sergers. | Button holes. | Total. |
| Shop No. 1 | 35 cts | 13 cts. | 8½ cts. | 5 cts. | 2 cts. | 1 ct. | ..... | 29½ cts. |
| Shop No. 2 | 50 | 17 " | *13 " | 12 " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 " |
| Shop No 3 | 35 " | 12 " | 9½ " | 5 " | ..... | 1½ cts. | 1½ cts. | 29 " |
| | 37½ " | 13 " | 11 " | 6½ " | ..... | 1½ " | 1½ " | 33 " |
| Shop No. 4 | 21 " | | | | | | | |
| | 23 " | 9½ " | 6 " | 3½ " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 " |
| Shop No. 5 | 28 " | | | | | | | |
| | 32 " | 11 " | 8 " | 4½ " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23½ " |
| Shop No. 6 | 28 " | 12 " | 9 " | 5½ " | ..... | 1 ct. | 1 ct. | 28½ " |
| | | 11 " | 8 " | 4 " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 " |

*NOTE.—The shops work differently. The Finisher, noted above, gets a little more, but does the serging, putting on buttons, or buttonholes, while the Presser does the underpressing. The workers state that they can turn out pants as follows, per day: Operators, 15; Finishers, 8; Pressers, 40; Underpressers, 80; Sergers, 100. But the number of pants made per day will vary largely with the quality and the capacity of the employes.

Table No. 4 gives prices for vest making, both by the piece and week. In shops where children only are employed, like shop No. 3, it is hard to estimate what the contractor makes, for he will not tell anything about it. But in a good vest-making shop the wages are about on an average with those of other shops. It is one of the most profitable branches of the trade to the contractor, but he cannot get enough of the work, as a rule.

TABLE No. 4—VEST MAKING.

WEEK AND PIECE WORK.

| SHOPS. | Manufacturers' Price to Contractor. | Average Weekly Wages Paid by Contractor to Employes. | | | | Piece Work Pressers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Machine Operators. | Basters. | Finishers. | Button Sewers. | |
| Shop No. 1 | $2 50 per dozen | $10 00 | ..... | $7 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Shop No. 2 | 32½ cents each | 11 00 | $13 00 | $5 50 | ..... | 5 cts. each |
| | 35 " " | | | | | |
| *Shop No. 3 | 16 cents each | | | | | |
| | 18 cents each | 4 00 | ..... | 2 00 | ..... | 3 cts. each |
| | 20 cents each | | | | | |

*This shop works only boys and girls, with the Contractor. It is very hard to secure truthful information in reference to the above.

### COST OF LIVING.

Table No. 5 contains the most interesting information to the student of economics. We have taken ten examples in the industry, commencing with the man who only earned $200 last year and running the ten examples up to the worker who earned $900. All the figures herein given were secured from the workers themselves. According to the figures, in all but two cases, the parent pays more than one-fourth of his income for rent, and more than one-third for food. As few of these people keep any accounts, simply living from hand-to-mouth, the details of the cost of living is hard to arrive at. The people are secretive about their savings, and it is doubtful if the column of expenditures for food tells the truth. Perhaps they spend less for food and save more. Certain it is that the other expenditures are nearly correct, as we were able to verify the same by other means. It should be remembered that these are skilled workers and fairly representative examples of their craft. In some future report we shall be enabled, perhaps, to go further into this part of the investigation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

Believing that publicity and frequent inspection of the various places of manufacture, including sweatshops, will do more to correct the evils above shown to exist than more drastic legislation, and believing that with such inspections and supervision, aided by the health laws of the State and the active assistance of the Health Board of Baltimore, of which we are assured, this department feels justified in offering the following moderate amendment to the existing laws. In other States and cities, like New York and Massachusetts, more stringent regulations are provided. But we believe it is better to endeavor to correct evils gradually and with as little friction as possible. The recommendation of the Department is tentative, and as the efficiency of the work increases, knowledge of what best to do will become apparent.

The clothing manufacturers of Baltimore desire to have their goods manufactured under the best conditions, for this great industry is one of the largest of the State, approximating for all kinds of wearing apparel nearly $28,000,000 and they can ill afford to have other cities encroach on their hard-earned success by referring to our Baltimore-made clothing as "sweatshop work." The frequent inspections that we propose in the appended amendment to the law will assure them of cleanly conditions, legitimate competition and a clearly preferable character of manufactured product over many other cities:

TABLE No. 5.

TABLE No. 5.

| Character of Worker Reporting. | Nativity. | Male or Female. | Married or Single. | Age. | Number of Dependent Children. | Total Number in Family. | Number of Rooms Occupied. | Yearly Earnings of Parents. | Average Weekly Earnings. | Number of Weeks Idle. | Earnings of Children, or Income from other Sources. | Total Income from All Sources. | YEARLY EXPENDITURES. | | | | | | | | Total Expenditures. | Average Weekly Expenditures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Food. | Rent. | Fuel. | Light. | Clothing. | Books, Papers, etc. | Liquors, Tobacco and Amusements. | Insurance and Religion. | All Other Expenditures. | |
| 1. Machine Operator. | Russian | Male | Married | 37 | 7 | 9 | 4 | $300 00 | $ 5 77 | 13 | $130 00 | $430 00 | $208 00 | $102 00 | $22 00 | $15 00 | $50 00 | $3 65 | $12 00 | $17 00 | $ 5 35 | $435 00 | $ 8 36 |
| 2. Presser of Clothing | German | Male | Married | 45 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 250 00 | 4 80 | 13 | 156 00 | 406 00 | 225 00 | 72 00 | 21 00 | 12 00 | 25 00 | 3 00 | 7 50 | 12 60 | 90 00 | 468 10 | 9 00 |
| 3. Machine Operator. | Russian | Male | Single | 20 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 364 00 | 7 00 | 28 | ..... | 364 00 | 156 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158 00 | 364 00 | 7 00 |
| 4. Cloak maker..... | Russian | Male | Married | 31 | 1 | 3 | a3 | 220 00 | 4 23 | 28 | Not Stated | a 220 00 | 150 00 | a 180 00 | 12 50 | 5 20 | 31 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 50 | 418 20 | 8 31 |
| 5. Tailor..... | Russian | Male | Married | 35 | ..... | b 4 | 4 | 400 00 | 7 07 | 13 | $ 77 00 | 477 00 | 175 00 | 120 00 | 15 00 | 12 00 | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 00 | 447 00 | 8 59 |
| 6. Machine Operator. | Russian | Male | Married | 34 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 200 00 | 3 09 | 32 | 200 00 | 200 00 | 156 00 | 72 00 | 8 00 | 5 20 | 15 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 00 | 266 20 | 5 11 |
| 7. Machine Operator. | Russian | Male | Married | 33 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 900 00 | 18 00 | 2 | ..... | 900 00 | 300 00 | 108 00 | 23 00 | 18 00 | 50 00 | 3 65 | 51 50 | 15 00 | 150 00 | 719 15 | 13 83 |
| 8. Tailor..... | Russian | Male | Married | 35 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 240 00 | 4 61 | 22 | ..... | 240 00 | 150 00 | 96 00 | 18 00 | 6 00 | 15 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 00 | 310 00 | 5 96 |
| 9. Cloak maker..... | Russian | Male | Married | 28 | 2 | c 5 | 2 | 350 00 | 6 75 | 13 | 104 00 | 454 00 | 208 00 | 60 00 | 12 00 | 7 80 | 35 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 00 | 401 80 | 7 72 |
| 10. Tailor..... | Russian | Male | Married | 24 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 385 00 | 7 04 | 4 | ..... | 385 00 | 150 00 | 60 00 | 18 00 | 15 00 | 35 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80 00 | 358 00 | 6 88 |

a One of the rooms is store, thus accounting for high rent and difference between income and expenditures.

b Mother and sister live with him. Sister pays board.

c Sister lives with him and pays board.

## A BILL.

Entitled an Act to add four additional sections to Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Health—Workshops and Factories—Sweating System," as the same was amended by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894, and Chapter 467, Acts of 1896, such four additional sections to be known respectively as Sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG and 149HH, and to come in immediately after Section 149D of the Article.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title, "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Health—Workshops and Factories—Sweating System," as the same was amended by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894, and Chapter 467 of the Acts of 1896, be and is hereby amended by the addition of four new sections to be added thereto, to be known respectively as Sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG and 149HH, and to come in immediately after 149D of said Article, and to read as follows:

SECTION 149EE. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used except by the immediate members of the family living therein, which shall be limited to a husband and wife, their children, or the children of either, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee pants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waistbands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimming, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes or cigars. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling-house shall be used by any family or part of a family until a permit shall first have been obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or from some one whom he may designate, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the inspector or his assistant, named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at any time the health of the community, or of those employed, or living therein, may require it. No person, firm or corporation shall work in, or hire, or employ any person to work in any room, or apartment in any building, rear building, or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling-house, at making in whole, or in part, any of the articles mentioned in this Section, without first obtaining a written permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or some one whom he may designate, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the factory inspector or his assistant, named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statis-

tics, and such permit may be revoked by the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at any time the health of the community, or of those so employed, may require it. All families, persons, firms or corporations now engaged in such manufacture in such tenement or dwelling-house, or other building, shall apply for said permit on or before July 1, 1902, and annually thereafter at the same date. The said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room, or one of the rooms to which it relates Every person, firm or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this Section, or giving out the incomplete material from which they or any of them, are to be made, or to be wholly or partially finished, or employing persons in any tenement, or dwelling-house, or other building to make, wholly or partly finish, the articles mentioned in this section, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for inspection and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or one of his deputies.

SECTION 149 FF. That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or his assistant, or any inspector whom he shall designate, shall have authority to enter any room in any tenement or dwelling-house, workshop, manufacturing establishment, mill, factory or place where any goods are manufactured, for the purpose of inspection. The person, firm, or corporation, owning, or controlling, or managing such places, shall furnish access to and information in regard to such places to the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or his deputies, at any and all reasonable times while work is being carried on.

SECTION 149 GG. That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall appoint two deputies, or assistants, whose duty it shall be to make such inspections of the tenements, dwelling-houses, factories, workshops, mills and such other places as he may designate, and do such other work as the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall designate.

SECTION 149 HH. Any person, firm or corporation, who shall, in any manner, violate the provisions of the preceding sections, numbered respectively 149 EE, 149 FF and 149 GG, or who shall refuse to give such information, access to the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his deputies, or secure such permit as provided, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than one year, or may be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence, in the discretion of the court.

SECTION 2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

# EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The question of the employment of children below the age of 16 years has long agitated the labor organizations of the State and forced itself upon the consideration of the various humanitarian societies of ladies of this city, and at each recurring session of the Legislature urgent efforts are made for the passage of laws prohibiting the employment of these little ones. There are two sides to the question, one humanitarian and the other economic. The State is concerned with both sides, and it is undoubtedly to the interest of all classes that the subject be thoroughly discussed and well ventilated. Maryland cannot afford to take such radical steps in the present age of fierce competition in the manufacturing and commercial world as will place her citizens at a disadvantage with the industries of all other States, nor are we justified in demanding from the Legislature any measure that may hamper the growth of such industries, especially if there be no other means available to perform the work now being done by the children; but it should also be remembered that in this advanced stage of civilization and the vast expenditure of money for our public and manual training schools, the taxpayers of the State are justified in demanding that this large amount of money so expended shall be fully availed of by the people who contribute it to the coffers of the State. It is questionable whether our schools are as fully attended as they ought to be, and it is also questionable whether the people are getting full returns for the money expended in the building of school houses and the employment of teachers when the number of scholars attending these schools is considered in comparison with the total population of children of school age.

Manufacturing industries certainly can progress as well in Maryland as they have in Massachussetts and other Eastern States, where this question has been met and solved by the prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age, and when we consider that Massachussetts industries are manufacturing nearly as many goods as the entire South combined, it will put to blush any claims that may be made in behalf of allowing manufacturing industries in Maryland to continue the employment of children. So it is with the mercantile community of Baltimore. There is no excuse why little girls should be retained in these establishments, when the improved machinery for cash distribution can so readily be employed. Massachussetts, New York, Connecticut and

Pennsylvania, with other States, have recognized the need of a certain amount of compulsion to bring the educational standard of the masses up to the necessity of the times, and it is well to consider all arguments that may be advanced in favor of following their footsteps in Maryland.

We have been to some trouble to inquire of a number of physicians in Baltimore as to the effect upon the physical nature of children of employment in factories and stores, and without extending in this report any remarks in reference to their statements, we beg to say that there seems to be a unanimous opinion that neither boys nor girls are physically able to stand the constant strain of steady employment nine or ten hours a day at the various occupations in which they are engaged without detriment to their health and growth, as well as mental and moral training.

It is not our purpose to enter into a discussion of the evil effect upon children of association with older persons in manufacturing and mercantile establishments. However strict the discipline or particular the employer, or clean the environment, there is a constant recurrence of events in these places which should not come to the knowledge of little girls and boys, who are often unable to discriminate between right and wrong, or have not the discretion to avoid the evil and absorb the good. When this question is to be considered as it should be, it is probable that the best course to pursue would be to have some special committee of the Legislature place themselves at the disposal of this Bureau for a brief time, so that they might be made personally acquainted with these conditions, and thus be able to render an opinion to the Legislative body.

The Census Bureau reports the average number of children employed in the manufacturing and mechanical enterprises of Maryland as averaging 5,884 per annum. The highest number at any one period of the year employed in these mechanical industries is 7,885. Of course this does not include the children employed in mercantile establishments and the various industrial enterprises that do not fall under the head of mechanical industries. For instance, there is one institution in Baltimore city that this Bureau has personal cognizance of, employing in the neighborhood of 500 persons, largely children under 17 years of age, which is not reported separately as a manufacturing establishment in the census reports, but as being one of the constituent parts of another manufacturing industry. The proprietors of this establishment have expressed to the representative of this Bureau their desire to exclude all children from their factory under 14 years of age, but they find that the mothers and fathers, as well as some of the children who are under this age, make

false statements as to when they were born and how old they are, for the purpose of forcing their way into employment. The representative of this Bureau made personal inquiry of some of these children and found that their fathers were mechanics earning $2 to $3 a day, and perfectly able, even though poor, to keep their children at school until they were able to read and write at least, and had the physical strength to bear the toil which in this particular case was extremely hard, requiring the employes to stand nine hours a day continuously, with the exception of the half-hour for noon lunch.

According to the United States Census, the persons of school age—5 to 17—in the State of Maryland aggregates 331,904, of which 262,691 are white, and 69,213 are colored; of which we find in the City of Baltimore 63,612 white pupils enrolled in 1901 in the public schools, and 9,604 colored children, making a total of 73,216 in the City of Baltimore, and 143,153 enrolled in the schools in the counties; or, out of a total school age population of 331,904, we have 216,369 availing themselves of the school privileges, and 115,535 children of school age who are at work or kept at home for some cause or other—not quite one-third of the entire child population, and, so far as the public school system is concerned, being deprived of the educational facilities so liberally maintained by this State. Of course, a liberal allowance must be made for the large number attending private and parochial schools, of which no account can be had without securing specific reports from these various institutions.

These figures are really appalling when we consider the efforts being made to educate the masses, and will account, in some measure, for the degree of illiteracy in this State, which is entirely too large when compared with other States of like size and of similar age of settlement.

While it is impossible, at present, to enumerate the population by occupation, which would enable us to find out just how many children are employed in all occupations in this State, yet the census will show that of the children of ten years and over enumerated, 15 per cent. are illiterates, and it is also shown that there is an increase in the number of children employed in the mechanical and manufacturing industries. While the figures given in the census show the average number of children employed for the entire year, they do not show the highest number of children employed at all times during the year, and we are safe in saying that, in addition to these figures, there are fully 10,000 more children employed in the State in other industries than these, making a total of fully 18,000 children of school age employed at some occupation.

As pertinent to this subject, Miss Florence E. Peirce was employed by the Arundel Good Government Club of Balti-

more City to make an investigation in behalf of the School Attendance Bill now pending before the Legislature. In this report Miss Peirce says she visited five different neighborhoods in the city of Baltimore, making a personal examination, and found that from 5 to 35 per cent. of the children attending the public schools average 1½ to 3 days absence weekly, and in five of the eight neighborhoods, 25 per cent. attended irregularly. The Committee also reports:

"The temptation of industrial opportunities is an important secondary cause * * * for the large percentage of non-attendance in these neighborhoods adjacent to the mills."

In the tables in this report, under the head of Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries, it will be seen that the average number of children under 16 years of age, employed for the whole year in the city of Baltimore is 4,108, while the average number for the counties is 1,776. The average wages of children for the whole State, per annum, is $130, or 42 cents per day, and probably this accounts for the demand for child labor in the mechanical industries.

While no figures are at hand as to the wages paid in mercantile industries to the children employed, it is safe to say that the average will not be increased to any appreciable extent when the figures are fully known. It was the intention of the Bureau to enumerate the children employed in the mercantile establishments in the city of Baltimore during the past year, but lack of time and facilities prevented. The value of such information can hardly be overestimated, as it will enable the student of economics to find out to just what extent in Maryland mercantile and manufacturing prosperity are due to this kind of labor.

The labor organizations make general complaint about the employment of children, because, in many cases, it has driven the men or women out of employment. The employer claims that, by reason of competition, he must have his work done as cheap as possible, and the advent of Department Stores, and the subdivision of labor in mechanical industries with improved machinery has enabled all kinds of employers of labor to substitute the cheap and unskilled child for the adult, thus economizing in production, and at the same time opening the door for the claim made by the labor organizations that the children are displacing the adult population. Whether this be true or not, must be left to a further investigation, so far as this Department is concerned; but it should be remembered that Massachussetts, New York and Pennsylvania, as well as other States, largely manufacturing in their character, have prohibited the employment of these children without detriment to their material interests, or without stopping the increase of industrial enterprises.

# MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The theory that it is the duty of the State to teach its children to do something, as well as to know something, is of comparative recent origin. The manual and industrial training system, which is so rapidly becoming a part of the school system of the entire country, is one of the best evidences of the trend of civilization, and will undoubtedly keep pace with the modern methods of commercialism.

At one time it was thought that the duty of the State ended in teaching its children the three R's, but the development of our educational system has broadened, until today, from the kindergarten to the college, it is conceded that it is wiser for the State to supervise and provide for the education of its future citizens rather than leave the same to the disposition and means of the individual. It is hardly worth while speculating at this day as to the wisdom of this tendency. It is no longer a theory or simple proposition, but an accepted fact, and very few States in the Union hesitate to provide the means for such liberal education.

The importance of training the industrial masses was first recognized in France as far back as 1780, where technical skill and artistic training for a number of years attained the highest point. According to a recent writer, schools of domestic science were also established in France early in the eighties. According to the same writer, in 1867 the school authorities of Paris introduced sewing in the public schools, and in 1873 manual training was introduced in the grammar grades.

To Germany belongs the credit of introducing the kindergarten system, as well as the development of the same into the Sloyd system of manual training, and in 1882 England followed in the wake of the other continental countries by the establishment of what was called trade schools, though they were practically for the purpose of giving instruction in manual training.

While Massachusetts was the first State in the United States to establish an Institute of Technology, and to realize the importance of manual training, to Baltimore belongs the honor of being the first city of any importance to introduce manual training into its public school system by the establishment of the Polytechnic School in 1884, since which time the manual training idea has grown until it is a part of the school system, in some form or other, of nearly every State in the Union.

The committee recommending the establishment of such a school in 1884 in Baltimore said:

"It is not intended by the introduction of this department of instruction to turn the schools into workshops, but the purpose is training of the pupils, and not educating them to any special trade. * * * In addition to this manual training school for boys we recommend that instruction in sewing be given in such schools as may hereafter be designated."

In the 1900 report issued from this Bureau mention was made of the very liberal legislation of our law-makers for the establishment of manual training schools in the counties. Attention was directed to the law, and the hope expressed that we would soon have a system of manual training schools of which we could be proud. This hope has not been in vain. Today we have established in sixteen counties of Maryland seventeen manual training schools, one of which is for colored children, and a school enrollment of 2,218 scholars and 19 teachers.

In addition to this, Baltimore City is rapidly establishing manual training classes in various sections of the city, and has one Polytechnic School for white pupils, and a Manual Training High School for colored children, with kindergartens in sixteen schools.

The importance of this branch of our educational system cannot be too strongly urged upon our educators and the people generally. For some time the workingmen's organizations felt inclined to oppose the extension of manual training in the school system, confounding it in a measure with the work of the trade schools and like institutions, which seek to teach trades in a limited time, and by theoretical methods. But this inclination has given place to a hearty concurrence in the objects of the manual training school as now understood, and mechanics and middle-class people are availing of the benefits to be derived from a course of manual training for their children.

Nearly all of the county manual training schools in this State have been organized within the past two years, and it is only within the last year that the system of education in the manual training schools has been taken up for discussion by the State Board of Education, with a view to systematizing the work and formulating a uniform curriculum. The Legislature, we understand, will be asked to provide for a superintendent for the manual training schools, and, as a step in the proper direction, this is highly to be commended. The following table shows in brief the various counties having manual training schools established, with the number of pupils, teachers and hours of study. The figures herein are full of promise for the development of this feature of our educational system.

SUMMARY OF MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS IN COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

| COUNTIES. | Pupils Attending White Schools. | Pupils Attending Colored Schools | Teachers Devoting Entire Time to Manual Training. | Time Devoted to Manual Training in School. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 63 | 42 | 2 | Six hours per day, one hour for each class. |
| Anne Arundel | 292 | ..... | 1 | Six classes of 45 minutes each. |
| Baltimore | 128 | ..... | 1 | Six classes, one hour each per day for 3 days. |
| Carroll | 210 | ..... | 1 | Each pupil gets 2½ hours per week. |
| Caroline | 140 | ..... | 1 | One-half hour per day to each of 9 classes. |
| Cecil | 130 | ..... | 1 | Each class has a period of 45 minutes. |
| Dorchester | 104 | ..... | 1 | One-half to one hour lessons daily. |
| Garrett | 120 | ..... | 1 | Each class has a period of one hour per day |
| Harford | 117 | ..... | 1 | Each pupil is taught two hours per week. |
| Howard | 100 | ..... | 1 | Six classes, one hour given each day. |
| Kent | 80 | ..... | 1 | ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... |
| *Montgomery (2) | 96 | ..... | 2 | Four hours daily to school, divided in classes. |
| Prince George's | 66 | ..... | 1 | Each pupil has three hours per week. |
| Queen Anne's | 44 | ..... | 1 | Each pupil has three hours daily, in classes. |
| Talbot | 201 | ..... | 2 | Each class of 25 receives three hours per week |
| Wicomico | 285 | ..... | 1 | One hour per day. |
| TOTAL | 2,176 | 42 | 19 | |

* Montgomery has one school and two branch classes.

Talbot county was the first to establish a manual training school in this State, and, with the exception of Anne Arundel and Wicomico, has the largest number of enrolled pupils. The Talbot county school reports that the manual training department is located in and connected with the school, and all of the pupils participate alike in the academic side of the school without dropping any of the branches of study. They teach the Sloyd system and bench-work in wood, wood-turning, Venetian iron-work, clay modeling, freehand and mechanical drawing and typewriting, the latter to the 10th grade. This school is well equipped, and is certainly doing good work.

Allegany county reports that of its total number of white pupils 37 are girls and 36 are boys, and the attendance of the colored pupils consists of 42 boys.

In Anne Arundel county the school is reported to be divided up into six grades, all of which have a period of 45 minutes per week, except the 7th grade, which is given one hour and fifteen minutes.

In Baltimore county each class receives one hour instruction per day in manual training for three days in the week,

and one hour instruction in freehand and mechanical drawing per day for two days in the week.

In Montgomery county the table shows that there are two schools. This is not strictly correct; there is one manual training department, and there are two branches established on a small scale in other parts of the county, which are tentative in their efforts.

The manual training department in Prince George's county is working strictly on the Sloyd system.

In the Kent county school, which is divided into four grades, freehand drawing, carpentry, perspective drawing and mechanical drawing, Venetian iron-work and wood-carving are taught.

In the Dorchester County school daily instructions are given in drawing, paper folding and cutting, cardboard construction and wood-working.

The fragmentary report herein given will, no doubt, be supplemented by a fuller report by the State Board of Education, and by this time next year we hope to be able to report that a uniform system of manual training has been put into practice throughout the State, with a technical graduating school in the city of Baltimore.

## SCHOOLS IN BALTIMORE.

In Baltimore City we have had manual training schools for a number of years, known as the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and the Colored High and Training School. The former was instituted in the year 1884, and the latter in the year 1894. Both are connected with the public school system of the city. At present the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute has 184 pupils enrolled, and the principal, Mr. William B. King, through the courtesy of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. J. H. Van Sickle, makes the following report, which fully covers the work of the institute:

"I give to 'Manual Training' its broadest significance, making it include all the shop exercises. I omit mentioning the eighth-grade class, as this is the last year of a class of that character.

### FIRST YEAR CLASS (116 Members).

Carpentry.—Sixteen weeks, eight periods a week. Sheet-Metal.—Sixteen weeks, eight periods a week. Soldering, sheet-metal, Venetian and repousse work.

### SECOND YEAR CLASS (39 Members).

"Review of Carpentry.—Four weeks, six periods a week. Introductory Vise Work.—Four weeks, six periods a week.

Forge.—Twelve weeks, six periods a week. Light forging and welding. Pattern —Twelve weeks, six periods a week.

THIRD YEAR CLASS (20 Members).

"Practice.—Thirty-two weeks, six periods a week. Actual running of a steam engine, taking indicator, diagrams, setting slide valve, work at the lathe, planer, milling machine, drilling machine and vise, forging and tempering machine, cutting tools, case-hardening, chasing.

POST-GRADUATE CLASS (9 Members).

"Practice.—Thirty-two weeks, four periods a week. Actual running and indicating of the power engine and of a high speed automatic cut-off engine; testing for tensile and compressional strength with a Riehle machine; machine work involving accuracy and finish."

The Polytechnic is in the nature of a high school for manual training, and in time it may be possible that graduates may be taken from the manual training schools of the counties into this institute for final instruction. There are now 362 scholars attending its sessions.

The Colored High and Training School, which was opened in Baltimore City in 1894, and of which Mr. Hugh M. Browne is principal, makes the following report as to the work being performed:

| Year. | No. Pupils. | Kind of Work. | Time Devoted Per Week. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | Girls—53.<br>Boys—38. | Basketry.<br>Wood-work. | 2 hrs. 24 min'tes.<br>2 hrs. 24 min'tes. |
| Second | Girls—37.<br>Boys—22. | Sewing and Basketry.<br>Wood-work. | 2 hrs. 24 min'tes.<br>2 hrs. 24 min'tes. |
| Third | Girls—23.<br>Boys—15. | Sewing.<br>Applied electricity.<br>Machine shop. | 3 hrs. 12 min'tes.<br>3 hrs. 12 min'tes. |
| Fourth | Girls—19.<br>Boys— 4. | Millinery.<br>Applied electricity.<br>Machine shop. | 3 hrs. 12 min'tes.<br>3 hrs. 12 min'tes. |
| Training class | Girls—11. | Basketry. | 3 hrs. 12 min'tes. |

The Colored High School is doing an excellent work in the community, and it is hardly possible that the colored people of the City of Baltimore, and the State itself realize the excellent effect that manual training will have on the progress of their race.

While elementary manual training schools have not been general heretofore in Baltimore City, the prospects are that before the close of the present year we shall have the full benefit of the regular manual training system of schools. The Superintendent of Baltimore public schools has this to say in reference to the matter:

"With regard to manual training in elementary schools, grades 1 to 8, sewing is taught to all girls in grades 3 to 8, inclusive, one hour per week during the year. Four manual training centers, in which wood work will be taught to boys of grades 7 and 8, are soon to be opened, the equipment having been contracted for. This will afford training to 1,200 boys for one and one-half hours per week. One center for the teaching of cooking to girls will also be opened this year. A good deal of meritorious work has been done in various schools of the city in clay modelling, moulding, wood-carving, etc., but these have depended largely upon the individual initiative. We expect very soon to provide suitable manual training for every grade, in a somewhat systematic manner."

This report, and these statements of the Superintendent of Schools of Baltimore, gives assurance that manual training has come to stay as a part of the public school system of Maryland, and we have no doubt that, as a result of the systematic efforts now being made, that the county schools will soon be so organized as to gravitate towards the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute as the center of all the manual training schools of the State.

The kindergarten schools were introduced by Superintendent Van Sickle into the public school system in Baltimore in December, 1901, and there are now 16 kindergartens, with an approximate attendance of 650 children.

In the State of Maryland, we have institutions teaching manual training other than those connected with the public school system, as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore Manual Labor School | 2 | teachers. | 140 | pupils. |
| *Industrial Training Dept., House of Refuge | 3 | " | 125 | " |
| *St. Mary's Industrial School | 3 | " | 30 | " |
| Samuel Ready School | 2 | " | 38 | " |
| McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute | 7 | " | 140 | " |
| Tome Institute | 5 | " | 276 | " |

* These are reformatory institutions.

## PROF. WOODWARD ON MANUAL TRAINING.

As an evidence of the growth of interest in this particular effort to prepare boys and girls for the struggles of life with practical, as well as academical education, at the last session of the Association of the Officials of the Bureau of Labor

Statistics, held in St Louis, May 23d, composed of the representatives of all the Bureaus of Labor Statistics of the country, with the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, of the National Bureau, presiding, the subject was discussed at great length, a report of which is given in full in the Annual Publication of Proceedings.

The particular reason why working men and the people generally should be interested in the successful establishment and prosecution of the work of manual training is that the tendency of the times in all industries is to specialists, and very rapidly the ordinary skilled mechanic of the olden times is giving way to the machine and specialist in that particular trade. These skilled workmen must either develop along the lines of technical skill, or sink back into the great army of common laborers, which is rapidly being increased through the combinations in trade and the use of modern machinery and inventions.

Throughout the country the people seem to be thoroughly aroused to the value of manual training, and we append some extracts from an address delivered before the Association of Labor Bureau Officials in St. Louis, believing they are pertinent to this report and of value to our citizens. Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, of the St. Louis Manual Training School, who is generally looked upon as the father of manual training schools in this country, delivered an address before the association, in which he said:

While many schools of engineering in England and America had incorporated more or less shop work in their curricula before 1880, and while in numerous instances in Europe and America manual labor had been characteristic of school experiments, a manual training school properly so called was not organized till September, 1880, when the St. Louis school was opened. Then for the first time in connection with a liberal course of study of secondary grade, a daily "period" in drawing and two daily periods in educational shop-work were incorporated. By "educational" I mean that the shop products had little or no intrinsic value compared with their value as educational agencies.

The history of this school is fairly well known. It has gone smoothly on its way for twenty-one years, turning out every year from forty to fifty young men who to a certain extent embody the idea expressed by the motto, of a cultivated mind combined with a skillful hand. I shall not speak of the attacks made upon the theory and methods of the school, nor of the battles in its defence which have finally resulted in the defeat and capture of all assailants. There are now no enemies of manual training; we have now to deal only with questions which arise within our own ranks.

Today I propose to address myself to the discussion of a single question which has arisen in connection with tool instruction. The question is this: Shall the average school boy who is fourteen or fifteen years of age receive, during two "hours" each day, a broad range of culture in a variety of shops intended to teach the theory and art of tool work upon woods and metals? Or shall he devote one-half of each day, (i. e four or five hours) to actually learning a single trade in a commercial shop, with the definite idea of becoming a journeyman mechanic when he leaves the school?

It will simplify the discussion somewhat to say in the very beginning that the first method is the method of nearly every manual training school with which I am acquainted, and that the second method is the method which is earnestly advocated by persons of long experience and wide observation who are deeply interested in the subject of the education of American youth, prominent among whom stands Mr. M. P. Higgins, for many years shop superintendent and instructor in the Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Higgins has elaborated his plan for what he calls half-time schools, which in brief is to devote one-half of each day to academic work in language, science and drawing, and the other half to the actual learning of a trade as apprentices in commercial machine shops. * * *

Three points present themselves, which I shall consider in order. 1. When and how shall a boy make a wise choice of an occupation? 2. To what extent does "manual training" as gained in high schools and academies open the doors into the trades? 3. Why are so few "manual graduates" enrolled as mechanics? Does the small number indicate any failure or disappointed hope?

1 The choice of an occupation is a very important matter. The theory of the ordinary manual training school assumes that the boy of fourteen or fifteen is unprepared to make a choice; first, because he does not know himself, his mental and physical possibilities; again, because he does not know what the different trades involve; finally, he does not know what other avenues of employment or occupation there are which would naturally compete in his mind with the mechanical trades.

In 1885 I visited the Trade School on the Boulevard de la Vilette, in Paris. The boys entered at thirteen or fourteen. One year was spent in sampling the shops and two in learning a trade. To be sure the number of practical shops was not more than four or five, and those shops were not so much intended to teach trades, as we use the term in this country, as they were intended to teach the actual construction of certain lines of goods. For instance, one of the shops was a place where the boys learned to make locks for doors, drawers and safes. Of course there was quite a variety of locks manufactured, but every boy in that shop did nothing but make locks, and the drafting he learned (which was a minimum) concerned itself almost wholly with the detailed drawings of the parts of a lock. Another shop was very much like a machine shop doing a small range of work, but with a very thorough course of instruction and training in the work they did; another was a forging shop, where each boy who selected that department became a practical blacksmith. The woodworking shop was not so much for general culture as it was for learning the manufacture of certain articles of household or office furniture.

I noticed, by the way, that the boys were fairly distributed through all these shops. This by no means indicated, as I thought, that the natural bent and fancy of the boys had led to this result, but that under the advice of the management this result had been brought about in a perfectly natural and business-like way, with a minimum of judgment on the part of a boy and a maximum of shrewd advice on the part of the director. I remember asking the director what he did with a boy who found out that he was not well suited to any of the trades which they taught, and who finally discovered, or thought he discovered, that he was cut out for something else, and not for a locksmith, or a blacksmith, or a machinist. He turned upon me with a very impatient air and said with some little feeling: "These boys are here to learn a trade, and they do learn a trade, and the moment they leave this school they go to work at the trade. There are no exceptions to this rule. Every boy must earn his own living, and there is no other course for him to pursue."

As to the academic work done in that school, it was of a very meagre and inadequate sort. It was evident that the moment a boy had made his choice, his academic work was trimmed down to just what were supposed to be the "essentials" for the trade which he had chosen. In fact it seemed as if all other doors were shut the moment he entered a shop the second year, and his destiny was sealed.

I came back to St. Louis entirely satisfied with the plan of our school, in so far as it left the student free to make his choice of occupation at a later period when all the presumptions would be in favor of a correct choice. Our prospectus states among the objects for which the St. Louis Manual Training School was organized, this: "The school is to serve as a developing school where pupils can discover their inborn capacities and aptitudes, whether in the direction of literature, science, engineering, or the practical arts."

In point of fact I suppose it to be true that so far as a majority of our patrons go, the controlling motive in sending boys to the Manual Training School is to find out what is in them, what their innate capacities and inherited tastes really are. Parents have come to me continually complaining that their boys will not decide what they want to do in life. Again and again, have I heard boys in the presence of their parents insist that they do not know what they would like to do; that they can not make up their minds. This sort of answer very frequently irritates a parent, and it has been my privilege to read the parents a very pointed lecture, on the spur of the moment, showing them how utterly unreasonable and illogical they are; and I have commended the boy for persisting in his attitude of unwillingness to decide whether he wishes to be an electrical engineer, or a chemist, or an architect, or a lawyer, for the simple reason that he is utterly unprepared to make such a decision.

To be sure I know parents are delighted often to find that their boy has a decided preference for a certain occupation. I know a little fellow of thirteen or fourteen years of age who, for some years, has insisted upon it that he is going to be a lawyer, and his parents have been perfectly delighted with his choice, and are doing their very best to steer him into the legal profession, omitting everything in his education which does not seem to be necessary to a lawyer. Of course, I think the parents are very foolish, and possibly they may regret it. There is one chance in a hundred that his intellectual characteristics fit him for the law; that no matter how thoroughly all his brain areas are developed he will find his natural bias for the legal profession; but the chances are decidedly against it. The whims and fancies of a boy are as inevitable and as natural as are his appetite for play and his fondness for sweetmeats, but they depend very largely upon his environment, upon what he sees and hears, and the opportunities that seem to be open to his boyish gaze. However, they are all surface indications, and have very little to do with natural or inherited apitudes.

"I wish you would take William and give him a thorough course of training in this school. I wish to find out if he has any mechanical aptitudes. He has never shown any, and I am doubtful of his having any, but I wish to find out for certain." That is what a father said to me one day as he brought his little son of about fifteen years to my office in the Manual Training School. I did not ask William what he wanted to be, but I put him at work in the regular course of study and training in the school. He took all the science, all the mathematics, the Latin, the English, the drawing and the tool work, from joinery in the first part of the first year to machine-shop practice during his third year. He came out a good scholar, a good draftsman, an exact and efficient workman in whatever he undertook. He went on through the school of egineering, and he is now a very successful manager of a large mining establishment, having supervision over all the departments, whether financial, mechanical or metallurgical. I need only add that

the development was very satisfactory to the father, and withal was much of a surprise to both father and son.

In regard to this matter of boyish fancies I find myself exactly in agreement with Professor C. Hanford Henderson, who was for years principal of the North East Manual Training High School of Philadelphia, but who recently resigned to devote himself to philosophical subjects along the lines of literature and pedagogy.

Professor Henderson protests vigorously against all attempts to rob a boy of fourteen of his freedom of choice. He says: "At fourteen a boy is too young to interrupt the culture process, much too young to know what will be the true occupation of his adult life. I have seen—and who indeed has not?—the very sad effects of this too early specialization. A boy of fourteen is full of fancies, and it is perfectly right and wholesome that he should be. The harm comes when these fancies are taken too seriously. Let them occupy his leisure time. Let him run the whole scale of boyish interests—let him be the naturalist, surveyor, mechanic, electrician, astronomer, artist, musician, poet, philosopher. Let him go in for them heart and soul, and then, quite as light-heartedly, let him drop them. You make a sad mess of it when you hold a boy to an outgrown interest."

This testimony of Professor Henderson recalls what I myself said in a paper which I presented to the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in 1897: "The fancy of a boy, as regards his future occupation, may, and probably will, change with every year of school training; but that should excite neither rebuke nor criticism. The boy that starts with the hope of being an electrician and comes out with an ambition to be a lawyer, is not to be called fickle; and he that begins with the firm purpose of being a machinist, but graduates with the deliberate aim of being an architect, has probably replaced a groundless whim by an intelligent choice. Give a boy manual training, by all means; not because you wish or hope that he may become an artisan, but because you want him to be a whole man and to have an opportunity to make the most of himself, whether he become in the end an artisan or an artist, a follower or a leader, a book-keeper or a general manager, an engine driver or an engineer, a farmer or a manufacturer."

* * * * * * * * *

A trade school may be a great success in a large city like New York, with a constituency that comes a thousand miles for its graduates, along various lines, because it cannot more than satisfy the legitimate demand; but in a city like St. Louis the school must be one of generous and broad culture, and the graduates must leave its doors with no other restraint than that which they find in themselves and in the opportunities which present themselves through their families and friends.

The records show that the half-time or trade school does leave a boy's career open at the top, but I am confident that a boy who spends half of working man's day in a shop would find it quite contrary to nature to do a full school day's work during the other half. A healthy boy must have hours for private study, open-air exercise and play. If due allowance were made for John's health and pleasure, he would learn his trade, but he would find his progress in mathematics, science, language and drafting very slow. The odds are many to one that he would settle down to his trade and abandon his ambition for a career.

Instead of sending John to a half-time school with a commercial shop, suppose you let me send him at fourteen to a manual training school. He now has three recitations daily (mathematics, language, science), his period of drawing and his double period of tool-work. There remain over three hours of the day, and his evening for study, recreation and play.

With this program, he will easily prepare for the engineering school

at eighteen, as hundreds and thousands of boys have already done; and the chance of his completing the preparation are ten times as great as they would be under the half-time plan.

2. Mr. Higgins attaches great importance to John's ability to earn full journeyman's wages at the end of his four years of apprenticeship. John can at once begin to save money, and this saving constitutes his main reliance for a higher education. On the other hand, Mr. Higgins seems to think the boy who has had mere manual training is incapable of earning a living, much less of saving. This is a question of fact, and statistics and testimony are in order. Facts and figures vary greatly, according to circumstances, and trustworthy information is hard to get, but I am surprised at the wages the graduates of our three-years' course are able to command. Our St. Louis experience covers a longer period than any other, but we shall be glad to hear on the matter of wages from Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Toledo, Boston, Kansas City, Denver, Louisville, Cleveland, New York and elsewhere.

My graduates earn from $30 to $75 per month by the end of the year, and we are not able to graduate boys fast enough to meet the local demand. They are wanted for draftsmen, electrical workers, inspectors, apprentices and clerks. Their versatility makes them valuable as assistants to superintendents and general foremen. Letters of application usually say, "We have had one (or more) of your graduates and we would like one (or more) of the same sort."

I have not sought information in regard to wages of late years, for the reason that in St. Louis the pecuniary value of our graduates is well established. One-third of our graduates go on into higher education, either immediately or after working a year or two. The following extract from a letter writen by the master mechanic of the Missouri Pacific shops in this city is pertinent here. The letter is addressed to me, and is dated St. Louis, May 21, 1901:

"When a manual training school boy enters our shops he is paid $1.50 per day; all other boys, or those not having what is called a manual training school education, are paid $1.00 a day. Each year after the first we add 25 cents per day to the pay of these boys, and when they become proficient, or at the end of the third year, they receive very nearly the full rate; provided they are the right kind of boys. Were it possible *I would in all cases prefer employing graduates from manual training schools for apprenctices to ordinary boys* who apply to us with perhaps nothing more than a very ordinary public school education, but, of course, it is not always possible to act on these lines.

"There have been cases where young men, graduates from training schools, have come into our shops and have actually been worth more money to us than we were paying them, but in accordance with rules established long ago in regard to apprentices, we could not give them higher wages.

"I can confidently state that most of the graduates who have come to me from the Manual Training School of the Washington University have proven to be exceptionally good boys and have turned out good men. In fact, *most of them do so well that they are often offered better situations* and they leave us to accept the same because we cannot afford to pay the wages they can command from other sources."

It must be remembered that our boys have equal knowlege and skill with wood working, forging and machine tools, and with drawing instruments, so that those who want work scatter according to taste and opportunity in all directions.

I am not discussing the feasibility of the "half-time" plan—that is a serious matter which I leave to its advocates. I am concerned just now in showing that to a boy whose parents are not able to give him more than a secondary education and who consequently must begin to "pay

his way" when he is eighteen or nineteen years old, the manual training school offers an equally good if not a better plan than the half-time school; and that it far more effectually keeps his "career open at the top."

3. The apparent failure of the graduates of manual training schools to become and remain mechanics.

The most interesting and valuable part of the annual catalogue of the Manual Training School of this city is the Record of the Alumni. This record is carefully kept, revised and republished every year. Our last issue contained a list of 818 graduates. The first class graduated in June, 1883; hence, the oldest have been out of school eighteen years. As you will see they are old enough to be recognized among the active men of affairs of the present day The youngest are just out, but I submit that Record for your careful inspection. I regret that I am not able to give information in regard to every one of these men, but such information as I do give may be relied upon as substantially correct, or it was correct when the catalogue was published.

The careers of these young men illustrate better than anything else the fruit of manual training. You will if you look over the list, as Dr. Wm. T. Harris once jokingly said, that there is an "alarming tendency on the part of these graduates not to become mechanics." That was a mere jest, but I suspect that in the beginning the very general expectation was that the most of our boys would become mechanics, and there are not a few people today who have this feeling in regard to the matter. In so far as the graduates do not become mechanics, they regard the *school* as a failure; and in so far as the graduates do become mechanics, they regard the *boys* as a failure. You know that there are in the world plenty of pessimists who are never so happy as when they are made unhappy by failure of some sort.

A few years since an eastern critic predicted that the graduates of the Philadelphia Manual Training Schools would become a "degraded mass of operatives." At that time the schools had not graduated a class, but such was his cheerful prediction. A recent letter from Professor Marburg shows that out of 1063 graduates of the two Manual Training High Schools of Philadelphia 310, or almost 30 per cent. have entered college, about one-half of whom have entered the University of Pennsylvania and Drexel Institute, as students of engineering and architecture, and that Philadelphia is gradually being supplied with a class of well-trained technical men who started in the Manual Training Schools. There is no question today as to the high standing which those men are taking in that community. As to "degraded operatives" there is not one; there are, however, skilled mechanics; 3 carpenters, 3 plumbers, 5 engravers, and 14 machinists. So the evil prediction failed.

Again, it was expected in the beginning that in cities where both schools were free, the Manual Training School would be largely patronized by the working people; that the sons of mechanics would naturally seek the manual rather than the literary high school; but such was not the case. It was found that a majority of the boys came from the homes of merchants, manufacturers and professional people. It is unfortunately true that a mechanic who spent from four to seven years learning a trade is well imbued with the notion that his way is the only way in which a boy may become a mechanic, and consequently he has no faith in a school which devotes only from eight to ten hours a week to tool practice, and where the fundamental processes of the forge are learned in thirty weeks, and where machine shop practice covers only about thirty-eight weeks, with less than ten hours a week. Every mechanic is incredulous when told by a graduate of the school who happens to be at work in a shop that he got all he knows about tool-work in the manual training school. To the mind of an ordinary mechanic the pro-

ficiency shown is altogether out of proportion to the time spent, and there must be some other explanation.

This feeling on the part of mechanics explains in part why so few sons of working people entered the school at first; and that in turn partly explains why so few became mechanics when the course of the school was finished. However, a better understanding of the practical value of manual training is gradually removing the prejudice. Last September I asked a boy what led his father to send him to my school (which by the way is not a free school, as are manual training high schools.) He replied that his father was a machinist, and that he had noticed that a graduate of the school working in his shop got more pay and was advanced more rapidly than other boys of the same age. The boy's skill was evidence enough that the manual training school was worth while. So he resolved that his boy should get the benefit of it.

A second reason for the small number of mechanics among the graduates has already been hinted at in the observed tendency of laboring people to shun the school from a vague sort of suspicion that the school was intended to teach manual labor and to keep boys at manual labor, no matter how much a hard-working father might wish his boy to have an easier or a more genteel lot in life than he had himself. This reason was potent while the school was new and its educational value was in doubt. It is not very strong now, and it grows weaker every year.

The third reason is the chief one, and it removes all doubt and answers all queries. A fair and reasonable proportion of our boys after graduation do turn to industrial establishments for practical work in some capacity. They find a great deal of work out of the ordinary line, which pays fair wages and has more promise for the future than regular apprenticeship, Again, the number who have actually taken terms of apprenticeship is much greater than the number of those now rated as "mechanics," for the reason that they have accepted higher positions and better pay. Nearly all those who are reported as general foremen and superintendents took more or less apprenticeship before promotion.

So long as the number of manual graduates is small, just so rapidly will the boys win promotion. Were the number of graduates turned out each year twenty times as great as it is, the number who would become and remain mechanics would be fifty times as great as it is. In other words by multiplying manual training schools we shall solve the problem of training all the mechanics our industries need, and at the same time we shall keep the way open to higher things for the rare and gifted ones, who, like Hercules, "will find a way or make one."

Permit me in closing to say a word as to the danger of too much education. Ever since Alexander Pope proclaimed that "A little learning is a dangerous thing," people have insisted that certain very necessary occupations are incompatible with education, and that we must be careful not to educate too much.

Well, suppose your educated boy does step to a plane that is intellectually and socially higher, is there any cause for regret,or should there be a sense of failure? Suppose the boy is your son or brother, do you still regret? Or do you regret such results only when the boy is the son or brother of an uneducated day laborer? In my judgment no one can ever be hurt by thorough, well-balanced education and training. Plenty of people suffer from ignorance and lack of education. If education ever makes a man foolish and helpless, it is because his education has been unbalanced; because he has been fed on prejudices, traditions and conventionalities; not because he has learned how to apply his knowledge to the problems and duties of real life. If you make a boy believe and feel that it is not genteel to take a tool in his hand, he will not become a farmer or a mechanic. If, on the other

hand, you teach him that the skilled hand is an honor and a fit companion to the cultured mind, he will cheerfully become an artisan, and he will remain one just as long as the world will let him. The world will load him with responsibilities according to its needs and his ability, and if in the end he becomes a superintendent or a general manager, it will be because he is in demand as such. The only people that will block his path and depreciate his abilities are those ill-taught individuals who try to believe that unskilled hands and an ignorance of practical arts are the best evidence of refinement and culture.

This lecture of the eminent professor was discussed at great length by the commissioners from the various States, it being in evidence that Massachusetts led in the development of education, and it was the general opinion that the attitude of labor organizations to manual training had materially changed in the past few years. It was the sense of the meeting that all the bureaus should take up the question, and, if possible, report the progress being made in the various States from time to time in their annual reports.

# FOREIGN IMMIGRATION INTO MARYLAND.

During the year ending December 31, 1901, 1,613 persons arrived at the port of Baltimore, whose final destination was this State. These immigrants, as will be seen by the figures following, were largely composed of Hebrews, and most of them came from Eastern Europe, that is, provinces of Russia and Austria, as well as many Germans.

Of the total number only 249 were workers at any particular trade of a mechanical nature, the balance being unskilled labor, servants, merchants, etc. The tables that follow are furnished by the Immigration Commissioner for Maryland.

TABLE No. 1.

*Race or People Immigrating to Maryland During the Year Ended December 31, 1901.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bohemian and Moravian | 91 |
| Croatian and Slovenian | 112 |
| German | 280 |
| Hebrew | 496 |
| Lithuanian | 106 |
| Magyar | 7 |
| Polish | 387 |
| Roumanian | 1 |
| Russian | 2 |
| Ruthenian | 6 |
| Slovak | 125 |
| Total | 1,613 |

TABLE No. 2.

*Showing the Occupation of Immigrants Destined to Maryland During the Year Ended December 31, 1901.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Engineers | 1 | Seamstresses | 5 |
| Musicians | 2 | Shoemakers | 27 |
| Teachers | 2 | Stonecutters | 1 |
| Bakers | 12 | Tailors | 66 |
| Barbers | 4 | Tanners | 1 |
| Blacksmiths | 16 | Watchmakers | 2 |
| Brewers | 2 | Weavers | 2 |
| Butchers | 11 | Farmers | 18 |
| Carpenters | 30 | Farm-laborers | 13 |
| Clerks | 17 | Laborers | 508 |
| Gardeners | 2 | Merchants | 20 |
| Locksmiths | 2 | Servants | 11 |
| Machinists | 4 | Not stated | 15 |
| Masons | 4 | No occupation, including women and children | 779 |
| Millers | 9 | | |
| Painters | 3 | | |
| Printers | 5 | Total | 1,613 |

# INCORPORATONS IN MARYLAND.

COMPLETE LIST OF NEW INCORPORATIONS BY COUNTIES, WITH LOCATION AND CAPITAL STOCK, FROM DECEMBER, 1901, TO JANUARY, 1902.

The records of the different courts of the counties and Baltimore City show that energy and enterprise in the State have been as active in the last as in any previous year, the new incorporations in the counties having been increased over 1900 by a small number, and the amount of capitalization being much larger.

Altogether in the State 468 new charters were issued, with a total capitalization of $27,031,825, exclusive of building associations. The amount of capitalization was slightly decreased in Baltimore City as compared with 1900, while that of the counties was largely increased.

Of the county incorporations four were building associations, with a capital stock of $1,360,000, the remaining 118 being all kinds of trading, business and manufacturing enterprises, with a total capital stock of $12,635,850. This certainly is an indication of thrift and energy in the counties that ought to be gratifying to all our citizens.

Of the new enterprises incorporated in the counties three are railroads and three steamboat lines, two are savings banks and four other banks; eight are improvement companies, four are building associations, and twenty-seven manufacturing enterprises of various kinds.

Baltimore County heads the list with nineteen incorporations of over $10,000,000 capital; Allegany County next with fifteen incorporations and over $500,000 capital; Talbot with nine new enterprises; Carroll eight, Montgomery seven; Washington, Harford, Frederick and Somerset with five each; Cecil, Anne Arundel, Caroline, Kent and Worcester with four each; Wicomico, Worcester, Dorchester, Garrett and Howard with three each; Prince George's two, and St. Mary's and Charles one each.

In the city of Baltimore the number of incorporations is greater than the preceding year, but the capitalization is not so great. The total number reported, including amendments to charter, increase and decrease of stock, beneficial, social, church and all other kinds of incorporated bodies, is 346,

with a total capital stock of $14,395,975, to which may be added twenty new building associations capitalized at $8,187,440.

Among the incorporations in Baltimore City there were seventeen increases of stock by existing companies, amountl ing to $1,630,000, and four decreases of stock, amounting to $1,000,000. There were included in the total seventeen rea-estate and development companies, and 105 beneficial, social, charitable, church, political or other bodies, none of which have capital stock.

There was not a single new bank incorporated in the city' but there were several consolidations of trust companies or banking institutions.

In the tables that follow we have given the county incorporations as recorded, and the Baltimore list is published according to date of incorporation, the building associations and organizations without stock being printed separate.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND FROM DECEMBER, 1900, TO JANUARY, 1902.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

| Name. | Date of Incorporation | Location. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland Fruit and Produce Co. | Jan. 9 | Cumberland | $ 5,000 |
| The Cumberland Steel Company... | Jan. 25 | Cumberland | 100,000 |
| Frostburg, Eckhart and Cumberland Railway Company | Feb. 12 | Cumberland | 10,000 |
| Lonaconing, Midland and Frostburg Railway Company | Feb. 12 | Cumberland | 10,000 |
| The German Brewing Company.... | Mch. 8 | Cumberland | 75,000 |
| Piedmont Foundry & Machine Co. | Mch. 19 | Westernport | 15,000 |
| Allegany Paint Company | Mch. 19 | Cumberland | 25,000 |
| Midlothian Literary Club | April 5 | Midlothian | None |
| Citizens' Cornet Band | April 10 | Midland | None |
| Cumberland and Westernport Coal Company | April 13 | Westernport | Inc. 20,000 |
| The Schonthal Iron and Steel Co.. | April 23 | Cumberland | 200,000 |
| Ebenezer Baptist Church | April 15 | Cumberland | None |
| Junior Order Am. Mechanics, 146.. | June 6 | Lonaconing | None |
| The Daily News Building Co | June 27 | Cumberland | 10,000 |
| Lonaconing Park Association | July 17 | Lonaconing | 5,000 |
| The R. R. Brannon Company | July 24 | Mt. Savage | 15,000 |
| Citizens' Cornet Band of Dist. No. 19 | Aug. 24 | Shaft | 1,000 |
| Mt. Savage Meth. Epis. Church.... | Aug. 28 | Mt. Savage | None |
| Midland Park Association | Sept. 25 | Midland | 2,500 |
| Maryland Telephone Co. of Allegany Co. | Oct. 14 | Cumberland | 2,000 |
| Cumberland Electric Light and Power Company | Nov. 22 | Cumberland | 50,000 |
| South Cumberland Improvement Company | Nov. 25 | Cumberland | 10,000 |
| | | | $555,500 |

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

| Name. | Date of Incorporation. | Location. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Hod Carriers' Union No. 1 | Feb. 27 | Annapolis | None |
| The Annapolis Land and Improvement Company | May 15 | Annapolis | $ 10,000 |
| Dime Savings Bank | May 13 | Annapolis | 100,000 |
| The Eastern Investment and Mining Company | Dec. 4 | Annapolis | 25,000 |
| | | | $135,000 |

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900. | | |
| The Independent Match Company | Dec. 14 | Baltimore County | $2,000,000 |
| | 1901. | | |
| Powhattan Woolen Company | Jan. 2 | Baltimore County | 150,000 |
| Perry Hall Telephone Company | Feb. 16 | Perry Hall | 5,000 |
| Suburban Telephone Company | Mch. 11 | Baltimore County | 10,000 |
| Reisterstown Savings Bank | Mch. 20 | Reisterstown | 10,000 |
| Normandy Water Company | Mch. 27 | Baltimore County | 50,000 |
| Wm. E. Piquet & Co | April 4 | Catonsville | 2,300 |
| Perpetual Building and Loan Association of Granite | April 6 | Granite | 60,000 |
| Reisterstown and Glyndon Light and Water Company | April 9 | Reisterstown | 25,000 |
| Zink Mining Company | April 12 | Baltimore County | 250,000 |
| Jumbo Run Mining Company | April 12 | Baltimore County | 250,000 |
| Over-Lea Land Company | April 25 | Baltimore County | 10,000 |
| United Securities Company | June 7 | Baltimore City | 1,000,000 |
| Pacific Rubber Company | June 22 | Baltimore City | 1,000,000 |
| Union Telephone Company | July 10 | White Hall | 3,000 |
| Baugh Chemical Company | | | |
| Merchants' Gold Mining Company | Sept. 5 | Baltimore City | 5,000,000 |
| Enterprise Stone Company | Sept. 16 | Baltimore County | 2,000 |
| Maryland, Sparrow's Point and North Point Railroad | Oct. 30 | | 250,000 |
| | | | $10,077,300 |

GARRETT COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Lock Lynn Heights Rod and Gun Club | Aug. 7 | Loch Lynn Heights. | None |
| The Mountain Lake Water and Light Company | Sep. 4 | Mountain Lake Park | $ 10,000 |
| The American Angora Goat Co | Nov. 6 | Oakland | 125,000 |
| | | | $135,000 |

CAROLINE COUNTY.

| Name. | Date of Incorporation | Location. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Love Point Land & Imp. Co | Jan. 2 | Denton | $12,000 |
| The Evangelical Lutheran Church | Mch. 15 | Preston | None |
| The Alliance Preserving Co. | July 3 | Ridgely | 4,000 |
| "The Replanted Zion Church" | Oct. 4 | Ridgely | None |
| | | | $16,000 |

CARROLL COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Westminster Grocery & Supply Co. | Mch. 6 | Westminster | $ 3,000 |
| Klee Milling Company | Mch. 11 | Walnut Grove Mills. | 12,000 |
| A. McGinnis & Co | April 2 | Mc Ginnis Siding., W. M. R. R. | 15,000 |
| Hampstead Fertilizer Company | Mch. 24 | Hampstead | 5,000 |
| The Sykesville Bank | April 8 | Sykesville | Inc. 10,000 |
| The Sykesville Bank | Aug. 3 | Sykesville | Inc. 10,000 |
| The Merchants' Grocery Company | April 18 | Westminster | 30,000 |
| Hampstead Supply Company | April 30 | Hampstead | 10,000 |
| The Conestoga Electric Light & Power Company | May 17 | Westminster | 100,000 |
| | | | $195,000 |

CECIL COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cecil Clay Company | Jan. 22 | North East | $100,000 |
| Elkton Ice Company | Feb. 23 | Elkton | 25,000 |
| The Home Building & Loan Ass'n | Mch. 6 | Perryville | 600,000 |
| The Port Deposit Electric Co. | July 11 | Port Deposit | 12,000 |
| | | | $737,000 |

CHARLES COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colored Beneficial Association | Jan. 26 | Cobb Neck | None |

FREDERICK COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rocky Ridge Creamery Company. | Jan. 25 | Rocky Ridge | $ 2,000 |
| Catoctin Telephone and Telegraph Company | Apr. 4 | Myersville | 5,000 |
| Examiner Printing and Publishing Co., Amendment to Charter | May 14 | Frederick | ..... |
| The Maryland Shovel and Tool Co. | July 31 | Petersville | 50,000 |
| Sweigart Manufacturing Co. | July 19 | Thurmont | 15,000 |
| | | | $72,000 |

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

| Name. | Date of Incorporation | Location. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Hurlock Drop Forge Company | Oct. 17 | Hurlock | $ 5,000 |
| The Farmers' Bank | Oct. 23 | Hurlock | 25,000 |
| The Merchants' Transportation Company of Cambridge | Oct. 28 | Cambridge | 6,500 |
| | | | $36,500 |

HARFORD COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900. | | |
| Providence Methodist Church | Dec. 15 | Upper Cross Roads | |
| | 1901. | | |
| Wesleyan Chapel M. P. Church, Amendment to Incorporation | Sept. 30 | Chapel | |
| Cardiff and Peach Bottom Slate Co. | Mch. 15 | Cardiff | $25,000 |
| The Mutual Health Association | June 27 | Belair | 1,000 |
| The Harford County Flint Co. | Dec. 9 | Harford County | 50,000 |
| | | | $76,000 |

HOWARD COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Howard Telephone and Electric Company | Feb. 12 | Ellicott City | |
| Centre Encampment, No. 31, I. O. O. F | Feb. 5 | Howard County | $25,000 |
| The Associated Professors of St. Charles College | Sept. 21 | Ellicott City | None. |
| | | | $25,000 |

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900. | | | |
| Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Cathedral Association | Dec. 10 | Gaithersburg | | $ 5,000 |
| | 1901. | | | |
| The Home Building Association | Mch. 2 | Rockville | | 100,000 |
| The Bethesda Land Company | Mch. 20 | Bethesda | | 70,000 |
| The Ind. Benev. Soc'y of Mt. Zion | April 25 | Mt. Zion | | None |
| The Union Ind. Benevolent Club | April 25 | Brighton | | None |
| Rockland Investment Company | June 26 | Cropley | | 50,000 |
| Rockland Investment Company, Amendment to Charter | Sept. 28 | Cropley | Dec | 45,000 |
| Rock Run Cemetery Company, Amendment to Charter | June 26 | Cropley | | 150,000 |
| Rock Run Cemetery Company, Amendment to Charter | Sept. 28 | Cropley | Inc. | 50,000 |
| | | | | $470,000 |

KENT COUNTY.

| Name. | Date of Incorporation | Location. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900. | | |
| The Kent Building and Loan Co... | Dec. 26 | Chestertown..... | $500,000 |
| | 1901. | | |
| The Chestertown Electric Light and Power Company..... | Jan. 2 | Chestertown..... | 25,000 |
| The Turners' Transportation Co... | April 4 | Betterton..... | 6,000 |
| The Chesapeake Freighting Co..... | Aug. 9 | Chestertown..... | 12,000 |
| | | | $543,000 |

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Marlboro Times Publishing Co. | Feb. 5 | Upper Marlboro..... | $2,000 |
| The Hyattsville Manufacturing Co. | Oct. 25 | Hyattsville..... | 1,000 |
| | | | $3,000 |

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Hess Carriage Company..... | Mch. 9 | Hagerstown ..... | $20,000 |
| Dry Run Telephone Company..... | Mch. 12 | Washington County | 2,000 |
| Kee-Mar College, Washington Co. | April 6 | Hagerstown..... | 10,000 |
| Boonesboro Bank..... | April 6 | Boonesboro..... | 50,000 |
| Maryland Leather & Saddlery Co.. | Aug. 10 | Hagerstown..... | 10,000 |
| | | | $92,000 |

SOMERSET COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditorium Company ..... | Jan. 7 | Princess Anne..... | $ 250 |
| Crisfield Lumber Manufacturing and Packing Company ..... | Feb. 8 | Crisfield..... | 12,000 |
| Princess Anne Canning House Co. | Mch. 19 | Princess Anne..... | 1,800 |
| A. E. Tull Oyster Company..... | July 20 | Tull's Corner..... | 55,000 |
| Fairmount Mercantile Association. | Sept. 20 | Fairmount ..... | 5,000 |
| | | | $74,050 |

TALBOT COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miller Savings and Investment Institution..... | Jan. 9 | St. Michaels..... | None |
| Sinclair-Bryan Company..... | Jan. 30 | St. Michaels..... | $50,000 |
| Easton Turning & Enameling Co.. | May 6 | Easton..... | 15,000 |
| Farmers' Bank of Talbot County... | Aug. 19 | St. Michaels..... | 25,000 |
| Oxford Improvement Company.... | Aug. 26 | Oxford..... | 10,000 |
| Tuskanooga Tribe, No. 111, Independent Order of Red Men..... | Nov. 7 | Tilghman's ..... | None |
| Bozman Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics..... | Mch. 26 | Bozman ..... | None |
| Waters Meth. Epis. Church ..... | Feb. 26 | Oxford ..... | None |
| Ferry Neck Meth. Epis. Church... | May 23 | Ferry Neck..... | None |
| | | | $100,000 |

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

| Name. | Date of Incorporation | Location. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Washington, Va. and Potomac Telephone Light & Power Co. | Aug. 13 | Baltimore City to Point Lookout | $500,000 |
| | | | $500,000 |

WICOMICO COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wicomico Lumber Company | Feb. 20 | Salisbury | $ 4,500 |
| The W. N. Allen Land and Imp. Co | June 12 | Salisbury | 5,000 |
| Maryland and Delaware Telegraph and Telephone Company | Nov. 16 | Salisbury | 100,000 |
| | | | $109,500 |

WORCESTER COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Ocean City Cold Storage Co. | Mch. 13 | Ocean City | $ 5,000 |
| Pocomoke City Oil Company | Oct. 24 | Pocomoke City | 25,000 |
| Pocomoke Fair and Agricultural Association | June 24 | Pocomoke City | 10,000 |
| The Worcester Steamboat Co. | Oct. 31 | Snow Hill | 4,000 |
| | | | $44,000 |
| Total amount for counties | | | $13,995,850 |
| Building associations | | | 1,360,000 |
| | | | $12,635,850 |

## INCORPORATED IN BALTIMORE CITY FROM JANUARY 1, 1901, TO JANUARY 1, 1902.

| Name. | Date of Incorporating. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|
| The Farmers' Dairy Company | Jan. 3 | $ 25,000 |
| Phoenix Pad Company | Jan. 3 | 100,000 |
| Baltimore Carbonating Company | Jan. 4 | 20,000 |
| Baltimore Baseball and Athletic Company | Jan. 5 | 40,000 |
| Baltimore and Ellicott City Electric Light and Power Company | Jan. 8 | 15,000 |
| The Frutena Company | Jan. 9 | 5,000 |
| The Baltimore Sanitary Company | Jan. 9 | 5,000 |
| Baltimore Mercantile Company | Jan. 12 | 25,000 |
| S. L. Lambert Company | Jan. 14 | Inc. 50,000 |
| American Manufacturing and Savings Association | Jan. 14 | 50,000 |
| American Manufacturing Company | Jan. 18 | 40,000 |
| The United Realty Company | Jan. 19 | 1,000 |
| Ladies' Supply Company | Jan. 19 | 20,000 |
| Maryland Granite Company | Jan. 19 | 100,000 |
| Real Estate Protective Company | Jan. 24 | 20,000 |
| The National Lumber Company | Jan. 24 | 50,000 |

INCORPORATED IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

| Name. | Date of Incorporating. | | Capital Stock. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bartholomew's Police Patrol | Jan. | 25 | | $ 5,000 |
| Hanover Fertilizer Company | Jan. | 26 | Inc. | 75,000 |
| American Coat Pad Company | Jan. | 26 | | 6,000 |
| The Marr Malting Company | Jan. | 28 | | 1,000 |
| Wanamaker Clay Manufacturing Company | Jan. | 29 | | 300,000 |
| The Chesapeake Cloak Company | Jan. | 30 | | 5,000 |
| J. G. Valiant Company | Feb. | 1 | | 10,000 |
| The Cornicide Company | Feb. | 1 | | 15 000 |
| Courtland Mercantile Company | Feb. | 2 | | 10,000 |
| The Asbestos Insulation Company | Feb. | 5 | Inc. | 100,000 |
| The Ideal Stock Raising and Development Co. | Feb. | 5 | | 25,000 |
| Di Giorgi Importing and Steamship Company | Feb. | 5 | | 100,000 |
| The William Hopps Grain and Hay Company | Feb. | 9 | | 25,000 |
| The Glyol Chemical Company | Feb. | 11 | | 10,000 |
| Joyce Manufacturing Company | Feb. | 13 | Inc. | 15,000 |
| The Hubbard Fertilizer Company | Feb. | 14 | | 75,000 |
| The Locust Point Terminal and Forwarding Co. | Feb. | 15 | | 200,000 |
| South Atlantic Chemical Company | Feb. | 16 | | 100,000 |
| Sanitary Laundry Company | Feb. | 18 | | 5,000 |
| The Laupheimer Company | Feb. | 21 | | 1,000 |
| The T. O. S. Distilling Company | Feb. | 21 | | 20,000 |
| The Gish and Meixner Company | Feb. | 23 | | 10,000 |
| National Coal Company | Feb. | 25 | | 50,000 |
| Asbestos Insulation Company | Feb. | 25 | Inc. | 50,000 |
| The Prompt Bindery | Feb. | 25 | | 10,000 |
| Baltimore Cemetery Company | Feb. | 26 | Dec. | 20,000 |
| The Baltimore Steam Carpet Cleaning and Storage Company | Feb. | 27 | | 20,000 |
| Independent Tobacco Company | Feb. | 27 | | 25,000 |
| Marine Torch Company | Feb. | 27 | Inc. | 15,000 |
| The Maryland Loan Company | Feb. | 28 | | 50,000 |
| The No-Jamb Bomb Company | Feb. | 28 | | 5,000 |
| Baltimore Auto-Traction Company | Feb. | 28 | | 3,000 |
| The Elite Laundry Company | March | 1 | | 50,000 |
| Junior Publishing Company | March | 1 | | 5,000 |
| The Hughes Telephone Company | March | 1 | | 100,000 |
| The Shaffer Machine and Manufacturing Co. | March | 2 | | 10,000 |
| Farrell-Kellam Drug Company | March | 8 | | 15,000 |
| The Hotel Belvidere Building Company | March | 8 | | 1,000 |
| The American Multo-Color Press Manufacturing Company | March | 12 | | 10,000 |
| Maryland Foundry and Machine Company | March | 12 | | 15,000 |
| The Arundell School | March | 12 | | 1,000 |
| Headley Chocolate Company | March | 12 | Inc. | 30,000 |
| Maryland Shipsmithing and Dredge Works | March | 13 | | 10,000 |
| M. J. & W. A. Brown | March | 14 | | 1,000 |
| United Land and Improvement Company | March | 28 | | 300,000 |
| The Tuxedo Elkridge Coach Horse Company | March | 15 | | 3,000 |
| Home Investment Company | March | 18 | | 70 |
| The Anne Arundel Packet Company | March | 18 | | 25,000 |
| George Esselman Company | March | 19 | | 20,000 |
| Bellevue Club | March | 19 | | 1,200 |
| Firemen's Insurance Company | March | 20 | Inc. | 400,000 |
| Brooks Company | March | 21 | | 5,000 |
| Southern Horse Company, Limited | March | 21 | | 2,000 |
| Modified and Sanitary Milk Company | March | 26 | | 2,000 |
| Brigham Hopkins Company | March | 26 | Inc. | 100,000 |

INCORPORATED IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

| Name. | Date of Incorporating. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|
| Sword Quarry and Contracting Company | March 30 | $ 5,000 |
| Glenwood Springs Company | April 3 | 36,000 |
| The Tate Remedy Company | April 4 | 15,000 |
| The Good Government Republican Association of the Twelfth Ward | April 4 | 1,000 |
| The Gottleib-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing Co. | April 4 | 500 |
| American Electrical Supply Company | April 9 | 5,000 |
| Oaklawn Land and Improvement Company | April 10 | 25,000 |
| The Belvidere Building Company | April 11 | 500,000 |
| Wachter Manufacturing Company | April 11 | 100,000 |
| The Reed Drug and Chemical Company | April 16 | 20.000 |
| Maryland Seating Company | April 19 | 50,000 |
| The Electrical Specialty Company | April 22 | 1,000 |
| William B. Brown Optical Company | April 22 | 5,000 |
| Star Publishing Company | April 23 | 200,000 |
| Royal Drug Company | April 24 | 40,000 |
| The Union Coffee Company | April 24 | 50,000 |
| The Bru-Mar Realty Company | April 25 | 100 |
| Somerset Land and Improvement Company | May 4 | 1,000 |
| The Winchester Manufacturing Company | April 25 | 15,000 |
| American Flint Company | May 1 | 75,000 |
| American Cabinet Company | May 1 | 10,000 |
| A. F. Lawrence Coal Company | May 2 | 30,000 |
| Atlantic Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Co. | May 16 | 5,000,000 |
| The Isaac Robinson Company | May 2 | 100,000 |
| East Baltimore Lumber Company | May 3 | 2,500 |
| Irvington Dairy and Live Stock Company | May 3 | 1,800 |
| Chesapeake Brick Company | May 4 | 40,000 |
| Consumers' Can Company | May 6 | 10,000 |
| National Advertising Company | May 8 | 5,000 |
| Bruce Manufacturing Company | May 9 | 25,000 |
| The Perfection Couch-Opener Company | May 23 | 5,000 |
| The Queen Negro Headstone Company | May 14 | 1,000 |
| Maryland Can and Manufacturing Company | May 14 | 15,000 |
| East Catonsville Improvement Company | May 15 | 5,000 |
| Light and Chemical Company | May 17 | 500 |
| The Aseptinol Manufacturing Company | May 17 | 10,000 |
| Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland | May 17 | Inc. 500,000 |
| The Maryland Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co | May 20 | 100,000 |
| Eickenberg-Wolters Lithographing Company | May 23 | 3,000 |
| The Maryland Improved Gas Company | May 24 | 60,000 |
| Citizens' Trust and Deposit Company | May 25 | Dec. 200,000 |
| X. O. Dust Manufacturing Company | May 27 | 20,000 |
| Saint Helena Land Company | May 27 | 18,000 |
| American Pottery Supply Company | May 27 | 20,000 |
| Rennous Kleinle & Company | May 27 | 175,000 |
| The Brady-Robinson Company | May 27 | 10,000 |
| The Diamond Paint Company | May 31 | 10,000 |
| The Baltimore Foundry Company | May 31 | 25,000 |
| North Baltimore Construction Company | June 3 | 10,000 |
| The Baltimore Hinge Company | June 3 | 15,000 |
| The William J. McKenna Furniture Company | June 4 | 1,000 |
| Fidelity Real Estate Company | June 6 | 100 |

INCORPORATED IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

| Name. | Date of Incorporating. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|
| Maryland Granite Company | June 7 | $100,000 |
| Duke Montague and Gillet Company | June 11 | 50,000 |
| The Johnson-Hasenbalg Company | June 11 | 10,000 |
| Maryland Publishing Company | June 12 | 1,500 |
| The North Eastern General Supply Company | June 12 | 10,000 |
| The Horwitz Cigar Company | June 13 | 40,000 |
| Baltimore Building and Construction Company | June 13 | 100,000 |
| J. E. Smith Company | June 18 | 5,000 |
| Flaherty Coal and Wood Company | June 19 | 1,500 |
| German Chemical Company | June 20 | 100,000 |
| The Hazard Wharf Company | June 21 | 100,000 |
| The Bay Grain and Flour Company | June 24 | 15,000 |
| Boykin Cabinet Company | June 26 | 12,000 |
| The Tyler Can Company | June 27 | 5,000 |
| The Maryland Shoe Machinery Company | June 28 | 150,000 |
| The Union Manufacturing Company | July 2 | 500 |
| James P. Shannon Hotel Company | July 2 | 22,500 |
| The C. C. Lurssen's Sons Company | July 2 | 50,000 |
| Townsend-Grace Company | July 2 | 100,000 |
| Gibbons Manufacturing Company | July 5 | Inc. 15,000 |
| The Rosedale Inventing Company | July 13 | 500 |
| Dermolua Manufacturing Company | July 15 | 2,000 |
| William C. Robinson & Son Company | July 16 | 250,000 |
| Imperial Stables | July 17 | 20,000 |
| The American University for Post-Graduates | July 17 | 5 |
| W. F. Assan Canning Company | July 19 | 50,000 |
| Neudecker Tobacco Company | July 24 | 300,000 |
| The Maryland Land and Improvement Company | July 25 | 10,000 |
| Hotel Lexington | July 31 | 10,000 |
| American Utensil Company | August 1 | Inc. 50,000 |
| Tiger Cigar Store | August 1 | 500 |
| The Mutual Gas Regulator Company | August 2 | $20,000 |
| Consolidated Realty Company | August 2 | 50,000 |
| Warwick Stables | August 6 | 2,000 |
| The Elite Laundry Company of Washington and Baltimore City | August 8 | 5,000 |
| Maryland Trust Building Company | August 8 | 150,000 |
| Winkelman & Brown Drug Company | August 9 | Inc. 100,000 |
| Gwynn Falls Construction Company | August 10 | 2,000 |
| United Bohemian Catholic Beneficial Association | August 10 | 10,000 |
| The Mills Screw Top Milk Can Company | August 12 | 5,000 |
| The Gold Star Mining and Milling Company | August 15 | 50,000 |
| The Maryland Maccaroni Works | August 15 | 10,000 |
| The George S. Cripps Co., of Baltimore City | August 16 | 1,000 |
| Standard Collection Co., of Baltimore City | August 23 | 1,000 |
| The Maryland Shovel and Manufacturing Co | August 29 | 25,000 |
| The Hughes Telephone Manufacturing Company | August 29 | 100,000 |
| Marine Electric Specialty Company | August 29 | 3,000 |
| The St. Francis Distilling Company | Sept. 3 | 100,000 |
| Mount Vernon Belting Company | Sept. 4 | 50,000 |
| The Caffeno Drug Company | Sept. 4 | 50,000 |
| The Standard Milling Company | Sept. 9 | 10,000 |
| Cromwell Manufacturing Company | Sept. 11 | 1,000 |

INCORPORATED IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

| Name. | Date of Incorporating. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|
| Southern Rice Polishing Machine Company | Sept. 11 | $ 50,000 |
| Security Real Estate Company | Sept. 18 | 35,000 |
| American Real Estate and Investment Company | Sept. 26 | 5,000 |
| Elk Ridge Park Company | Sept. 26 | 1,000 |
| Fusselbaugh-Balke Company | Sept. 30 | 10,000 |
| The Thayer-Lyons Company | October 1 | 10,000 |
| Flynn & Emrich Company | October 1 | 80,000 |
| Sterling Laundry | October 1 | 10,000 |
| Globe Chemical Works | October 2 | 5,000 |
| The Baltimore Vending Machine Company | October 4 | 15,000 |
| Medical Specialty Company | October 7 | 12,000 |
| Progressive Mercantile Association | October 9 | 700 |
| Flynn & Emrich Company | October 10 | Inc. 20,000 |
| Monarch Electric Company | October 14 | 2,000 |
| American Pottery Supply Company | October 14 | Inc. 35,000 |
| National Food Show Company | October 21 | 10,000 |
| The Southern Mercantile Company | October 23 | 1,000 |
| Brotherhood Supply Company | October 24 | 25,000 |
| Cherry Capsule Company | October 25 | 10,000 |
| The Planters' Packing Company | October 25 | 4,000 |
| The Weldon Social and Stock Association | October 30 | 2,000 |
| Conitol Drug Company | October 30 | 10,000 |
| The Litharge Paint Company | October 31 | 25,000 |
| E. J. Walker Warehouse Company | October 31 | 10,000 |
| Marvista Company, of Baltimore City | Nov. 4 | 10,000 |
| The S. H. Calkins Company | Nov. 7 | 20,000 |
| Firemen's Insurance Company | Nov. 8 | Dec. 500,000 |
| Lexington Supply Company | Nov. 8 | 10,000 |
| Enterprise Coffee Company | Nov. 11 | Inc. 50,000 |
| The Mount Holly Inn, of Baltimore City | Nov. 11 | 100,000 |
| Southern Can Company | Nov. 12 | 5,000 |
| The Trade Company | Nov. 13 | 25,000 |
| The Royal Havana Cigar Manufacturing Co. | Nov. 13 | 100,000 |
| The Pressed Metal and Novelty Manufact'ng Co. | Nov. 14 | 5,000 |
| The Chattel Loan Association | Nov. 15 | Inc. 25,000 |
| The Joint Stock Association of the National Order of Gallilean Fishermen of the State of Md. | Nov. 16 | 2,000 |
| Diggs, Currin & Co. | Nov. 16 | 125,000 |
| Shippers' Box Company | Nov. 20 | 1,000 |
| Geber Drug Company | Nov. 20 | 20,000 |
| Eutaw Place Apartment Company | Nov. 21 | 300,000 |
| The Patapsco Shoe Manufacturing Company | Nov. 21 | 10,000 |
| The R. E. Kirk, Jr., Company | Nov. 21 | 2,000 |
| George Schneider Manufacturing Company | Nov. 21 | 25,000 |
| International Store Advertising Company, Ltd. | Nov. 25 | 50,000 |
| Risley Dredging Company | Dec. 3 | 20,000 |
| Lexington Law, Real Estate and Collection Asso. | Dec. 3 | 10,000 |
| Hartford Mantle Manufacturing and Supply Co. | Dec. 5 | 25,000 |
| The International Land Company | Dec. 6 | 5,000 |
| The Central Elevator Company | Dec. 9 | 100,000 |
| The Empire Coal and Wood Company | Dec. 11 | 5,000 |
| The Workingmen's Co-Operative Society | Dec. 12 | 1,000 |
| Peabody Heights Company | Dec. 12 | Dec. 280,000 |

INCORPORATED IN BALTIMORE CITY—Concluded.

| Name. | Date of Incorporating. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|
| El Arte Cigar Company | Dec. 12 | $50,000 |
| Antler Manufacturing Company | Dec. 13 | 25,000 |
| Consolidated Credit Company | Dec. 17 | 5,000 |
| Altoona Hotel Company | Dec. 20 | 10,000 |
| Lapsley & Brother Company | Dec. 24 | 25,000 |
| The Canton Export Company | Dec. 26 | 100,000 |
| American Mantle Company | Dec. 27 | 10,000 |
| The Maryland Pure Food Company | Dec. 30 | 500 |
| Matthews Cigar Company | Dec. 30 | 15,000 |
| The H. M. Justice Company | Dec. 31 | 5,000 |
| Total | | $15,395,975 |
| Deduct for decreases of stock during the year | | 1,000,000 |
| Net total | | $14,395,975 |

## BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATED IN BALTIMORE CITY FROM JANUARY 1, 1901, TO JANUARY 1, 1902.

| Name. | Date of Incorporating. | Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|
| The Sharon Loan and Savings Association | Jan. 9 | $1,000,000 |
| The Hebrew Savings and Loan Association | Jan. 11 | 1,000 |
| Monumental Savings and Loan Association, name changed to Monumental Savings Association | Jan. 23 | ..... |
| Lombard Building and Loan Association | March 5 | 312,000 |
| Rainy Day Permanent Savings Association | March 7 | 200,000 |
| Spring Garden Building and Loan Association | March 8 | 200,000 |
| The March Building Association | March 20 | 312,000 |
| The 30th German-American Building Association | March 25 | 520,000 |
| Mercantile Savings and Investment Association | April 11 | 166,440 |
| Elm Loan and Savings Association | June 7 | 300,000 |
| Monarch Building and Loan Association, amendment changing name to Peabody Heights Building and Loan Association | June 10 | ..... |
| The Unequalled Perpetual Land and Building Association | June 24 | 130,000 |
| Central Avenue Savings and Loan Association | July 22 | 500,000 |
| Provident-Industrial Building and Loan Asso | August 3 | 30,000 |
| Union Savings and Loan Association | Sept. 25 | 208,000 |
| Patterson Avenue Permanent Building, Loan and Savings Association | Oct. 10 | 3,250,000 |
| The Householders' Permanent Building and Loan Association—Amendment to charter | Oct. 16 | ..... |
| The Palisade Permanent Building and Loan Fund Association | Oct. 19 | 208,000 |
| New Home Building and Loan Association | Nov. 18 | 200,000 |
| The Kennedy Hill Permanent Building and Loan Association | Dec. 13 | 650,000 |
| Total | | $8,187,440 |

## NEW INCORPORATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO CHARTERS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1901, WITH NO CAPITAL STOCK.

| Name. | Date. |
|---|---|
| The Twentieth Century Club | Jan. 2 |
| The Frank Steil Brewing Company, certificates of paid-up stock. | Jan. 3 |
| Trustees of the Fifth Congregation of the Disciples of Jesus Christ | Jan. 22 |
| Association of Road Drivers and Amateur Horsemen | Jan. 28 |
| Manhattan Athletic Club | Jan. 29 |
| The Margaret J. Bennett Home of Baltimore City for Homeless, Needy and Deserving Female Persons | Jan. 31 |
| Middle Atlantic Athletic Association | Feb. 4 |
| The General Athletic Association of the Johns Hopkins University | Feb. 7 |
| Seamen's Boarding Master's Protective Union | Feb. 12 |
| Jolly Friend's Social | Feb. 13 |
| Maryland Hotel Men's Association | Feb. 14 |
| Maryland Association of Certified Public Accounts | Feb. 14 |
| Adah's Israel Congregation | Feb. 14 |
| The Northeastern Improvement Association | Feb. 15 |
| The Road Drivers' Association | Feb. 16 |
| Jackson Square English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Amendments to Charter | March 1 |
| Gordon Club | March 7 |
| Saint Ydzidor's Roman Catholic Beneficial Society | March 8 |
| Supreme Council of the Maryland Beneficial Union of Baltimore City, Amendment changing name to "American Masons". | March 14 |
| The East End Liquor Dealers' Association | March 15 |
| The Sons and Daughters of Levi's Beneficial Society | April 1 |
| The Twentieth Century Republican Club | March 22 |
| Waverly Young Men's Christian Association | March 23 |
| Telocvicua Tednota Sokol | March 23 |
| Supreme Lodge Mystic Order of the Southern Cross | April 1 |
| Star of the West Council, No. 67, Junior Order United American Mechanics | April 1 |
| Sixth Ward Democratic Association | April 1 |
| The South Baltimore Business Men's Association | April 4 |
| The Associate Congregational Church, Amendment to Charter | April 6 |
| Shreve & Company Incorporated, Amendment changing name to "Shreve & Company" | April 10 |
| Fairmount Democratic Association of the Sixth Ward | April 12 |
| Forest Park Improvement Association | April 19 |
| Baltimore Mercantile Company of Baltimore City, name changed to "Union Oil Company" | April 25 |
| The Hebrew Children Sheltering and Protective Association | April 27 |
| The Bokel-Gwynn-MacKenney Co., Amendment to change name to "The Bokel-MacKenney Company" | May 1 |
| The Lithuanian Tailors' Union | May 3 |
| The Eagles' Country Club | May 9 |
| Sayre & Brown Optical Company, Amendment to change name to Sayre Optical Company | May 13 |
| Thirteenth Ward Republican Association | May 13 |

NEW INCORPORATIONS AND AMENDMENTS—Continued.

| Name. | Date. |
|---|---|
| Tefarth Israel Association | May 17 |
| Provident Life and Annuity Company | May 22 |
| The Third Ward Democratic Organization Club | May 25 |
| Baltimore Embroidery Company—Amendment to change name to "Lion Brothers Company" | May 28 |
| The Silver Link Pleasure Social | May 29 |
| The Ninth Ward Democratic Association—Amendment to change name to "Eighth Ward Democratic Association" | May 29 |
| A. F. Lawrence Coal Company, issuing Preferred Stock | May 31 |
| The Monumental Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward | June 19 |
| Maryland Granite Company of Baltimore City—Agreement as to Preferred Stock | June 7 |
| The Locust Point Day Nursery | June 11 |
| American Benefit Society | June 13 |
| National Temperance Hospital of Baltimore City—Amendment changing name to "Franklin Square Hospital" | June 13 |
| Saratoga Circle | June 14 |
| Trustees of Bethany Methodist Protestant Church | June 17 |
| St. Francis Xavier's School for the Deaf | June 19 |
| Fremont Pleasure Association | June 24 |
| Progressive Republican Association of the Fourteenth Ward | June 21 |
| Young Ladies' Benevolent Association | June 22 |
| The Maryland College of Ad. Writing | June 24 |
| The Union Eastern Star Beneficial Society No. 1, Coal Heavers. | July 2 |
| Children of Zion Association | July 6 |
| The Metropolitan Aid Association City Missionaries | July 15 |
| The Park Presbyterian Church—Amendment changing name to "The Babcock Memorial Presbyterian Church" | July 17 |
| West End Maternity Hospital | July 18 |
| The President and Directors of the General German Aged People's Home—Amendment to Charter | July 18 |
| Bresto-Litov Relief Association | July 24 |
| Winkelman & Brown Drug Co.—Amendment changing name to "Stanley & Brown Drug Co." | August 9 |
| Baltimore Building and Construction Company—Amendment changing name to "Baltimore Construction & Building Co." | August 27 |
| The Young Men's Progressive Labor Club | August 27 |
| The Diamond Back Club | August 28 |
| Peabody Outing Club | August 30 |
| Working Men's Democratic Union | Sept. 5 |
| St. Mark's Reformed Church | Sept. 5 |
| Belmont Assembly No. 1 of East Baltimore | Sept. 24 |
| Supreme Conclave, Improved Order Heptasophs, State of Maryland—Amendment to Charter | October 4 |
| The Provident Beneficial Association | October 11 |
| The Maryland Benevolent and Protective League | October 16 |
| Artists and Mechanics' Italian Mutual Beneficial Association | October 9 |
| The Park Democratic Club | October 24 |
| Cosmopolitan Pleasure Social | Nov. 4 |
| The Public Waiters' Association | Nov. 6 |
| Deutscher Kreigerbund | Nov. 12 |
| Dixie Whist Club | Nov. 25 |
| The LaFayette Assembly No. 1 | Nov. 27 |
| Lotus Club | Nov. 30 |

NEW INCORPORATIONS AND AMENDMENTS—Concluded.

| Name. | Date. |
|---|---|
| The Powhattan Club | Dec. 2 |
| Sbor Zlata Praha J. C. D. Cislo 87 | Dec. 3 |
| Whatcoat Methodist Episcopal Church | Dec. 5 |
| Federal Improvement Association of Northeast Baltimore | Dec. 14 |
| The Alpha Delta Phi Association | Dec. 16 |
| Chester Land Company, Surrender of Charter | Dec. 17 |
| The Knickerbocker Athletic Club | Dec. 21 |
| Clineset Israel Anshey Sphard Congregation | Dec. 23 |
| The Great Southern Club | Dec. 23 |
| The Baltimore City Hospital Training School for Nurses of the City of Baltimore | Dec. 23 |
| Guardian Trust and Deposit Company, Surrender of Charter to State of Maryland | Dec. 31 |
| The Lithuanian Dramatic Association | Dec. 24 |
| The Baltimore Hand Ball Club | Feb. 11 |
| Peerless Pleasure Social | March 18 |
| Carey Machinery and Supply Company, Amendment to Charter | April 1 |
| Free Summer Excursion Society of Baltimore, Amendment to Charter | July 27 |
| Maryland Bicycle Club | July 30 |
| Jr. O. U. A. M. Death Benefit Association of Maryland and District of Columbia of Baltimore City, Amendment changing name to "Eastern Funeral Benefit Association of The Jr. O. U. A. M. of Maryland" | July 30 |
| Mount Vernon Baptist Church | August 1 |
| The Mount Holly Inn of Baltimore City, Agreement as to preferred stock | Dec. 11 |

# RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Incorporations in Counties, exclusive of Building Associations | $12,635,850 |
| Incorporations in Baltimore City, exclusive of Building Associations | 14,395,975 |
| Building Associations in the Counties | 1,360,000 |
| Building Associations in Baltimore City | 8,187,440 |
| Total for State | $36,579,265 |
| Decreases of Capital Stock | $1,000,000 |
| Total number of Incorporations for the State | 468 |
| Total number of Incorporations of Baltimore City, exclusive of Building Associations | 326 |
| Total number of Incorporations of Counties, exclusive of Building Associations | 118 |
| Number of Building Associations in Baltimore City | 20 |
| Number of Building Associations in Counties | 4 |

# LAWS

## Affecting Employer and Employes in Industrial Pursuits.

The laws relating to the employment of men, women and children in factories, workshops, mills and mercantile establishments have never been closely codified in this State. The laws, from time to time, have been published, but it would be wise to have these laws properly codified and brought under one heading, so that they might be easily accessible and understood. Many of them are of little value or entirely inoperative. We append the following most important laws of Maryland, exclusive of the ordinances passed by the City Council of Baltimore, affecting labor's interest.

## PUBLIC GENERAL AND LOCAL LAWS.

Article 1.—*Exemption from Execution, etc.—Sufficient Property to Pay Wages of Employes.*

Sec. 193. Any sheriff or coroner who may have an execution or attachment against the property of any such individual, association or corporation, shall exempt from execution and levy a sufficiency of property to pay any indebtedness of such individual association or corporation, to employes or furnishers of raw material; and it shall be his duty diligently to inquire whether the said individual, association or corporation be indebted as aforesaid; and if the employes or furnishers of raw materials shall in any way suffer, be prejudiced or injured by refusal to comply with, or negligence in executing the requirements hereof, the sheriff or coroner, together with his sureties, shall be bound and held liable for whatever of injury or damage shall be done in the premises in consequence of such refusal or negligence.

Article 4.—*To Provide Seats for Female Employes.*

"Sec. 398. It shall be the duty of all employers of females in any mercantile or manufacturing business, or occupation in the City of Baltimore, to provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such female employes, and to permit the use of such seats by such employes to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health.

SEC. 399. Any violation of the preceding section by any employer shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be collected as other fines are collected."

*State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Sections 402, 403 and 407 of Article 4. of the Public Local Laws of Maryland, title "City of Baltimore," sub-title "Health," sub-division "State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows :

SEC. 402. It shall not be lawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, to employ as workmen in said business, any persons, except those qualified to work at the plumbing business, as provided in Section 404 of this Article; and no person shall be qualified to work at the plumbing business unless he has made application to and received from the State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing, the certificate of competence provided for in Section 404 of this Article, and is otherwise qualified, as required by this sub-division of this Article; any person or firm engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, and the superintendent, manager, agent or other officer of any corporation, engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, who shall employ any person to work at the plumbing business, not qualified as required by this sub-division of this Article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars, for every day or part of every day that such employer shall employ such workman.

SEC. 403. If any person shall work at the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, without being qualified as required by this sub-division of this Article, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty for every day or part of every day that such workman shall work at the plumbing business.

SEC. 404. The Governor shall appoint biennially five persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be known and designated as "The State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing," and who shall be selected as follows: Three persons who are practical and skilled plumbers from the City of Baltimore, the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore City and a member of the State Board of Health, from the State at large, whose duty it shall be to

faithfully and impartially execute, or cause to be executed, all the provisions of this and the two preceding Sections; upon application and in such manner and at such place as they may determine, provided said place of examination shall be within the limits of the City of Baltimore, they shall examine each and every person who shall desire to work at the plumbing business, touching his competency and qualifications; and upon being satisfied that the person so examined is competent and qualified to work at said business, they, or any three of them, shall grant such person a certificate of competency, and register him in their books a practical plumber, which shall operate as full authority to him to conduct and engage in the said business of plumbing.

SEC. 405. The said board of commissioners shall demand and receive from each applicant for a certificate of competency whom they examine and pass, the sum of three dollars at the time of the issuance of said certificate, and the sum of one dollar for the renewal thereof each and every year thereafter, on or before the first day of May.

SEC. 406. The money received under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be used and applied by said commissioners to defray their expenses, and all surplus over and above their necessary expenses shall be returned to the State Treasurer for the use of the State.

SEC. 407. Said commissioners shall hold their several offices for the period of two years, commencing from the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and thereafter until their successors have been appointed and qualified; each commissioner, within thirty days after notification of his appointment, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, to impartially and faithfully discharge his duties as said commissioner; every person appointed commissioner, who shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation provided for in this section, within the period named, shall be deemed to have refused said office, and the Governor shall immediately appoint some person qualified, as provided in Section 404 of this article, to fill the vacancy thus created; each of said commissioners shall receive the sum of five dollars for every day that he shall be present at a meeting of said board, for the transaction of business; provided, however, that in each year he shall not receive compensation for more than thirty dollars; and provided, also, that said compensation shall be paid out of the fees or other sums received by said board.

SEC. 408. The said board of commissioners are empowered to make such rules and regulations from time to time as in their judgment they may deem necessary and requisite; and they shall make a report of the condition of the board to the Gov-

ernor biennially, on or before the first day of February, with a full statement of their receipts and expenditures.

*Inspectors of Steam Boilers.*

SEC. 509. The Governor shall biennially appoint two suitable persons who are well skilled in the construction and use of steam engines and boilers, and in application of steam thereto, whose duty it shall be to inspect steam boilers in the City of Baltimore, as hereinafter specified and directed; said inspectors, before entering on their duties, shall make oath before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office without fear, partiality or favor; that they are not, or will not, during their term of office, be connected with or interested in the manufacture of steam boilers, engines or machinery applicable thereto, and that they will not, during their term of office, accept any money, gift, gratuity or consideration from any person, and shall give bond, to be approved by the Comptroller of the State, in the sum of five thousand dollars each, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

SEC. 510. The City of Baltimore is divided into two districts, which shall be known as the first and second steam-boiler inspection districts; the first district shall embrace what is now known as the eastern, northeastern and southern police districts; the second shall embrace what is now known as the central, western, northwestern and southwestern police districts of said city; and the Governor, in appointing the inspectors, shall assign each to his respective district.

SEC. 511. The inspectors, before entering on the discharge of their duties, shall provide themselves with an office in the central part of the said city, also with the necessary apparatus and appliances for the testing of steam boilers; and they shall give notice for three successive days, through the two daily papers having the largest circulation in said city, of the time and manner in which they shall receive the reports of the locations of steam boilers.

SEC. 512. Every owner or renter using a steam boiler in said city shall, within ten days after the publication of the aforesaid notice, report to the inspector of the district the location of such boiler, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each day a boiler is used and neglected to be reported.

SEC. 513. The inspector of each district shall give six days' notice in writing to each owner or renter of a steam boiler, or the engineer or person in charge, of the time when he will inspect such boiler; and such owner or renter shall have such boiler ready for inspection, in compliance with the requirements of said notice, and shall furnish such assistance as the inspector may require, under a penalty of fifty dollars for such

failure or neglect, and a further penalty of fifty dollars for each day any such boiler is used without a certificate of inspection.

SEC. 514. It shall be the duty of each inspector, once at least in every year, to inspect all stationary steam boilers of three horse-power and upwards, used within the limits of his district, subjecting them to a hydrostatic test of at least twenty-five per cent. in excess of the steam pressure allowed, and satisfy himself by a thorough external and internal examination (if possible) with a hammer, that the boilers are free from danger from corrosion or other defects, are well made of good material, the openings for the passage of water and steam, respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat are of proper dimensions, and free from obstruction; that the flues and tubes, if any, are circular in form, the furnaces in proper shape, and the fire line of the furnace is at least two inches below the minimum water line of the boilers; and shall also satisfy himself that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number and well arranged, and that the weights are properly adjusted so as to allow no greater pressure in the boiler than the amount prescribed in the certificate of inspection; that there is a sufficient number of gauge-cocks, a steam gauge, a coupling cock in suitable position for attaching the hydrostatic test, that means for blowing out are provided, so as to thoroughly remove the mud and sediment from all parts of the boilers when they are under the pressure of steam, and that fusible metals are properly inserted so as to fuse by the heat of the furnaces when the water in the boilers shall fall below the prescribed limits, and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water at all times; when the inspection is completed and the inspector approves the boiler, he shall make and subscribe a certificate of inspection, stating the condition of the boiler, the number of years or months it has been in use, and the pressure of steam allowed; and no greater pressure than that allowed by the certificate shall be applied to such boiler. In limiting pressure, whenever the boiler under test will, with safety, bear the same, the limit desired by the owner shall be the one certified; and such certificate of inspection shall be framed under glass and kept in some conspicuous place on the premises where said boiler referred to is used; and if the inspector shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the owner or renter of any boiler a certificate of inspection without having first subjected the said boiler to the tests as herein provided, he shall forfeit his bond, and upon conviction shall be removed from office by the Governor.

SEC. 515. In addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine all boilers within the limits

of their respective districts once at least in every three months and if deemed necessary, apply the hydrostatic test; and if on such examination the inspector shall find evidence of deterioration in strength, be shall revoke the certificate and issue another, assigning a lower rate of pressure; and if the defect be of such character as to make the boiler dangerous, the inspector shall notify the owner or renter in writing, stating in the notice what is required, and order the use of the boiler discontinued until the necessary repairs are made; and if he considers it beyond repair, he shall condemn it; and if the owner or renter shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the inspector, and shall, contrary thereto, and while the same remains unreversed, use the boiler, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars for each day such boiler is used, and in addition thereto shall be liable for any damage to person or property which shall occur from any defects, as stated in the notice of the inspector.

SEC. 516. Any owner or renter of a boiler, who shall consider himself aggrieved by the action of the inspector, under the provisions of the preceding section, may within ten days after such inspection, notify the inspector, of the fact, and demand a re-examination of the said boiler; the owner or renter shall select a practical engineer, who, with the inspector, shall select a third person, skilled in the manufacture and use of steam boilers, which said two persons, after taking an oath as reviewers, shall, together with the inspector, carefully examine the said boiler, and the decision of any two of these shall be final; should the decision of the inspector be sustained, the said owner or renter shall pay the expense of such review; but should it be reversed, the inspector shall restore the certificate, and the expense of the review shall be paid by the State; such reviewers shall receive five dollars for each day or part of a day they are engaged in making such review.

SEC. 517. Any person erecting or using a steam boiler without having the same inspected by the inspector of the district in which the said boiler is located, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and fifty dollars for each day any such boiler is used without being inspected; and any person who shall alter or change a steam guage or weight on a safety-valve for the purpose of carrying a greater pressure of steam on a boiler than that allowed by the certificate of inspection, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars; and any owner or renter of a steam boiler who shall neglect or refuse to place his certificate of inspection on the premises, as prescribed in Section 514 hereof, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each day's refusal or neglect.

SEC. 518. The inspector shall have power to examine the

engineers and assistants in charge of boilers, and if any engineer or assistant is found incompetent or addicted to intemperance, the inspector shall notify the owner or renter, and withdraw the certificate of inspection until such engineer or assistant is displaced.

SEC. 519. Before issuing any certificate of inspection, the inspector shall demand and receive from the owner or renter of the boiler, as a compensation for the inspection, and the examinations to be made during the year, as hereinbefore provided, the following sums: For every boiler of ten horse power or less, five dollars; when the boiler is above ten horse power, five dollars for the first ten, and twenty-five cents additional for each horse power in excess of that number.

SEC. 520. It shall be the duty of each inspector to keep a correct record of the locations of all boilers in his district, when each boiler was inspected, the condition of the same at the time of inspection, the instructions given to the engineers in charge, the certificates issued, and the amount of steam pressure allowed in each certificate, and the boilers condemned or ordered to be repaired; also a correct account of all money received or paid out, and they shall report the same annually to the comptroller of the State.

SEC. 521. The inspectors shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, and all moneys collected, after deducting the necessary incidental expenses of the office, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the State.

SEC. 522. Nothing in this sub-title of this article shall conflict with the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, which requires their permission for the erection of steam boilers in that city.

SEC. 523. Every steam boiler insurance company doing business in this State shall have a resident inspector, whose duty it shall be to make inspection of steam boilers submitted for insurance to such steam boiler insurance company, and any owner or renter of a steam boiler who has the same insured in a steam boiler insurance company doing business in this State, in compliance with the laws thereof, and having a resident inspector and an established system of inspection, must immediately after the first annual inspection in each year by such resident inspector of such steam boiler insurance company, present to the State inspector of the district in which the said steam boilers are located the certificate of inspection of said company, and the said company shall be charged and chargeable with a fee of one dollar for each and every boiler so inspected and insured, which shall be paid to the State inspector with such certificate; provided that when there is more than one steam boiler belonging to the same owner or renter so insured, then the fee so chargeable to the

insurance company shall be one dollar per boiler for the first five, and one dollar for each additional five or fraction thereof over and above the first five, and upon the acceptance of the provisions of this section by the owner or renter of said steam boiler, the said owner or renter shall be exempted from the requirements of this sub-title of this Article.

SEC. 524. If either inspector neglects to discharge his duties as prescribed in this sub-title of this Article, he shall forfeit his bond, and shall be removed from office by the Governor.

SEC. 525. The Governor shall fill all vacancies that may occur as soon as possible.

SEC. 526. All fines and penalties imposed in this sub-title of this Article shall be recoverable by indictment before the Criminal Court of Baltimore, or before any justice of the peace of said city, in the name of the inspector, for the benefit of the State.

*The Eight-Hour Law.*

"SEC. 31A. No mechanic or laborer employed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or by any officer, agent, contractor or sub-contractor under them, shall be required to work more than eight hours per day as a day's labor; provided, further, that this section shall not apply to the employes of the Fire Department, Bayview Asylum, or the Baltimore City Jail. Any such officer, agent, contractor or sub-contractor who shall require any mechanic or laborer to work more than eight hours per day, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense, one-half of such fine to go to the informer; said fines to be collected as other fines are collected by law."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of May, 1898.

Approved April 9, 1898.

*Restricting Employment of Police.*

"SEC. 759B. That no member of the police force provided for by this Article and sub-title shall be by the said Board of Police Commissioners employed, or be permitted to be employed, to do or perform for the said Board, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, any mechanical work or labor other than the work or labor required of the members of said police force by the provisions of this Article and sub-title relating to police duties. The purpose and object of this section is to prevent patrolmen and other members of said police force from being taken from the performance of police duty, as prescribed by this article and sub-title, and made to per-

form the work and labor of carpenters, bricklayers and similar mechanical work and labor."

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9th, 1898.

### Article 7.—*Arbitration of Labor Disputes.*

SECTION 1. Whenever any controversy shall arise between any corporation incorporated by this State, in which the State may be interested as a stockholder or creditor, and any persons in the employment or service of such corporation, which in the opinion of the Board of Public Works, shall tend to impair the usefulness or prosperity of such corporation, the said Board of Public Works shall have power to demand and receive a statement of the grounds of said controversy from the parties to the same; and if, in their judgment, there shall be occasion so to do, they shall have the right to propose to the parties of said controversy, or to any of them, that the same shall be settled by arbitration; and if the opposing parties to said controversy shall consent and agree to said arbitration, it shall be the duty of said board of public works to provide in due form for the submission of the said controversy to arbitration, in such manner that the same may be finally settled and determined; but if the said corporation, or said person in its employment or service, so engaged in controversy with the said corporation, shall refuse to submit to such arbitration, it shall be the duty of the said board of public works to examine into and ascertain the cause of said controversy, and to report the same to the next General Assembly.

SEC. 2. All subjects of dispute arising between corporations, and any person in their employment or service, and all subjects of disputes between employers and employes in any trade or manufacture, may be settled and adjusted in the manner herinafter mentioned.

SEC. 3. Whenever such subjects of dispute shall arise as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for either party to the same to demand and have an arbitration or reference thereof in manner following, that is to say, where the party complaining and the party complained of shall come before, or agree by any writing under their hands, to abide by the determination by any judge or justice of the peace, it shall and may be lawful for such judge or justice of the peace to hear and finally determine in a summary manner the matter in dispute between such parties; but if such parties shall not come before or so agree to abide by the determination of such judge or justice of the peace, but shall agree to submit their said cause of dispute to arbitrators, appointed under the provision of this article, then it shall be lawful for any such judge or justice of

the peace, and such judge or justice of the peace is hereby required, on complaint made before him, and proof that such an agreement for arbitration has been entered into, to appoint arbitrators to settle the matters in dispute; and such judge or justice of the peace shall then and there propose not less than two nor more than four persons, one-half of whom shall be employers and the other half employes, acceptable to the parties of the dispute, respectively, who, together with said judge or justice of the peace, shall have full power to finally hear and determine such dispute.

SEC. 4. In all such cases of dispute as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties mutually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a mode different from the one hereby prescribed, such argument shall be valid, and the award and determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful in all cases for any employer or employe, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

SEC. 6. Every determination of dispute by any judge or justice of the peace shall be given as a judgment of the court over which said judge presides, and of the justice of the peace determining the same; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall award execution thereon as upon verdict, confession or non-suit; and every award made by arbitrators appointed by any judge or justice of the peace under the provisions of this article shall be returned by said arbitrators to the judge or justice of the peace by whom they were appointed; and said judge or justice of the peace shall enter the same as an amicable action between the parties to the same in the court presided over by said judge or justice of the peace, with the same effect as if said action had been regularly commenced in said court by due process of law, and shall thereupon become a judgment of said court, and execution thereon shall be awarded as upon verdict, confession or non-suit; and in all proceedings under this article, whether before a judge or justice of the peace, or arbitrators, costs shall be taxed as are now allowed by law in similar proceedings, and the same shall be paid equally by the parties to the dispute, such award shall remain four days in court during its sitting, after the return thereof, before any judgment shall be entered thereon; and if it shall appear to the court within that time that the same was attained by fraud or malpractice in or by surprise, imposition or deception of the arbitrators, or without due notice to the parties or their attorneys, the court may set aside such award and refuse to give judgment thereon.

Article 9.—*Exemption From Attachment—Wages.*

SEC. 32. No attachment of the wages or the hire of any laborer or employe in the hands of the employer, whether private individuals or bodies corporate, shall affect any salary or wages of the debtor, which are not actually due at the date of the attachment; and the sum of one hundred dollars of such wages or hire due to any laborer or employe, by any employer or corporation, shall always be exempt from attachment by any process whatever.

The wages or hire of any person or persons not residing in this State shall be subject to attachment upon judgment, warrant or upon two *non ests*, in the same manner, and to no larger extent, than the wages or hire of any person or persons resident in this State.

Article 23.—*Incorporation of Co-Operative Associations, Trade Unions, etc.*

SEC. 14. Corporations may be formed in this State by any five or more persons, citizens of the United States, and a majority of them citizens of this State, or if unnaturalized, residents of this State, making oath that they *bona fide* intend to become citizens of the United States, without unreasonable delay, who may desire to form a body corporate or politic, for any of the following purposes:

SEC. 15, Class 2. For the creation and maintenance of mechanics' institutes, co-operative stores or societies; provided, such corporations are located in this State, and the property they possess or acquire is located therein.

SEC. 37, Class 24. For the formation of trade unions, with such additions to their name as they may adopt and set forth in their certificate, to promote the well being of their every day life, and for mutual assistance in securing the most favorable conditions for the labor of their members, and as beneficial societies.

Article 27.—*Labor Combinations Not Unlawful.*

SEC. 31. An agreement or combination by two or more persons, to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen, shall not be indictable as a conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as an offense; nothing in this section shall affect the law relating to riot, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, or any offense against any person or against property.

*Employment, Hours of Labor, etc., of Children.*

SEC. 139 (as amended by chapter 443, Acts of 1892). No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in laboring more than ten hours a day in any manufacturing business or factory established in any part of the State, or in any mercantile business in the city of Baltimore.

SEC. 140 (as amended by chapter 443, Acts of 1892). Any person who shall so employ a child or suffer or permit such employment is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 141 (as amended by chapter 443, Acts of 1892). The words "suffer or permit" includes every act or omission, whereby it becomes possible for the child to engage in such labor.

*Hours of Labor—Street Railways.*

SEC. 142. No horse railway company, incorporated under the laws of this State, and no officer, agent or servant of such corporation, and no person or firm owning or operating any line or lines of horse railways within the limits of this State, and no agent or servant of such firm or persons, shall require, permit or suffer its, his, or their conductors or drivers, or any of them, or any employes in its, his or their service, or under his, its or their control, to work more than twelve hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours, and shall make no contract or agreement with such employes, or any of them providing that they or he shall work for more than twelve hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours.

SEC. 143. Any corporation which shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of the preceding Section shall be deemed to have misused or abused its corporate powers and franchises, and the Attorney General of the State, upon application in writing, made by any citizen of this State, accompanied by sufficient proof of such violation, shall forthwith, without any further authorization, institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter of such corporation, by petition in the name of the State, in the manner provided by the laws of the State, for the enforcement of the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation which has abused or misused its corporate powers or franchises.

SEC. 144. If any corporation, or any officer, agent or servant of such corporation, or any person or any firm managing or conducting any horse railway in this State, or any agent or servant of such person or firm, shall do any act in violation of the provisions of Section 142, it, he or they shall be deemed to have been guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred dollars for each offense so committed, together with the costs of such prosecution.

*Factories, Workshops, etc.—Health of Employes, Sweating System, etc.*

SEC. 148. All factories, manufacturing establishments or workshops in this State shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance; and no factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be so over-crowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein; and every such factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be well and sufficiently lighted and ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, which may be injurious to health.

SEC. 149. Any person, firm or corporation, managing or conducting any factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop in this State, who shall neglect any of the requirements of the preceding section, or do or permit to be done in the factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop conducted or managed by him, her, them or it, any act contrary to the provisions of said section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred and fifty dollars for each offense so committed.

SEC. 149A. (Added by Chapter 467, Acts of 1896). If any individual or body corporate engaged in the manufacture or sale of clothing or any other article, whereby disease may be transmitted, shall, with reasonable means of knowledge, by purchase, contract or otherwise, directly or indirectly, cause or permit any garments, or such articles as aforesaid, to be manufactured or made up, in whole or in part, or any work to be done thereupon, within this State, and in place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, the said individual or corporation, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each garment or other articles so as lastly aforesaid manufactured, made up or worked upon.

SEC. 149B. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894). If any individual or the officer of any corporation shall so as aforesaid cause or permit any garment or other articles in the next preceding section mentioned, to be manufactured, made up or worked upon in a place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, with the knowledge that it will or may be thus dealt with, he shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year, and may be further

fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 149C. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894). Any room or apartment which shall not contain at least four hundred cubic feet of clear space for each person habitually laboring in or occupying the same, or wherein the thermometer shall habitually stand, during the hour of labor, at or above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, before the first day of May or after the first day of October of any year, or wherein any person suffering from a contagious, infectious or otherwise dangerous disease or malady shall sleep, labor or remain, or wherein, if of less superficial area than 500 square feet, any artificial light shall be habitually used between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P.M., or from which the debris of manufacture and all other dirt or rubbish shall not be removed at least once in every twenty-four hours, or which shall be pronounced ill-ventilated or otherwise unhealthy by any officer or board having legal authority so to do, shall be deemed a place involving danger to the public health, as mentioned in the next two preceding sections of this article.

SEC. 149D. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894). If any association or society, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall furnish, through its officers or agents, evidence sufficient to secure the conviction of any person criminally prosecuted under the next three preceding sections of this article, the said association or society shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed upon such person so convicted with its assistance, such fines to be paid to the treasurer or other officer, with corresponding powers of the said society or association.

*Sunday Labor.*

SEC. 247. No person whatsoever shall work or do any bodily labor on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday; and no person having children or servants shall command, or wittingly or willingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labor on the Lord's day, (works of necessity and charity always excepted,)—and every person transgressing this section and being thereof convicted before a justice of the peace, shall forfeit five dollars, to be applied to the use of the county.

*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.*

SEC. 273. Any person having in his care, custody or control any child under the age of sixteen years, whether as parent, guardian, relative, employer or otherwise, who shall sell, apprentice, or give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person under any name, title or pre-

tense whatever, and any person, whether as parent, guardian, or relative, employer or otherwise, who shall take, receive, hire, employ, use or have in custody any such child for the vocation, use, occupation, calling, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope walking, dancing, peddling, begging, or any mendicant or wandering business whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than thirty days or more than a year, or suffer both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the said tribunal; one half of all fines to be paid to the informer.

*Convict Labor.*

SEC. 315. Every person committed or sentenced to said House of Correction shall be kept at some useful employment or hired out for such useful employment as may be best suited to his or her age and most profitable to the institution.

SEC. 319. The said board of managers of the House of Correction are authorized and directed to hire to the Maryland Canal company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the said board of managers and said canal company, such able-bodied male convicts, under sentence to said House of Correction as may be from time to time applied for by said Maryland Canal Company

SEC. 389. The property and affairs of the Maryland Penitentiary shall be managed by a board of six directors.

SEC. 406. (As amended by chapter 590, acts of 1890). The directors may enter into such contracts for the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary, and for the sale of the manufactures in the institution as they may deem proper, but shall not enter into any contract for the making or the manufacturing of the articles known as tin cans, used for oyster and fruit packing purposes, or iron stoves used for heating and cooking purposes, or iron castings used for machinery purposes, or employ any convicts in the making thereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with present existing contracts.

Article 45.—*Earnings of Married Women.*

SEC. 7. Any married woman who, by her skill, industry or personal labor, shall earn any money or other property, real, personal or mixed, shall hold the same, and the fruits, increase and profits thereof, to her sole and separate use, with power as a *feme sole* to invest, reinvest, devise, bequeath, sell and dispose of the same; provided, that such money or

property shall be liable for the payment of any claim or debt incurred by such married women in and about the business, occupation, or enterprise in which said money or other property shall be earned or invested.

Article 47.— *Wages Preferred—In Assignments.*

SEC. 15. Whenever any person or body corporate shall make an assignment for the benefit of his, her or its creditors, or shall be abjudicated insolvent upon his, her or its petition, or upon the petition of any creditor or creditors, or shall have his, her or its property or estate taken possession of by a receiver, under a decree of a court of equity, in the distribution of the property or estate of such person or body corporate, all moneys due and owing from such person or body corporate for wages or salaries to clerks, servants or employes contracted not more than three months anterior to the execution of such assignment, adjudication of insolvency, or appointment of receiver, shall first be paid in full out of such property or estate after the payment of the proper and legitimate costs, expenses, taxes and commissions, and shall be preferred to all claims against the property and estate of such insolvent person or body corporate, except the lien claims of such persons as shall hold liens upon such property or estate, recorded at least three months prior to such assignment, adjudication or decree.

Article 48.—*Protection of Workingmen—Life and Limb.*

SEC. 1. Whenever a complaint is made to the commissioners of the police or to the marshal, or other persons in charge of the police force of any city or town in this State, that the scaffolding used in the construction, altering, repairing or painting of any building within the limits of such city or town, is unsafe and dangerous to the life and limb of any person, it shall be the duty of such police commissioners, marshal of police or other persons in charge of the police force, to immediately detail a competent police officer to inspect such scaffolding forthwith, with instructions to prohibit the further use of such scaffolding, if after proper examination he may find the complaint well founded, to require that it be altered or reconstructed in such manner as to render it no longer dangerous of (to life or limb). It shall be the duty of the officer making the examination to attach a notice to such scaffolding, stating that he has made such examination, and that he has found it safe or unsafe, as the case may be. If he declares it to be unsafe, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person or persons responsible for its erection, of the fact, and warn them against using it, or permit-

ting or suffering any person or persons to use it, and such notice may be served upon the responsible person or persons, or by conspicuously affixing it to the scaffold declared to be unsafe; after such notice is served or affixed, it shall be the duty of persons responsible therefor, to immediately remove such scaffolding, or to alter or strenghten it in such a manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has condemned it, or of his superiors.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the police commissioners, marshal of police, or other persons in charge of the police force of any city or town of this State, when complaint is made to them, or any of them, that the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, irons, or ropes, of any swinging or stationary scaffolding used in the painting, cleaning or pointing of any building within the limits of such city or town, are unsafe or liable to prove dangerous to the life or limb of any person, to detail a competent police officer to examine, and if necessary, test the same; immediately after making such examination or test, he shall attach thereto a certificate stating that he has made such an examination or test, and that he has found such slings, hangers, irons or ropes, or any of them safe or unsafe, as the case may be; if he declares unsafe the whole or any portion of such swinging or stationary scaffolding, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person or persons responsible for the same of the fact, and warn them against using or suffering or permitting any person or persons to use them, and such notice may be served upon the person or persons responsible, or by conspicuously affixing it to the condemned or defective article; after such notice is served or affixed it shall be the duty of the responsible person or persons to remove, or cause to be removed, the scaffolding, or the part of it which has been condemned, or to alter and strengthen it in such a manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has tested or examined it, or his superiors.

SEC. 3. All swinging and stationary scaffolding shall be constructed as to bear three times the maximum weight required to be dependent from or placed thereon when in use, and not more than one man shall be allowed on a given scaffold to each tackle; and each man shall be provided with a life line, sufficiently strong to bear twice his weight, secured independently of the other scaffolding.

SEC. 4. Any officer detailed to examine or test any scaffolding, or portion thereof, as required by Sections 1 and 2 of this Act, shall have free and uninterrupted access at all reasonable hours to any building or premises containing them or where they may be in use.

SEC. 5. Any person who violates or omits to comply with

any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, or who suffers or permits the use of any article or scaffolding declared by a proper officer to be defective, or who destroys or defaces any notice posted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or who hinders or obstructs any officers who may be detailed to enforce its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

## Article 63.—*Mechanics' Lien.*

SEC. 1. Every building erected and every building repaired, rebuilt or improved to the extent of one-fourth its value shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done or materials furnished for or about the same.

SEC. 2. In all cases in which a building shall be commenced and not finished, the lien shall attach thereto to the extent of the work done or the materials furnished.

SEC. 3. No person having such lien shall be considered as waiving the same by granting a credit, or receiving notes or other securities, unless the same be received as payment or the lien be expressly waived, but the sole effect thereof shall be to prevent the institution of any proceedings to enforce said lien until the expiration of the time agreed upon.

SEC. 4. The said lien shall extend to the ground covered by such building, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and belonging in like manner to the owner of such building as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of such building, the quantity and boundaries whereof shall be designated in the following manner:

SEC. 5. The owner of any lot or farm who may be desirous of erecting any building, or contracting with any person for the erection thereof, may define in writing the boundaries of the lot or land or curtilage appurtenant to such building previous to the commencement thereof, and file the same with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, or of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, for record, and such designation of boundaries shall be obligatory upon all persons concerned.

SEC. 6. In default of such designation of boundaries previous to the commencement of any building, it shall be lawful for the owner of such lot or piece of ground, or for any person having a lien upon the same by mortgage, judgment or otherwise, or entitled to a lien by virtue of this Article, to apply by petition in writing to the judge of the Circuit Court for the county, or the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, to designate the boundaries.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of said court to issue an order to the county or city surveyor, or some other surveyor, to examine the building or place at which such building is being erected, and to make a report to such court, in which he shall sufficiently designate and describe, by metes and bounds, with their courses and distances, and by a draft if necessary, the limit and extent of the grounds necessary, for the convenient use of such building for the purpose for which it was designed, and such a report shall be entered at length upon the record book hereinafter mentioned, and if approved by the Court, shall be conclusive upon all persons concerned.

SEC. 8. If any proceedings shall be instituted to enforce any lien under this Article, before the boundaries of the lot, land or curtilage which ought to be appurtenant thereto shall be designated, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon application, to stay such proceedings until such designation shall be made, and thereupon order the surveyor to ascertain and report such boundaries as described in the preceding Section.

SEC. 9. Where a building shall be erected, by a lessee or tenant for life or years, of a farm or lot of ground, or by an architect, builder or other person employed by such lessee or tenant, the lien shall only apply to the extent of the interest of such lessee or tenant.

SEC. 10. Where a building shall be erected on a lot of ground belonging to a married woman, by her husband, or some person by him employed, the said lien shall not attach, unless notice thereof be given to such married woman, in writing, within sixty days after doing such work or furnishing such materials, or both, as the case may be.

SEC. 11. If the contract for furnishing such work or materials, or both, shall have been made with any architect or builder, or any other person except the owner of the lot on which the building may be erected, or his agent, the person so doing work or furnishing materials, or both, shall not be entitled to a lien unless within sixty days after furnishing the same, he, or his agent, shall give notice in writing to such owner or agent, if resident within the city or county, of his intention to claim such lien.

SEC. 12. If such notice cannot be given, on account of absence or other causes, the claimant or his agents may, in the presence of a competent witness, and within sixty days, place said notice upon the door or other front part of said building, and shall file a claim with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, or the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 13. In all cases in which a contractor or builder of a house shall have purchased materials or contracted for work, and the party with whom such contract was made shall have

given notice as required in the two preceding sections, to the owner of such building, it shall be lawful for the owner to retain from the cost of such building the amount which he may ascertain to be due to the party giving such notice, and in case any lien be laid by the party giving such notice, and be also laid by the contractor and builder, the said contractor and builder shall receive only the difference between the amount due him, and that due the person giving the notice.

SEC. 14. Any person furnishing work or materials, or both, and complying with the provisions of this article, shall be entitled to the lien hereby given, without regard to the amount of his claim.

SEC. 15. The lien hereby given shall be preferred to all mortgages, judgments, liens and encumbrances which attach upon the said building or the grounds covered thereby subsequently to the commencement thereof; and all the mortgages and liens other than liens that have been attached thereto, prior to the commencement of the said building, and by the laws of this State are required to be recorded, shall be postponed to said lien, unless recorded prior to the commencement of said building.

SEC. 16. If the building against which any claim shall be filed under this article, or any of the ground adjacent thereto, shall be sold under judgment or decree on mortgage, or any other decree or process of any court of law or equity, or by a trustee of an insolvent debtor, before the extent of the lien of the claimant shall be ascertained as before directed, the court from which execution issued, or which passed such decree, or by which said trustee was appointed, may determine the respective rights of the parties, and the apportionment and appropriation of all liens, and for that purpose may appoint an auditor to inquire into and report the facts; or, upon application of any of the parties, may direct an issue to try the facts, and may decree distribution accordingly.

SEC. 17 (As amended by chapter 107, Acts of 1900). Each person entitled to such lien shall file a claim or statement of his demand in the office of the Circuit Court for the county or the Superior Court of Baltimore city as the case may be, and which shall be redelivered by such clerk to the party filing the same after it has been recorded as provided in section eighteen.

SEC. 18. The clerks of the Circuit Court for the several counties, and the Superior Court of Baltimore city, shall each procure and keep a docket or book, to be called "The Mechanics' Lien Docket," in which he shall record all designations or descriptions of lots or pieces of ground, and all claims which may be filed by virtue of this article, together with the day of filing the same, and shall cause the names of the owner

of the lot of ground, and of the contractor, architect or builder, if such be named, and the person claiming the lien under this law, to be recorded therein.

SEC. 19. Every such claim shall set forth: first, the name of the party claimant, and of the owner, or reputed owner of the building, and also of the contractor, or architect, or builder, when the contract was made by the claimant with such contractor, architect or builder; second, the amount or sum claimed to be due, and the nature or kind of work, or the kind and amount of materials furnished, and the time when the materials were furnished or the work done; thirdly, the locality of the building and the number and size of the stories of the same, or such other matters of description as may be necessary, to identify the same.

SEC. 20. Where a claim is filed by a contractor or builder, who is indebted for work done or materials furnished at his request or on his account, the persons to whom he may be indebted shall have the benefit of such lien, and may, by petition, claim to be paid the amount due them by such contractor or builder out of the moneys to be received for such claim or lien; and the same shall be apportioned in such manner and form and by such proceedings as shall be equitable and just.

SEC. 22. Every machine, wharf and bridge erected, constructed or repaired within this State shall be subject to a lien in like manner as buildings are made subject under the provisions of this article.

SEC. 23. Every such debt shall be a lien until after the expiration of six months after the work has been finished or the materials furnished, although no claim has been filed therefor, but no longer, unless a claim shall be filed at or before the expiration of that period.

SEC. 24. The proceedings to recover the amount of any lien under this article, whether upon a house, machine, wharf, bridge, boat or vessel, shall be by bill in equity or by *scire facias*.

SEC. 36. If the proceeds of such building and ground shall not be sufficient to pay the full amount of all debts due aforesaid for work done and materials furnished, after deducting therefrom any prior liens on the same, then such debts shall be averaged, and the said creditors shall be paid in proportion to their respective demands.

SEC. 38. The lien of every such debt for which a claim may have been filed as aforesaid, shall expire at the end of five years from the day on which it was filed, unless the same shall be revived by *scire facias* in the manner provided by law in the case of judgments, in which case such lien shall continue in like manner for another period of five years, and so on from one such period to another, unless such lien be satisfied or extinguished by a sale or otherwise according to law.

SEC. 42. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to affect the right of any person to whom any debt may be due for work done or materials furnished to maintain any personal action against the owner of the building, or any other person liable therefor.

SEC. 44. All boats or vessels of any kind whatsoever, used or intended to be used on the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and other waters of this State, as carriers of freight or passengers, and all other boats or vessels belonging in this State, shall be subject to a lien and bound for the payment thereof, as preferred debts, for all debts due to boat builders, mechanics, merchants, farmers or other persons, from the owners, masters or captains, or other agents of such boats or vessels, for materials furnished or work done in the building, repairing or equipping the same.

SEC. 45. No person shall be entitled to a lien under the preceding section unless he shall, within six months from the the commencement of the building, repairing, equipping or refitting of such boat or vessel, deliver to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county where the building, repairing, equipping or refitting was done, or the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, if done in the City of Baltimore, an account or statement verified by the oath of the claimant, taken and subscribed before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer an oath, setting forth the names of the claimant and debtor, and if the debt was not contracted by the owner, but by his agent, the name of such agent, the name or other certain description of the boat or vessel, and the place where built, repaired, equipped or refitted, and the particulars or items of the claim or debt.

SEC. 46. The Clerks of the several Circuit Courts for the counties, and of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, shall each keep a docket, to be called "boats' lien docket," wherein it shall be the duty of each of said clerks, upon application being made to him in accordance with the requirements of the preceding section, to record the said statements or accounts filed with him, and, immediately thereafter, he shall docket a case between the parties to the claim, entering the claimant as plaintiff, and the boat and its owner and the owner's agent, where the debt was contrated by an agent, as defendant, and the day when such claim was filed, and the amount thereof; and the Clerk shall be entitled to fifty cents for each entry, to be paid by the defendant and taxed as costs against him, for which and for other costs in prosecuting the claim the defendant shall be liable, in case the lien be established; the clerk to be allowed the same fees for recording said statement or account as are now allowed for recording deeds or bills of sale.

SEC. 47. Every such boat or vessel against which an account or statement shall be filed under this article shall be subject to a lien for the debt and costs justly chargeable against it for two years from the day on which the account or statement shall be filed, and no longer; but the claimant may have the benefit of any other lien upon said boat or vessel to which he may be entitled by mortgage, bill of sale or otherwise.

SEC. 48. The lien given by this article on boats or vessels shall not entitle the claimant to preference over creditors or claimants secured by mortgage or bill of sale, properly executed and recorded before the claim to be secured by such lien shall have accrued.

SEC. 49. The claimant under such lien on any boat or vessel may, at any time after his claim has been filed as aforesaid, within the period to which he is entitled to the benefit of his lien, sue out of the court in which his claim is filed, a writ of *scire facias*, directed to the sheriff of the county or city and returnable to the next ensuing court that shall sit within twenty days after the issuing of the writ.

SEC. 53. The judgment rendered in such *scire facias* may be enforced as other judgments, and the sheriff shall deposit the money made thereon with the clerk of the court, to be disbursed under the order of the court among the parties entitled to the same.

Article 81.—*Exemption from Taxation.*

SEC. 5. No person who is not assessed to the sum of at least one hundred dollars shall not be required to pay any tax.

Article 84.—*Exemption from Execution, etc.*

SEC. 8. One hundred dollars' worth of property of each defendant therein shall be exempt from execution issued on any judgment in any civil proceedings whatever, except on judgments for breach of promise to marry or for seduction.

SEC. 9. Each defendant in any such execution may select property, real or personal, to the value of one hundred dollars, to be ascertained by three disinterested appraisers.

SEC. 11. All wearing apparel, mechanical text-books and books of professional men, tools of mechanics, and all tools or other mechanical implements or appliances moved or worked by hand or foot, necessary to the practice of any trade or profession and used in the practice thereof, shall be exempt from execution, in addition to the property hereinbefore exempted.

SEC. 12. The preceding sections relating to exemptions shall not impair the lien of any vendor for the purchase money

of land, nor of any mortgagee, nor of any mechanic or other person, for any debt contracted for or in aid of the erection of any building, nor shall they apply to any levy on property for the non-payment of taxes.

SEC. 13. Said exemptions shall not apply to any persons except actual *bona fide* residents of the State of Maryland.

*Reduction of Wages of Incompetent Seamen.*

SEC. 7. If any person shall ship as a first-class or ordinary seaman, and upon trial prove to be incapable of performing the duties of the situation for which he shipped, his pay shall be reduced to the pay of that grade for which he shall be found competent.

Article 89.—*Bureau of Industrial Statistics.*

SEC. 1. (As amended by Chapter 29, Acts of 1892.) A bureau of statistics and information concerning the various branches of industry practiced in this State, and the needs thereof, is hereby established, and a person to be known as the "Chief of the Industrial Bureau," shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for the term of two years and until the appointment and qualification of his successor and shall receive as compensation the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars a year.

SEC. 2. (As amended by Chapter 29, Acts of 1892.) It shall be the duty of the chief of the industrial bureau:

1st. To collect statistics concerning, and examining into the condition of labor in this State, with especial reference to wages, and the causes of strikes and disagreements between employers and employes.

2d. To collect information in regard to the agricultural condition and products of the several counties of the State, the acreage under cultivation and planted to the various crops, the character and price of lands, the live stock, etcetera, and all other matters pertaining to agricultural pursuits, which may be of general interest and calculated to attract immigration to the State.

3d. To collect information in regard to the mineral products of the State, the output of mines, quarries and so forth, and the manufacturing industries.

4th. To collect information in regard to railroads and other transportation companies, shipping and commerce.

5th. To keep a bureau of general information, and to this end all officers and institutions of this State, including officers of the General Assembly, are hereby directed to transmit to

the chief of the industrial bureau all reports as soon as published.

6th. To classify and arrange the information and data so obtained, and as soon as practicable, after entering upon the duties of his office, publish the same in substantial book form and annually thereafter revise and republish the same.

Article 100.—*Hours of Labor—Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers.*

SECTION 1. No corporation or manufacturing company engaged in manufacturing either cotton or woolen yarn, fabric or domestics of any kind, incorporated under the laws of this State, and no officer, agent or servant of such named corporation or manufacturing company, and no person or firm, owning or operating such corporation or manufacturing company within the limits of this State, and no agent or servant of such firm or person shall require, permit or suffer its, his or their employes in its, his or their service, or under his, its or their control, to work for more than ten hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours, for one full day's work, and shall make no contract or agreement with such employes, or any of them, providing that they or he shall work for more than ten hours for one day's work, during each or any day of twenty-four hours, and said ten hours shall constitute one full day's work.

SEC. 2. Any such named corporation or manufacturing company, within the limits of this State, shall be allowed, under provisions of this section, the privilege of working male employes over the age of twenty-one years over the limit of ten hours, for the express purpose only of making repairs and improvements, and getting fires made, steam up and the machinery ready for use in their works, which cannot be done within the limits of the ten hours, the extra compensation for all such work to be settled between such corporation and manufacturing companies and the employes; provided that nothing in this article shall be so construed as to prohibit any employer from making a contract with his male employes, over the age of twenty-one years, to work by the hour for such time as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 3. If any such corporation or manufacturing company within the limits of this State, or any officer, agent or servant of such corporation or manufacturing company in this State, shall do any act in violation of any of the provisions of this Article, he or they shall be deemed to have been guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense so committed, together with the cost of such prosecution.

*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.*

SEC. 4. (Added by Chapter 317, Acts of 1894). No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall, after the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under twelve years of age, and if any such proprietors or owners of any such mill or factory, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this section, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense so committed, and pay the costs of prosecution, one-half of the fine to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offense shall have been committed; provided that nothing in this section shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester and Harford counties.

---

MINE INSPECTION LAW—Chapter 34.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Sections 196 to 209, inclusive, of Article 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Allegany County," sub-title "Mine Inspector," and Sectons 152 to 164, inclusive, of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Garrett County," sub-title "Manufactures and Mines," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, and that certain new Sections be and the same are hereby added to the said respective Articles, to follow in the first-mentioned Article, Section 209, and be designated as "Sections 209A, 209B, 209C and 209D," and the second herein mentioned Article, to follow Section 164, and to be designated as "Sections 164A, 164B and 164C," and to read as to the Sections hereby repealed and re-enacted, and also to the said new Sections as follows :

"*196 of Article 1 and 150 of Article 12.* That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint one Mine Inspector for the counties of Allegany and Garrett, who shall hold his office two years from the date of his appointment."

"*197 of Article 1 and 151 of Article 12.* No person shall be eligible to the office of Mine Inspector until he shall have

attained the age of thirty years and shall possess a competent and practical knowledge of the different systems of mining and working and properly ventilating coal mines in said counties, and the nature and constituent parts of various gases of mines, and of the various ways of expelling the same from said mines; and shall be required that he has had five years practical experience as a working miner in one or both counties combined next immediately preceding his appointment."

"*198 of Article 1 and 152 of Article 12.* That before entering upon and discharging any of the duties of his office, the Mine Inspector shall take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties hereinafter set forth, in an impartial manner, uninfluenced by the fear, favor or influence of any person or corporation whatever."

"*199 of Article 1 and 153 of Article 12.* That it shall be the duty of said Mine Inspector to carefully and personally examine each mine that may be in operation in Allegany and Garrett counties at least once in every month, and oftener, if necessary, to see that every precaution is taken to insure safety to all workmen that may be engaged in said mines, and to see that the provisions of this Act are strictly observed, and it shall further be the duty of said Inspector, after being notified by the coroner or magistrate of either Allegany or Garrett counties, to attend at every inquest that may be held on the bodies of any person or persons that may lose their life or lives while engaged in work in or about any of the coal mines of said counties, and he shall examine closely into the cause by which such person or persons lost their life or lives, and if it shall be shown that said person or persons lost their life or lives by any wilful violation of the provisions of this Act by any owner or lessee or agent of said mines or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions, the widow or lineal heirs of the person or persons whose life or lives shall be lost may institute a suit against said owner, lessee or operator of said mines, where or wherein the accident took place, and may recover such damages as the courts may determine for the loss they have sustained by the death of the person or persons whose life or lives have been lost while engaged in work in or about said mines."

"*200 of Article 1 and 154 of Article 12.* That the said Mine Inspector, while in office, shall not act as land agent or superintendent or manager of any mine, and shall in no manner whatever be under the employ of any mining companies or owners operating mines in said counties; and it shall be the duty of the said Mine Inspector on or before the first day of January in every year to make a report to the Governor of his proceedings as such Mine Inspector, and the condition of each and every mine in said counties, stating therein all accidents

that may have happened in or about said mines, and set forth in said reports all such information that may be proper or beneficial, and also to make suggestions, as he may deem important, as to any further legislation on the subject of mining."

"*201 of Article 1 and 155 of Article 12.* That the owner, lessee or agent of every coal mine that may now or hereafter be in operation in said counties of Allegany and Garrett, whether working by slope, shaft or drift, shall provide and establish within six months from the passage of this act for every such mine a proper system of pure air ventilation by satisfactory and effective modes, either natural or artificial, and said ventilation shall be maintained thereafter as long as said mine is worked or operated, in every working place throughout the mine, and to expel from said mine the noxious gases or impure air, so that the mine, in all its working headings, rooms, cross cuts and working places, shall be in a healthful condition for the men working therein, and free from danger to their lives and health by keeping therefrom such impure air or gases."

"*202 of Article 1 and 156 of Article 12.* That the owner, lessee or agent of every mine in operation in the counties of Allegany and Garrett shall furnish, at their own expense, all props and all the requisite timber that may be necessary to be used in the working of said mines, and as the miners employed at work therein proceed with the working of their excavation, it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or agent of said mines to furnish a sufficient quantity of props and timber of suitable character at the place in the heading room, cross cut or other excavation in the mines where the miners are at work, and the owner, lessee or agent operating any such mines shall, at their own expense, properly timber any headings, rooms, pillars or other excavations not recently worked, and lay up roads by contract or otherwise to and in the same, previous to the miners starting new or further work or excavations therein, and said owner, lessee or agent shall construct each heading hereafter driven in every mine of sufficient height and width; said height not to exceed the natural thickness of the vein, so as to admit of the passage of the drivers who may be engaged in driving cars along said headings."

"*203 of Article 1 and 157 of Article 12.* That whenever any noxious gases or impure air is known to exist in any part of any mine being worked in either of said Allegany or Garrett counties by such owner, lessee or agent, and which is likely to endanger the health or lives of the miners, employed therein, it shall be the duty of the Mine Inspector, upon the same being known to him, to proceed at once to

make a careful examination of the ventilating apparatus of the said mine, and if he shall find that the noxious gases or impure air existing in said mine resulted from the bad condition of the ventilating apparatus connected therewith, he shall immediately notify the owner, lessee or agent to close said mine, or part of mine, or expel from the same all noxious gases or impure air therein, and to properly ventilate the same, and, after such notification, if any owner, lessee or agent of such mine shall neglect, for the space of ten days, to close said mine or part of mine or to take proper steps to remove such gases or impure air from such mine, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the foregoing provisions of this section, and he shall be indictable and punishable for the same as for any other violation of this Act, as hereinafter provided.

"*204 of Article 1 and 158 of Article 12.* That the Mine Inspector shall also be an inspector of weights and measures at all mines now or hereafter opened in said Allegany or Garrett counties, and shall weigh several cars of coal mined therein once a month on the scales of the different mines in said counties, in order to test the accuracy of said scales, and to do any other act that he may deem necessary to ascertan whether or not the miners are allowed full weight of coal in the mining cars when placed upon the scales of the different mines, and it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owner, lessee or agent of any said mines, before entering upon the performance of his duty as weighmaster or before making any report as said weighmaster to said owner, lessee or agent, to make oath before some justice of the peace, in the county in which the opening or mouth of said mine is situated, that he will perform the duties of weighmaster, as prescribed by this Act, at such mine, with honesty and fidelity, and will keep a true and accurate account of all the coal so weighed by him, and will credit and allow the full weight of coal in each mining car to the party or parties who mined the same, at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds per ton, and all fractions thereof to be counted in hundred weights (cwts). But said oath of weighmaster shall be understood and construed as only requiring said weighmaster to allow and credit said fractions of tons in whole hundred weights (cwts.) in manner following. Namely: Where the odd pounds in any mining car in excess of the whole hundred weight therein shall equal or exceed fifty-six pounds, the said weighmaster shall credit such miner with a whole hundred weight for such odd pounds, but where such odd pounds less than a whole hundred weight less than fifty-six pounds then said weighmaster shall give such miner no credit whatever for such odd pounds, and said weighmaster

shall deliver a copy under his hand and seal of said justice of said affidavit to the Mine Inspector, and it shall be the duty of said weighmaster to perform the several acts and matters specified in said affidavit."

"*205 of Article 1 and 159 of Article 12.* That it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owners, lessees or agents of any of said mines, to keep in ink or indellible pencil, a list or statement of the number of mining cars, and the weight of coal in each car mined each day, and the person mining the same, and place, and keep said list in some place at the weigh-house where said coal is weighed, where the miners interested therein may and can inspect it on and at all times throughout the same day on which the coal specified therein was mined, and each of said lists so placed there by said weighmaster shall be kept by him for reference and inspection by all persons interested therein for at least thirty days from the day on which the same is made out."

"*206 of Article 1 and 160 of Article 12.* That it shall be the duty of every person or body corporate, lessee, owner or agent operating a mine or mines in either of said counties of Allegany or Garrett, to provide correct and accurate scales, upon which all coal mined in said mines shall be weighed in the state in which it is mined, before the same shall be taken from the mine-cars in which the miners have loaded the same, and it shall be duty of every owner, lessee or agent of every mine to cause the average weight of all the cars used in any such mine to be plainly stamped in some conspicuous place on each of said cars."

"*207 of Article 1 and 161 of Article 12.* That, at any time, upon the request in writing to that effect of the majority of the miners then employed in any coal mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett to agent, lessee, operator or owner of such mine, such owner, lessee, operator or agent of such coal mine shall permit said miners (but at their own expense) to provide and keep in the said weigh-house at said mine, at the scales kept thereat, for such length of time as such miners may require, a check weighmaster, who shall have the right at all times to be present when the coal mined in each mine is being weighed by the weighmaster of said mine, and to examine the scales thereof, and to take and keep a full statement of the weight of each mining-car load of coal, as shown by the said scales when the coal is being weighed thereon by said weighmaster, and upon the discovery by such check weighmaster of any wilful violation of any of the provisions of this Act by the weighmaster employed at such mine, it shall be the duty of such check weighmaster to immediately lay all such information before the State's Attorney of the county in which such weigh-house is situated, or the Mine Inspector, for their action upon the same."

"*208 of Article 1 and 162 of Article 12.* That it shall be the duty of every agent, lessee, owner, operator, weighmaster, mining boss, overseer, roadsman, driver, miner or any other person working or engaged in any employment whatever, in or about said mines in said Allegany or Garrett counties, or the train roads or incline planes leading therefrom, to observe all practical care, caution and prudence in the work in which they may be engaged, so that all lives, health and safety of themselves and their co-laborers, and the property of the owners in and about said mines, may be protected as far as practicable, consistent with the dangerous character of the work, from loss and injury, and it shall be the duty of all miners engaged in any of said mines to carefully prop and timber all rooms, headings and other excavations wherein they may be working as close up to their work as may be practicable so as to guard, as far as practicable, against all accidents from falls of roof, side or breast, coal or slate, earth or other surrounding matter, and any miner or person employed or working in or about said mines who shall be guilty of any wilful negligence in respect of any of the matter specified in this section, whereby the lives, health or safety of any co-laborers in and about said mines, or any of the property of the owners in or about said mines may be lost, destroyed or injured, unnecessarily jeopardized, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction to be fined as hereinafter provided; and whenever in any case it shall be brought to the notice of the Mine Inspector that any person is violating any of the provisions of this section, he shall at once order such person to take immeate steps to secure the safety of the person or property so jeopardized, and in case of the refusal of any person to comply with such order, it shall be the duty of said inspector to proceed at once to have such offender arrested and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

"*209 of Article 1 and 163 of Article 12.* That the grand juries that may be hereafter summoned by the Circuit Courts of Allegany and Garrett counties are hereby authorized and empowered to summon said Inspector before them, then at each term of court in said counties, and to examine into and take cognizance of the conduct of any Mine Inspector appointed under this Act, and in case any grand jury of either Allegany or Garrett counties shall at any time recommend in their report that any Mine Inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act should be removed from his office for misbehavior therein, neglect of duty, incompetency or inability through any cause to act, then, and in such case the Clerk of the Circuit Court in which such report is filed, shall forthwith transmit a copy of the same, certified under the seal of the court, to the Governor of Maryland, who upon receipt of

the same, shall at once remove such Mine Inspector and proceed to appoint some other person to the office in his stead, to serve until his successor as hereinbefore provided."

"*209A of Article 1 and 164 of Article 12.* That it shall be lawful, however, notwithstanding the provision of this Act, in relation to weighmaster and the weighing of coal, for any owner, lessee, individual or agent of any mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett worked by shaft alone, to contract with the miners to mine coal therein or therefrom by measurement, and it shall also be lawful for any owner, lessee, or agent of any mine in said counties, at or in which not more than ten miners are employed at any one time, to contract with the miner or miners employed therein, by the day, week or month, instead of by weight, and in all such cases when the compensation of the miners by their contract or agreement, fixed by the day, week or month, be ascertained by the cubic yard or other measurement, as hereinbefore provided; it shall not be obligatory on such owner, lessee or agent of such mine to provide any weighmaster or weigh the coal mined in such shaft or mine, or taken therefrom, but the mine cars used in any such mine worked by shaft, shall be measured by a sworn measurer, and said agent, lessee or owner shall cause the capacity of each of said mining cars to be plainly stamped or branded thereon; provided, however, that apart from the exception contained in this Section, said owner, lessee or agent of any such mine specified in this Section, operating the same, shall be held to all requirements and be subject to all the liabilities and penalties which are provided herein in relation to the working and operation of all other coal mines covered by this Act."

"*209B of Article 1, and 164A of Article 12.*—That any owner, lessee, agent, operator, mining boss, roadsman, overseer, driver or miner or other person violating, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or violating in any manner any of its provisions, shall be held deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment therefor and conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars in the discretion of the Court, but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as depriving the Courts of their jurisdiction to take cognizance of any offense specified in or covered by this Act of which they would have had jurisdiction.

"*209C of Article 1, and 164B of Article 12.* That any Mine Inspector or Weighmaster, at any of said mines, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the requirements of this Act, or violating or failing to perform in any way any of the duties of his office or position herein prescribed, shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment,

therefor, and conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court."

"*209D of Article 1, and 164C of Article 12.* Said Mine Inspector shall be paid an annual salary, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per year, payable quarterly, which salary shall be paid out of the State's money by a warrant of the Comptroller upon the State Treasury for the same."

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 14, 1898.

---

ANTI-COMPANY STORE LAW. — Chapter 493.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryladd*, That it shall not be lawful for any railroad or mining corporation, doing business in Allegany county, nor for the president, vice-president, manager, superintendent, any director or other officer of such corporation, to own or have any interest in any general store or merchandise business in Allegany county, in which goods, wares or merchandise are sold, nor to conduct or carry on any such business, or have any interest in the profits of the same in Allegany county, nor to sell or barter any goods, wares or merchandise in such county.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of the Circuit Court of Allegany County to issue a trader's license to any corporation or person or persons to sell goods, wares or merchandise, unless he shall first administer to the party applying therefor an oath that no railroad or mining company, or president, manager, superintendent, or any director, or other officer of such corporation, has any interest directly or indirectly in such store or business, or the profits thereof, purposed to be carried on under said license.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any store or business conducted in Allegany county by railroad or mining corporation, or private individuals engaged in railroading or mining, in which goods, wares or merchandise are sold to the employes of the owners of such stores or business in part payment of their wages as such employes, shall be subject to a suit at law for damages by the employes purchasing such goods, and be liable to the said employes in a sum of money equal to the amount paid for such goods, wares or merchandise bought by such employes.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any such mining corporation who, through its stockholders, officers, by any rule or regulation of its business, shall make any contract with the keepers or owners of any other store whereby the employes

of such corporation shall be obliged to trade with such keeper or owner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to damages payable to said employe to the extent of the amount of goods purchased from such store; proof of such a contract between the mining corporation and the store-keeper shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact that such store is under control of such mining corporation and in violation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That any corporation or person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law, which is hereby declared to be a law to prevent employers from controlling the trade of their employes or coercing and directing them to any certain store, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the license of such corporation, person or persons shall be suppressed.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1899.

Approved April 14, 1898.

---

## EXAMINATION OF HORSESHOERS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice horseshoeing in the city of Baltimore or in the twefth district of Baltimore county, unless such person has obtained a certificate and has been duly registered as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That a "Board of Examiners for Horseshoers" is hereby created, which shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be doing business as veterinarian only, two master horseshoers and two journeymen horseshoers, all doing business in Baltimore city, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act. The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor; and the term of which they shall hold office shall be four years, except that the members of said board to be first appointed under this Act shall be designated by the Governor to serve one for two years, two for three years and two for four years, and unless removed by the Governor, until their successor are duly appointed. Any vacancy in said board, for any cause, shall be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That said board shall meet in the month of May next after the passage of this Act, and organize by the election of a president and secretary, and thereafter shall hold regular meetings in the months of May and November in every year, and such special meetings for the examination of

persons desiring to practice horseshoeing, as occasion may require; that they shall pass such by-laws and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act; and said board shall, at its first meeting, prescribe and clearly define the qualifications and tests necessary to obtain a certificate as master or journeyman horseshoer. Printed copies of such requirements shall be furnished to all persons desiring to pass an examination for said certificate, and any person who shall, on examination, be found by a majority of said board to possess the said requirements so prescribed, shall be granted a certificate to that effect on the payment to said board of a fee of two dollars; and all proceedings of said board shall be open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any person who has practiced as a master or journeyman horseshoer in the City of Baltimore or the Twelfth District of Baltimore County, for three years prior to the passage of this Act, who will file an affidavit to that effect with said board, shall be entitled to a certificate without an examination, on the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents to said board; or any one who has a certificate from any duly constituted examining board of the State of Maryland, or of any other State, that he is a competent master or journeyman horseshoer, on filing and registering said certificate or a copy thereof with said board, shall be entitled to a certificate from said board without examination on payment of a fee of two dollars; but, that after the passage of this Act, no person who has not served an apprenticeship at horseshoeing for a period of three years shall be entitled to an examination for said certificate.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers and bear its seal; and that the secretary of said board shall keep a book, in which all certificates so issued, and the names of the persons to whom the certificates shall have been issued, shall be duly registered, and a transcript from said book of registration, certified by the secretary, with the seal of the board, shall be evidence in any Court in the State, and that said secretary shall furnish to any one a copy of his certificate on payment of the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court having criminal jurisdiction, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars or be confined in the Baltimore City Jail, or Baltimore County Jail, not more than one month, in the discretion of the Court. All fines received under this Act shall be paid into the common school fund of the City of Baltimore, or of Baltimore county, if the offense shall have been committed in

said county. The provisions of this Act shall not interfere with the right of the owners of horses to have them shod at their own shops.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

---

## Chapter 202.—VENTILATING APPARATUS IN MILLS FOR GRINDING STONE.

SEC. 1. Every person or corporation owning or controlling any mill for grinding flint, or any other kind of stone, by the cylinder or dry process, in Carroll county, shall be required to furnish and equip said mill with the most improved fans, ventilators and other appliances for the removal from said mill of the dust made therein by conducting said business, and to provide for the use of each person employed in said mill the most improved apparatus for the protection of said person so employed from inhaling said dust, and to keep in repair and renew said apparatus, from time to time, as may be necessary, free of cost to said person so employed; and any such person or corporation failing to comply with the requirements of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars for each offense.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation and Expenditures of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for the Fiscal Year Ending February 28, 1902.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of appropriation March 1, 1901 | | $5,000 00 |
| Salary of Chief | $2,500 00 | |
| Other salaries | 1,500 00 | |
| Office rent | 350 00 | |
| Books and printing | 170 80 | |
| Stationery and furniture | 53 98 | |
| Typewriter and Neostyle supplies and copying | 40 50 | |
| Postage | 130 36 | |
| Towel Supply and directories | 21 75 | |
| National Association Bureau of Statistics | 96 00 | |
| Difference in exchange of typewriting machines | 65 00 | |
| Subscription to newspapers | 21 12 | |
| Advertising | 8 38 | |
| Telephone service | 27 96 | |
| Ice supply | 12 15 | |
| Paid clerk of court | 2 00 | |
| Total | $5,000 00 | $5,000 00 |

# INDEX TO CONTENTS.

A


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| Agriculture—Resources, Production, Statistics | 47-51 |
| Acreage, Value, Value of Products, and Expenditure for Labor and Fertilizers in Maryland | 64 |
| Cost of Production | 52 |
| Corn | 54 |
| Dairy Farming | 57 |
| Lucretia Berries | 56 |
| Strawberries | 55 |
| Tobacco | 56 |
| Wheat | 53 |
| Domestic Animals, Fowls and Bees | 68-72 |
| Farms by Area and Counties | 65 |
| Tenure and Counties | 66 |
| Tenure and color of owner in Counties | 67 |
| Number of Farms by Counties | 64 |
| Prices of Grain at Baltimore for 1901 | 58-59 |
| Statistics for 1899-1900 | 61-63 |
| Wheat and Corn Crop of 1901 | 60 |
| Arbitration—Law Proposed | 1 |


C


| | |
|---|---|
| Canning and Packing Industries | 73 |
| Census figures for | 75-77 |
| Pack of Maryland for 1901 | 78 |
| Statistics of | 78 |
| Pack of Berries | 80-81 |
| Corn | 79 |
| Tomatoes | 79 |
| Peas | 80 |
| Peaches | 80 |
| Pears | 81 |
| Coal Output 1901 | 46 |
| Clothing Industry | 135 |
| Men's—Factory Product | 136 |
| Buttonholes | 136 |
| Custom-work | 137-138 |
| Women's—Dressmaking | 137-138 |
| Factory Product | 138 |

Clothing Industry—*Continued.* Page
"Sweatshop" Evil ..... 139-142
Analysis of Tables ..... 144-146
Amendment to Law Proposed ..... 173-174
Cost of Living of Sweatshop Workers ..... 172
Details of Inspection ..... 151-167
Location of Shops by Districts ..... 147-149
Recapitulation ..... 150
Recommendations ..... 172
The Present Law ..... 142
Wages Paid to Sweatshop Workers ..... 168-171

E

Employment Bureaus ..... 31
History of Free Bureaus ..... 38-41
In Other States ..... 32
Law Proposed ..... 46
Private Agencies in Baltimore ..... 33-35
Summary of Work of Private Agencies ..... 36
The Remedy ..... 37
Work of Free Bureau of Maryland ..... 40-46
Employment of Children ..... 175
Average number Employed in Manufacturing in Baltimore and Counties ..... 178
Average Wages of Children ..... 178
Census Report of School Age ..... 177
Effect Upon Health ..... 176
Number Employed in Manufacturing Industries ..... 176

F

Foreign Immigration into Maryland ..... 193
Financial Statement ..... 247

I

Incorporations in Maryland ..... 195
Allegany county ..... 196
Analysis of Tables ..... 195-196
Incorporations in Anne Arundel county ..... 197
Baltimore " ..... 197
Caroline " ..... 198
Carroll " ..... 198
Cecil " ..... 198
Charles " ..... 198
Dorchester " ..... 199
Frederick " ..... 198
Garrett " ..... 197
Harford " ..... 199
Howard " ..... 199
Kent " ..... 200

Incorporations in Maryland—*Continued.* Page
Incorporations in Montgomery County ..... 200
Prince George's " ..... 200
St. Mary's " ..... 201
Somerset " ..... 200
Talbot " ..... 201
Washington " ..... 200
Wicomico " ..... 201
Worcester " ..... 201
Baltimore City ..... 201-206
Building Associations in Baltimore ..... 206
New Incorporations, with no capital stock ..... 207-209
Recapitulation ..... 209

L

Labor Organizations ..... 29-30
Summary of Replies from ..... 31
Law Proposed—Publicity and Arbitration ..... 1
Laws of Maryland affecting Employers and Employes ..... 211
Arbitration of Labor Disputes ..... 219
Anti-Company Stores ..... 243
Bureau of Industrial Statistics ..... 234
Certain Employment of Children forbidden ..... 224
Convict Labor ..... 225
Earnings of Married Women ..... 225
Employment of Children Under 12 Years of Age ..... 236
Exemption from Attachment ..... 221
Exemption from Execution, etc ..... 211
Exemption from Taxation ..... 233
Exemption from Execution ..... 233
Examination of Horseshoers ..... 244
Factories, Workshops, etc., Sweating System ..... 223
Hours of Labor of Children ..... 222
Hours of Labor of Street Railways ..... 222
Hours of Labor—Cotton or Woolen Manufactures ..... 235
Incorporation of Trades Unions, etc ..... 221
Inspectors of Steam Boilers ..... 214
Labor Combinations Not Unlawful ..... 221
Mechanics' Lien ..... 228
Mine Inspection Law ..... 236
Protection of Workingmen ..... 226
Restricting Employment of Police ..... 218
State Board of Plumbing Commissioners ..... 212
Sunday Labor ..... 224
The Eight-Hour Law ..... 218
Ventilating Apparatus in Mills ..... 246
Wages of Incompetent Seamen ..... 234
Wages Preferred in Assignments ..... 

M


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Manual Training Schools | 179 |
| Number in Counties | 180 |
| Prof. Woodward on "Manual Training" | 184-192 |
| Schools in Baltimore | 182-184 |
| Summary of, in Counties | 181-182 |
| Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries | 87 |
| Analysis of Tables of | 87-89 |
| Analysis of Tables of State | 94-96 |
| Architectural Iron Work | 99 |
| Artificial Feathers and Flowers | 116 |
| Average Number of Wage Earners in Baltimore City | 130-133 |
| Average Wages per Annum of Men, Women and Children Wage Earners | 125-129 |
| Awnings, Tents and Sails | 111 |
| Baking and Yeast Powder | 97 |
| Bags, other than paper | 111 |
| Baskets, Rattan and Willowware | 121 |
| Bicycle and Tricycle Repairing | 101 |
| Blacking | 122 |
| Blacksmithing | 98 |
| Blueing | 122 |
| Bookbinding | 107 |
| Boot and Shoe, Cut Stock | 117 |
| Boot and Shoe, Uppers | 117 |
| Boots and Shoes, Custom Work | 117 |
| Boots and Shoes, Factory Product | 117 |
| Bottling | 100 |
| Boxes, Cigar | 110 |
| Boxes, Fancy and Paper | 110 |
| Boxes, Wooden, Packing | 110 |
| Brass Castings and Finishing | 101 |
| Brassware | 101 |
| Bread | 97 |
| Brick and Tile | 119 |
| Brooms and Brushes | 121 |
| Car Shop Construction, Steam Railroads | 101 |
| Carpets, Rag | 121 |
| Carpentering | 104 |
| Carriage and Wagon Materials | 104 |
| Carriages and Wagons, Building | 104 |
| Cheese, Butter, Condensed Milk | 115 |
| Chemicals | 112 |
| China, Decorating | 122 |
| Coffee and Spice | 115 |
| Confectionery | 97 |
| Cooperage | 104 |
| Corsets | 116 |

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries—*Continued.* Page
Cotton Goods ..... 103
Cutlery and Edge Tools ..... 110
Druggists' Preparations ..... 112
Dyeing and Cleaning ..... 122
Electrical Apparatus ..... 118
Electrical Construction ..... 118
Electro-Plating ..... 118
Enameling and Enameled Goods ..... 118
Engraving and Die-Sinking ..... 118
Engraving and Plate Printing ..... 107
Fancy Articles ..... 103
Fertilizers ..... 102
Flavoring Extracts ..... 115
Flour and Grist Mill Products ..... 97
Food Preparations ..... 97
Foundry and Machine Shop Products ..... 98
Fur Goods ..... 103
Furnishing Goods for Men ..... 105
Furniture, Cabinet-Making and Upholstering ..... 109
Furniture, Factory Product ..... 109
Gas, Illuminating and Heating ..... 108
Glass ..... 109
Glass, Cutting, Staining and Ornamenting ..... 109
Gloves and Mittens ..... 105
Grease and Tallow ..... 102
Hand Stamps ..... 114
Hardware ..... 114
Hats ..... 105
Hosiery and Knit Goods ..... 103
Ice—Artificial ..... 115
Instruments ..... 114
Iron and Steel ..... 99
Jewelry ..... 120
Kaolin ..... 119
Kindling Wood ..... 108
Leather ..... 117
Lime and Cement ..... 113
Liquors, Distilled and Malt ..... 100
Lithographing and Engraving ..... 123
Lock and Gunsmithing ..... 123
Looking-Glass and Picture Frames ..... 123
Lumber and Timber Products ..... 106
Mantels ..... 106
Marble and Stone Work ..... 106
Masonry, Brick and Stone ..... 106
Mattresses and Spring Beds ..... 109
Millinery, Custom Work ..... 116

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries—*Continued.* Page
Millinery, Lace Goods ... 116
Mineral and Soda Waters ... 112
Miscellaneous (123 in number) ... 124
Models and Patterns ... 114
Monuments and Tombstones ... 108
Nails ... 99
Number of, in Baltimore City ... 130-133
Optical Goods ... 120
Organs and Materials ... 123
Paints ... 113
Painting, House and Sign ... 113
Paperhanging ... 108
Paper and Wood Pulp ... 108
Paper Patterns ... 116
Patent Medicines and Compounds ... 112
Paving and Paving Materials ... 119
Perfumery and Cosmetics ... 112
Photography ... 122
Pianos and Materials ... 123
Planing Mill Products ... 106
Plastering and Stucco Work ... 119
Plumbing and Gas-Fitting ... 98
Plumbers' Supplies ... 98
Pottery and Fire-Clay Products ... 119
Printing, Book and Job ... 107
Printing, Publishing and Newspaper ... 107
Printing Materials ... 107
Pumps ... 123
Regalia and Society Banners ... 120
Roofing and Materials ... 113
Saddlery and Harness ... 111
Sausage ... 115
Sewing Machine Repairing ... 123
Shipbuilding, Iron, Steel and Wood ... 99
Shirts ... 105
Silverware ... 120
Slaughtering and Meat Packing, wholesale ... 102
Slaughtering, not including Meat Packing ... 102
Snuff ... 100
Soap and Candles ... 102
Stamped Ware ... 114
Stencils and Brands ... 121
Summary of all Establishments in State ... 90
Summary of Baltimore Establishments ... 91
Summary of State ... 89
Summary of Urban Establishments ... 92
Tinsmithing and Coppersmithing ... 101

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries—*Concluded.* Page
Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking ... 100
Tools ... 110
Toys and Games ... 121
Trunks and Valises ... 111
Umbrellas and Canes ... 105
Upholstering Materials ... 109
Varnish ... 113
Wages, Total Paid to Wage Earners in Baltimore ... 130 133
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing ... 120
Window Shades ... 111
Wire Work ... 98
Wood, Turned and Carved ... 104
Woolen Goods ... 103

O

Oyster Industry ... 81
Class of Boats Taking Out Licenses ... 83
Dredge Licenses Taken Out ... 82
General Statistical Summary of ... 84
Tonging and Packing Licenses ... 93
Total Catch of ... 82

S

Strikes ... 5-11
Cost to Workers and Employers ... 11-12
Number of, in Maryland ... 11
At Bartlett, Hayward & Co.'s ... 21
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders ... 12
Bricklayers—Increase of Wages ... 17
Brickmakers ... 13
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers ... 26
Ice Stevedores ... 12
In Slate Quarries ... 23
Machinists ... 17-20
Marble and Stone Cutters ... 14
Of Press Feeders ... 23-26
On City Sewer ... 22
Paper Bag Makers ... 12
Pile Drivers at Annapolis ... 21
Polishers and Varnishers ... 15
Steel Girders ... 13
Structural Iron Workers ... 52
Unimportant Disturbances ... 27
Window Glass Workers ... 15